for he did not see that there was any

thing for the committee to do until

the committee, but it was thought best

by the leaders of the several factions

to continue it for a few days yet until

to get together."

MOVING ALONG

House Committee Helps

in Grand Work.

Nicaragua Canal Bill Reported

and it is All O.K.

Next Step Will Be to Get it Up

for Consideration.

xhaustive Speech Against Expan-

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- [Exclusive

sion by Senator Daniel-Three Hours of Successful Filibuster-

THEATERS-

With Dates of Events.

OS ANGELES THEATER—C. M. WOOD and WYATT, Let THREE NIGHTS ONLY-Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 6, 7, THE LAUGHING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON A grand company of comedians, special scenery. novel specialties, sparkling wit and pretty girls Special prices for the occasion; 15c. 25c, 35c and 50c. Tel. Main 70. Seats now on sale.

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4—ARBRAS—4, Europe's greatest musical acrobats. JOHNNIE CARROLL and ADDIE CRAWFORD, singers and farce comedy artists. CARTER DE HAVEN and BONNIE MAIE, in "A Naval Reserve." BARTON HILL and CHARLES WILLARD and company, in "Belinda Bailey's Boarders," CHARLES STINE and OLLIE EVANS, in "A Frisky Doctor." EMMA KRAUSE and MARGARET ROSA, with their Dutch Pickaninnies. QUERITA VINCENT, sweet singer and dancer.

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TONIGHT—AND ALL WEEK—MATINEE TODAY, 'TENNESSEE'S PARDNER''

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A MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS— with Dates of Events.

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Select parties, under personal escort of experienced traveler, all arrangements strict first class, will leave San Francisco during February and March For programmes, etc., address THOS. COOK & SON. 621 Market St., San Francisco, or H. B., RICE, Agent, 230 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

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Man from Mexico Seeks but Finds not.

Looking for Weak Spots Where There are None.

Grant Men are Ready for Him Wherever He Turns.

Contempt Proceedings Continued to Monday-Tired of the Committee, Milice's Prison Reform Bill. Mend Gets in His Work.

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3 .- [Exclusiv Dispatch.] The last despairing efforts of Burns are being directed upon what they consider are weak spots in the Grant line, but how little judgment they employ in selecting such spots can be judged by the case of Assemblyman de Lancie of Oroville. Burns's touts have been working on him for some time, and finally they declared that they would go into his county and get up a petition with several hundred names demanding, for the sake of "harmony," that he vote for Burns.

"Well, you just go ahead," said the blunt old Assemblyman. "I don't care how many names you get for it, I won't do you a bit of good," and it won't, and they know it. The Scott men are working upon Le Baron, but the little banker from Valley Ford is no more likely to fall down there than he was in respect to Burns. And thus individual selections are being made in the hope that the giving away of one will cause a panic that will produce a stampede of the others.

ONE OF THE TRICKS.

The Grant men and Democrats a eing tempted to go away on junketing trips in The tage that, a sufficient mum. ber can be gotten rid of to allow Burns to force a caucus, but, as in the case of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which is to make a trip to San Francisco, the Grant men, if they do not decline altogether to go, will take good care that they are paired with Burns legislators before they leave.

The caution displayed does not indicate fear or weakness on the part of the Grant men, but rather good generalship. They have a crafty foe to deal with, and are handicapped by having no equivalent for Dibble and John son as masters of parliamentary tricks and resources. One scheme of the Burns forces which is being worked up to a degree greater than is generally known, is to induce all the Democrats who will not vote for Burns to re main away some day and let the Cande laria colonel capture the works with their negative assistance and what positive help can be procured by wheedling and bulldozing the other camps. But in spite of all these efforts the tide is rising surely and steadily against Daniel, and he is likely to be swept off his perch any day. It is the Grant people who are predicting surprises now, and they are counting on some effects as startling as ever conjurer Dan announced that he would produce. If there should be a denouement Monday or Tuesday next nobody would be surprised in either of the leading camps and there are some fellows" in Burns's party to whom Grant's people would be glad to give the right hand of fellowship in spite of past affiliations with powers which would be but are not.

STUMBLING BLOCK. The Investigating Committee is a

stumbling-block to everybody desirous of putting on steam in the Senatoria race, and, strange though it may seem there are none who wish it were a dead body more than some of the members themselves, if their casual utterances can be believed. No one expects that anything further will be dug up by this committee, yet there are apprehensions that so long as it exists some efforts to revive old scandals may be made and consequently more or less hesitating about exchanging candidates is pos sible on part of the legislators.

Dr. Hatch, who has been attending Milton J. Green, officially sent in another certificate to the Assembly today stating that Green's condition was no such that he could be examined or appear at the bar of the House. Johnso accordingly moved that the contempt proceedings be continued until Monday, saying that he hoped they would get at the end of the doctor's certificates by that time. O'Brien (Dem.) of San Francisco, was he only one who voted against continuance

WRIGHT'S SCHEME. Ex-Speaker Wright, it is said, chershes the intention of offering a further investigation, especially against Green and with a view of getting even with somebody. Wright has not repaid that \$750 loan and the thought that that hangs over him is said to embitter him.

Melick wanted a meeting of the com-mittee fixed for 4 o'clock this after-

noon, but Chairman Cosper told the Times correspondent that the contin-uance of the Green contempt case disposed of the committee meeting,

Green should express a willingness to answer. Cosper said it cost the State \$15 each time the committee met, and he didn't believe in useless expedi-tures. Melick was asked later if the in Good Form. committee would meet, but he said "No, these fellows don't seem to want

Melick had suggested that a special ommittee of three be appointed to wait Anxious to Get a Knockout Body on Green and take his deposition, as was done before, but the doctor's certificate disposed of that idea. There was a movement on foot to discharge Blow at Mr. Alger.

its affairs are straightened out. Dale listened from the lobby to the continuance of the Green contempt proceedings. The committee is not disposed Will Transcend All Others to take up his case until after the contempt matter has been disposed of

Some curiosity attaches to the out-come of the special election called by Gov. Gage for March 8 to fill the Va cancy in the Eighth Senatorial District [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] due to the death of Senator John Boggs (Dem.) A. Hochelmer of Willows is mentioned as the only candidate for the place at present, and he is claimed by the Burns men. Bulla's followers have regained some

of their lost confidence since a report got out that Barnes would quit the race, but it is a safe guess that Grant will get three votes for every one vote that Bulla pulls from the general. MILICE'S IMPORTANT BILL.

Capt. Milice of Riverside introduced one of the most important bills of the session in the Assembly today. It pro-yides for the appointment of a com-mission to promote prison reform and to that end to investigate and report on the feasibility of establishing a ne having this reformatory located in Riverside county, as that county has no State buildings, but his intention is that it shall be located in Southern California in any event.

The bill calls for the appointment of

five commissioners by the Governor, who shall report to the next Legisla-ture on the advisability of establishing a reformatory in Southern California with plans and specifications therefor; to report on the best method of selling the State prison at San Quentin, of enlarging Folsom prison of segregating the prisoners in the clate prisons into classes of those who are incorrigible and those who may be reformed, to be confined at Folsom; the best methods, especially those of the New York State reformatory at Elmira, to

The commissioners shall serve without pay, but be allowed traveling and contingent expenses. Five thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act. The intention of the bill is that the cost of establishing a new reformatory shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of San Quentin prison. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Jones of Orange county.

The bill by Assemblyman Meserve, closing abandoned boom parks and plazas outside of city limits, was

Meserve introduced a bill today mending the code in relation to holdings of church property.

COUNTY SALARIES. County salary schedules are causing delegations. It is understo are three members of the Los Angeles delegation who are desirous of raising the salaries of the heads of county of \$300 above what the delegation agreed on in Los Angeles, making salaries \$3300 instead of \$3000. However, six of the nine members of the delegation must agree to make it effective, and it is extremely doubtful if they will yield. Greenwell of Ventura county says he

his county for the reason that they are already low enough. SAVED THE STATE.

will oppose any reduction of selaries in

Assemblyman Mead, according to a speech he made today, saved the State a million dollars, and according to Johnson. Mead saved the State from bankson, mead saved the State From Sank-ruptcy. The startling situation from which Mead extricated the Golden State was brought about by the third reading of Rickard's A.B. 376, which had been reported back favorably by the Committee on Labor and Capital, and which provides for the establishment of a free employment bureau. According to Rickard, the object of the bill is to do away with the payment of fees by people in search of work, very first section of the bill

The section reads as follows: "The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall establish under his direction a free employment department of the bureau of labor statistics and to that end he shall establish thereafter and maintain free employment offices, one at the headquarters of the Bureau of Statistics in the city and county of San Francisco and in such other city or cities as he may in his judgment deem public interest and convenience require. He shall designate for each of said offices a deputy, who shall have charge of the same, together with such other assistants as may be necessary to perform the work."

This bill is similar to one of two years

ago calling for the establishment of such bureaus at San Francisco and Los Angeles. What its effect would be is evident. The Labor Commissioner could make himself the head of a po-litical machine in the State that would beat anything on record. The bill was on the point of final passage, when Boston stocks and bonds...Bond list.

Mead, who had caught some idea of its working, jumped to his feet to oppose it. He declared that there was absolutely no limit placed upon the

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

General of the Army is

Knows Just What He is Doing and Receives Support.

Every Detail of War, Including Embalmed Beef, to Be Brought Up-Porto Rican Affair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- [Exclusive Dispatch.] For an individual who stands in danger of decapitation, Gen Miles is in an extraordinarily good hunor. After the Cabinet meeting today he was informed by newspaper men that it had been decided to hold a court of inquiry upon his recent alleged interview about embalmed beef, and his reply was, "You don't say so." There was so much scorn in Gen. Miles's tone that one mentally supplied the sarcastic down East "Dew tell" to his utter

This case, if it comes to trial by a ourt of inquiry, will transcend all other similar trials known in this country. Gen. Miles knows precisely what he is about and he is willing to take a long chance on delivering a blow to Russell A. Alger that will send that gentleman back to Michigan for good.

His constant adviser in this matter ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, who also is Gen. Miles's relative by marriage, and who has it in for Alger. Thus far in Miles's plans he has ilmost unanimous support in Washington, although some criticism is heard upon his method of accomplishng a result. But Miles unfortunately goes somewhat further in his aspirations, and seeks out of this muss ! build up political prestige for himself as against President McKinley.

These plans are barely hinted at here for the present, but they exist, and where known find no sympathy. President McKinley is aware of Miles's purpose in this respect, but he will proceed as if he did not know, believing that Miles's days of usefulness to the United States army are closed.

When the court of inquiry is ordered Gen. Miles will fight that on the ground that he is not subject to such a court, and then he will fight the case before the court, and finally, if found guilty, will appeal and make a big fight there He will bring into these fights every detail of the war, including embalmed beef, and he will also bring in the details of his Porto Rican campaign, in Rico at a point where the War De-

partment knew large bodies of Spanish oldiers were stationed.

Upon this latter point, which was printed in the Times several weeks ago an officer of the engineer corps, who accompanied Gen. Miles's expedition to Porto Rico, said to the Times correspondent today: "It is perfectly true that Gen. Miles was ordered to land on the eastern end of the Island of Porto Rico, and he sailed for that point with the transports. Arriving there, h found a large number of Spanish sol diers, as he expected he would, who were prepared to resist his landing. Then Miles abandoned the War Department orders, sailed around the southern end of the island and landed Had he followed the orders of the department his expedition would have een a failure.

PRESIDENT'S PURPOSE.

Unsatisfactory State of Affairs Will Be Formally Terminated.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The purpose of the President to terminate the unsatisfactory state of affairs that has existed for some time as the result of numerous charges and counter charges and interviews respecting the character of the army beet, by institut-ing a formal inquiry into these mat-ters and endeavoring to place the re-sponsibility where it belongs, was ade known today.

made known today.

The inquiry will not be undertaken before the commission to investigate the conduct of the war has made its report to the President. The scope of this new inquiry has not been defined, but it certainly will embrace the al-legations by Gen. Miles as to the charlegations by Gen. Miles as to the character of the army supplies and will involve that officer to the extent that he must make these charges good, and to that degree will be on trial himself in a preliminary manner. Should the charges be found well established, a heavy responsibility would be placed upon the packers and persons concerned in the meat inspection, and perhaps others; should they fall unsupported Gen. Miles may be obliged to ported, Gen. Miles may be obliged to inswer to a court-martial for reflect upon the character of other offi-

There are two methods by which an investigation may be consuch an investigation may ducted, according to established mili-tary usages. The first is by the ap-pointment of a court of inquiry, and the second by the appointment of what s known as an officers' or inspection board. In the former case, it would be necessary to name some officer who is the subject of investigation. In the latter, the board is charged simply to inquire into a state of facts, or al-ceged facts, without reference to any boar dcular person and to place respon-sibility, if possible, for anything which

complaint is made.

Their findings may serve as the basis for a court-martial quite as effectually as the findings of a court of inquiry, and has some advantages in that it not begin with the presumption of a court of inquiry. Where a court of inquiry is ordered, it is said there is conveyed a distinct reflection upor the officer named. Because of this, when the Navy Department requested the War Department to order a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances attending the killing of a number of Spanish prisoners on board the Harvard, the latter instead ordered an inspection board, considering that the

ordering of a court of inquiry might be looked upon as a pre-decision against our troops. Such officers' boards are frequently ordered to fix responsibility for the loss or damage of stores, and several winch he claims Alger attempted his of them have been appointed during ruin by ordering Miles to land in Porto (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

ing in the House.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill was reported to the House today by the Committee on Commerce. The bill is mewhat different from the Morgan bill, but the difference is not so wide that there is danger of failure to arrange them in conference after the present bill goes through the House.

The next step in canal legislation will be to get the bill up for consideration in the House. There are three ways of accomplishing this. One is by getting a rule allowing it to come up, another way is by suspending the rules and bringing it up, and the last is by moving that the House proceed to the onsideration of public business, and bringing it up under the call of committees.

Just what method will be adopted nooody knows, because nobody knows where Speaker Reed stands upon the matter. Some members say he is opposed to the canal and will not allow a rule or a suspension of the rules for onsideration of the bill. If that is so, there will be difficulties, but not insurmountable ones.

Reed was opposed to the consideration of the Hawaiian annexation reso lutions last sion, but they were brought up by having the House proceed to the consideration of public business. The same thing can be done in this case. When the bill finally gets before the House for action, all will be plain sailing. The opposition will amount to positively nothing. There are a few obscure members who will oppose it, but the opposition has no organization. Republicans, Populists, Democrats and everybody in the House will work for the passage of the bill.

THE HEPBURN BILL. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The House ommittee on Interstate and Foreign ommrece today decided upon a favorable report on the Hepburn Nicaragus Canal Bill with amendment, as substitute for the Morgan bill passed by the Senate.

The essential feature of the bill as reported is that it authorizes the President of the United States to acquire by purchase from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the territory necessary to build the canal and to proceed with the construction of the same. One hundred and fifteen million dollars is appropriater for the completion of the work au-The changes made in the thorized. original Hepburn Bill are reducing the appropriation from \$140,000,000 to \$115,-000,000; striking out the provision for the acquisition of "full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty," over the route, and in adding civil engineers from the navy and civil life to those of the army, for the purpose of mak-

COMMITTEE'S PROCEEDINGS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—When the subject was taken up at the meeting of the Commerce Committee today it was first determined that Chairman Hepburn's bill should be reported as embodying the sense of the committee. The main question was to expedite the legislation. For this purpose, Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts moved that all after the enacting clause of the Morgan bill be struck out and the Hepburn bill be substituted. This was approved, and the substituted bill was then changed in some particulars.

On motion of Mr. Barham of California the requirement for full ownership and sovereignty over the route was struck out. An amendment by Mr. Sherman of New York, authorizing the President to negotiate with private companies or associations for conces-

sions, rights, etc., was defeated.
Mr. Hinrichsen of Illinois secured the adoption of an amendment reducing the total appropriation from \$140,000,000 to \$115,000,000. As thus amended the sub-stitute bill was agreed to by a prac-tically unanimous vote, and Mr. Hepwas directed to make the report

to the House.

When reported the bill will have the parliamentary status of a Senate bill, so that if the substitute is agreed to the subject will go to a conference committee, and the final results expe-dited. Chairman Hepburn says the re-port will be filed on Monday.

SENATE AND HOUSE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- For more

Points of the Rews in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 21 columns. In addition is a day report, of about 13 columnsthe whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 34 columns. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

Board of Health gives official state-

nent regarding smallpox situation... Clark wrestles with former statements show again in operation J. W. Gillette of the water company takes back his former testimony before the water arbitrators.... Why work on tunnels has been delayed Alley contest before Board of Public Works Councilman and Fire Chief disagree....An employé of the Board of Trade cited for contempt Superintendents of Schools of outhern California preparing for institutes A busy day at the police courts....Nicaragua Canal Association has encouraging report from Washing-

Southern California-Page 15. Ten thousand gallons of wine burned at Santa Barbara....Hobo knocked from a freight car appears at Pasadena ... Santa Monica saloon-keepers on the

By Cable-Pages 1, 2, 3, Filipino junta's kick against Ameri cans British Consul at Colon calls for a warship Robert P. Porter's statement about Cuban affairs....Band

played "If I Were King" at a Paris

war path.

banquet as Faure entered. Financial and Commercial-Page 14. Bradstreet's weekly review....Dun's resumé of trade conditions,...Liverpool grain Total sales of stocks California dried fruits Livestock at Chicago....San Francisco mining provisions at Chicago Treasury statement....Grain movements Bank

clearings Closing stocks.

The City-Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, Pacific Coast-Page 5.

Burns looking for weak spots-Grant men ready for him-Contempt proceedings continued Deadlock unbroken in the Hunter murder trial.... Horse Important bills passed and introduced. Stockton woman walks two-thirds the distance from Dawson to Skaguay Crowned King ore on exhibition at Prescott....San José bank failure inestigation....Shocking barbarism in China....Prof Knapp en route home from the Orient Canners cannot can in British Columbia State Hibernian convention....Unknown man's suicide in a box car.... Centennial sails Monday....Mojave probably murdered at Needles ... Walters held to answer in Napa....Two murders in San Francisco. General Eastern-Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.

Canal bill reported to the House ... Senate and House proceedings Gen. Miles full of fight-Advised by John Sherman-Porto Rican affairs, Klondike entrance may go to Great Britain ... Ecclesiastical lawsuit settled....Roadbed sunk in Kansas Bishop Potter's 'saloon"....Antiquities destroyed in New York by fire Commodore Phillips's sword presented Cereal comoine....Col. Ingate dead Public amusement censor....Reciprocity clause in high joint commission's work....Manila health conditions....Trained army nurses....Big fire in Philadelphia... Appeal to have Cuba annexed Big fighting craft ready to move Terrible accident in Pennsylvania....Car combine talk Reinforcements for Otis....Relentless blizzard holds Colo-Otis....Relentless blizzard holds Colorado in its grasp....Cold wave in Nebraska and Utah....Considerable buying of Central Pacific stock....Peace treaty's friends need another vote....

Acute controversy in the Sanate Acute controversy in the Senate.

mer's address was comparatively brief.
Mr. Daniel made an exhaustive argument, in which he covered all the points in the controversy. His speech was a brilliant oratorical effort.

"Mr. Daniel, after reviewing the kind of people to be found in the Philippines, aid:

of people to be found in the Philippines, said:

"There are not alone the Filipinos, but the Negritos, Malays, and all the concatenation of hues and colors. There are people black, and white, blue, and brown and gray. There are even spotted people and a kind that I never before heard of, said to be striped. At the close of a righteous and glorious war we are to take them in and ordain them with the oil of American citizenship."

Not in a thousand years, thought Mr. Daniel, could we raise the Filipino to the level of this country's citizenship. At the moment the treaty was ratified the historian would chronicle the beginning of the decline of the greatness of America.

"This country stands today the foremost nation of the world. Let her tread with sure and steady step along her own highways, respecting master and man. Let her to the temptor of expansion today say, as he who stood on the mount, said, when the glories of the earth were stretched before him: "Get thee behind me, Satan."

At the conclusion of Mr. Daniel's speech, which had occupied three hours and a half, the Senate, at 5:19 p.m., on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

DAY OF FILIBUSTERING. Most of the time of the House dur-ing the three hours' session today was consumed in filibustering against relief consumed in filibustering against refier fulls on the private calendar. The fil-fluster was finally successful and the House adjourned without taking up the bill. The conference report on the Dip-lomatic Appropriation Bill was adopted.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

CLOSING SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—SENATE. Mr. Wolcott of Colorado gave notice at the opening of the Senate's session today that he would address the Sen ate tomorrow on the subject of expan-

Mr. Hale (Rep.) of Maine presented the conference report of the diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, and it was agreed to.

The president pro tempore presented be memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, urging the ratifica-

merce of New York, urgins station of the peace treaty.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the Naval

Affairs Committee, favorably reported
the following joint resolution, and it

the following joint resolution, and it was adopted:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to have erected in the Colon Cemetery, at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the U.S.S. Maine in the harbor of Havana on the 15th day of February, 1898, and whose remains are buried in that cemetery, and to suitably inscribe and inclose such monument, and the sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for this purpose."

purpose."
. Harris of Kansas offered the fol-ng resolution, which he asked

lowing resolution, which he asked might lie on the table: "That the United States hereby dis-"That the United States hereby disclaims any intention or purpose to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine Island, and assert their determination, when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein entitled to recognition as such, transfer to such government upon the terms which shall be reasonable and just all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—HOUSE.— At the opening of the session of the House today, Mr. Burton of Ohio, chairman of the River and Harbor Commit nee, rose to a question of personal privi-lege, in connection with some remarks of Mr. Hawley (Rep.) of Texas, printed in the record this morning, but which Mr. Burton claimed had not been de-livered on the floor. The remarks, Mr. Burton said, con-tained insinuations of too much inter-lest on the part of the committee and himself in a provision appropriation tee, rose to a question of personal privi

est on the part of the committee and himself in a provision appropriation of \$25,000 in the River and Harbor Bill for a channel between the Galveston jetties and Texas City. He repudiated every such insinuation. The committee had thought this appropriation would be more useful than the \$8,000,000 expended at Galveston Harbor for the benefit of a single corporation. He doubted now the expediency of the action of the House in striking out the appropriation. The River and Harbor Bill was, he said, like Zaesar's wife, above reproach. aesar's wife, above reproach. He moved that the rema remarks be

He moved that the remarks be stricken from the record.

Mr. Hawley said his printed remarks nad been in effect delivered upon the floor, but offered to remove the objectionable portion if the motion were withdrawn. Mr. Burton pressed his motion to strike out, and it was adopted, 105 to 11, ninety-five present and not voting.

withdrawn. Mr. Burton pressed his motion to strike out, and it was adopted, 105 to 11, ninety-five present and not voting.

Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri, in order to prevent consideration of certain relief bills, which would follow in the regular course, inaugurated a fillbuster, which consumed much time. Mr. Hitt presented to the House the conference report upon the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill. One of the Senate amendments to which the report agreed provided for an additional secretary of legation at London, Berlin and Paris, and aroused the antagonism of Mr. Balley (Dem.) of Texas, who could not see the excuse for granting additional secretaries. He knew, he said, little about the work of legations abroad, but he did know something of them here, and two-thirds of the time of the secretaries here were devoted to social functions. Mr. Hitt remarked humorously that Mr. Balley, of course, had a much wider knowledge of the social world and its duties than he, but as to the work of foreign embassies he had knowledge, having been secretary of the legation at Paris several years. Owing to the pressure of work, he had frequently worked until 11 o'clock at night and often all night.

Mr. Hitt's playful reference to Mr. Bailey's social duties drew from the latter the response that Mr. Hitt attended social functions twenty times where he attended them not at all. He had but one secretary, and thought that sufficient.

Mr. Hitt explained that the secretaries of legations were not the scribes of the Ambassadors, but had multitudinous duties to perform.

After hearing his explanation, Mr. Bailey acknowledged Mr. Hitt was right and he vrong. The report was agree to, and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

RECIPROCITY CLAUSE.

High Joint Commission's Work of

it Nearing a Head.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The work of the Canadian High Joint Commission included a session of the sub-committee on the Alaskan boundary and a meeting of the American members of the Reciprocity Committee. The committee confined itself to a general discussion on the subject. The indications are that the work on the reciprocity clause is drawing rapidly to a head, the difficulties encountered in this discussion have been great, but it is thought that a compromise of some sort will be embodied in the treaty.

Some of the American members feel that it may be possible to get a vote WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The work of

on the treaty at the present session of Congress, although the final ratification Congress, although the final ratification by the English side will be delayed several months. It is understood that the President is in close touch with the work of the commission, and will be informed in a few days when the treaty may be expected to go to the

WILL DELIVER TEMPLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The United States Ambassador to Mexico, Powell Calyton, has notified the State Department that the Mexican government has consented to grant the application of the United States authorities for the delivery to them, under extradition proceedings, of James Temple, the American railroad man who is now held under arrest in Mexico for killing under extradition mes Temple, the a Mexican on the American side of the border in Arizona.

INTERVIEWED THE MEMBERS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Gov. Brady of Alaska and George Brackett of Min neapolis, the latter largely intereste in a railroad enterprise in Alaska, we today interviewing the American men bers of the High Joint Commission re garding Alaskan interests. A report has been in circulation that in considering the Alaskan boundary the Brit ering the Alaskan boundary the British members of the commission had insisted that the Lynn Canal should be considered within the Canadian lines, and that there should be an all Canadian port, presumably Skaguay, conceded by the United States. Both Gov. Brady and Mr. Brackett protested against this proposition, and while they do not know what the commission will do, they think the contention of the British commissioners will not be agreed to.

MANILA HEALTH CONDITIONS.

by the Secretary of War. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Responding

to a resolution of inquiry, the Secre-tary of War today sent to the Senate Gen. Otis's report on the health conditions at Manila. The report was dated vesterday, and, of course, was made by

Deaths among troops in Philippines since arrival, to February 1, seven months, 220, of which 41 were due to wounds and accidents. Of the remainwounds and accidents. Of the remaining 179, sixty-five died of typhoid, forty-three of smallpox, twenty-two of dysentery, eight of malarial fever. The remaining deaths were due to many various diseases, smallpox causing apprehension. The entire command has been vaccinated several times. Twelve physicians have been engaged for sevieral weeks vaccinating natives. The more sickly season is during the hot months, March, April and May, when fevers, smallpox and dysentery are more prevalent. Nine per cent. of the command are now reported sick, a great majority of the cases being slight ailments."

Danghters of the Revolution Urg a Permanent Corps.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A number of idies prominently identified with the Daughters of the Revolution, were before the House Committee on Mili-tary Affairs today in reference to the bill proposing a permanent corps of nurses for the army. The delegation in-cluded Mrs. Margaret Astor Chandler cluded Mrs. Margaret Astor Chandler of New York, who served as a nurse at Porto-Rico; Mrs. Anita Niewton McGee, who is an assistant surgeon in the United States army; Mrs. Winthrop Cowden of New York, president of a committee to forward this plan: Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Mrs. Bayard Cutting. Maj.-Gen. Wheeler, Maj. Anderson and several other army officers were present. Mrs. Chandler urged that a corps of trained female nurses be maintained, and cited the experiences at Porto Rico, where she said there was a lack of efficient organizations in support of the plan. Mrs. McGee read letters from Surgeon Knapp approving the plan, but pointing some objections to the particular means proposed for executing the plan.

"In a recent letter Gen. Sternberg wrote to the Secretary of War that our experiences during the war with Spain demonstrated the fact that the servces of trained female nurses are in-

The committee has not yet acted on

FILIPINO JUNTA STATEMENT. Hongkong End Registers & Kick Against the Americans

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] HONGKONG, Feb. 3 .- [By Asiatio Cable.] The Filipino junta here has issued the following statement: Simultaneously with the proclama. ion of the republic. Aguinaldo released

the Spanish war prisoners as an act of "The Spanish imposition of the pol tax is enforced by the Americans with greater severity. Formerly paid \$2 and the rich \$37. Nov

est pay \$5 and the nen alow, which a greatly exasperating the people.

'The gambling, cock fighting, bruis-ing, squeezing and the Americans' abuse of the customs are causing de-moralization. The Spanish corrupt, despotic system seems to be the morale

buse of the normalization. The spanish or alization. The spanish of the American executive. "The Manila Filiplnos are indignant the notion of the American journals the notion of the American journals camely submit to be expensed." perimented with by amateur colonial administrators, and hope the decision of the United States Senate on Monlay will be of a nature to satisfy their ispirations as frequently expressed."

SHERMAN AND BERLIN.

Reinforcements for Gen. Otis and Cargo for Cuba.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-The transports Sherman, for Manila, and Berlin, for San Juan, Ponce and Santiago, which dropped down to Gravesend Bay last night and anchored, proceeded today on their voyages. The Sherman, which was formerly the passenger liner Mobile. of the Atlantic Transport line, has on board 1300 men to reinforce the army of Gen. Otis, composed of one battalion of the Seventeenth Regular Infantry, and the Third Regular Infantry, under command of Col. Page. She also carries a full miscellaneous cargo, including a large quantity of ammunition. dropped down to Gravesend Bay last

mmunition.

The Berlin goes on the regular trip
of the transport service, and carries
the mails and a general cargo. Among
her passengers are Cols. W. P. Hall
and F. E. Nye, Majs. C. I. Woodbury
and J. D. Twiggs. Lieuts. W. Cox.
Cromwell Stacey and L. B. Case, and
sixty-five non-commissioned officers

CONFERENCE REPORT READY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The of erence report of the committee of two houses on the Consular and Diplo matic Appropriation Bill was completed today. The bill, as agreed upon, retains the provision for the addition of a third secretary to each of the legations at London, Paris and Berlin, but the salaries are reduced to

MITIGATION EXPECTED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-There is a

the sentence imposed by the court-mar-

tial which tried Commissary-General Eagan. While the final sentence will be severe it is not probable that there will be a dismissal from the army.

BID PRACTICALLY AWARDED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-While fficial award has been made on the id for the repatriation of the Spanish or the repairment of the Spanish or the Spanish or some six the Philippines, it has been rectically decided to give the contract of the Compagnie Transatlantica otherwise known as the Spanish Transportion Company.

AWAITING THE PLANS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, Feb. 4.-The Daily News publishes an interview with Señor Iglesias, President of Costa Rica, in the course of which he is reported as

The construction of the Nicaraguan "The construction of the Mearaguan Canal is of course an important matter for Costa Rica, but the Costa Rican government and myself, as Executive, are content to wait for the ripening of the plans before assuming any definite attitude toward the project."

VACATED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

House Judiciary Committee Finds Against Wheeler and Others,

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.1 WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The inquiry dered by the House of Representa ives as to what members had forfeited their seats by reason of accepting other offices ended today with a finding by a Judiciary Committee that Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, a member from Alabama, Col. James R. Campbell of Illinois; Col. David G. Olson of Kentucky, and Maj. Edward F. Robbins of Pennsylvania had vacated their seats in the House by accepting commissions in the army.

army.

At the same time the committee determined that none of the members of Congress serving on civil commitsions had thereby vacated their seats

sions had thereby vacated their seats in the House.

Gen. Wheeler was seen after the finding was announced, but asked to be excused from commenting on the decision as it was in the nature of a judicial proceeding. It is said Gen. Wheeler and his associates will take no action for the present, as the finding of the committee is yet to be passed upon by the House. The fact that Mr. Jenkins voted against unseating wheeler and the others may lead to a minority report.

DELAY WILL BE FATAL

ADVANTAGE GAINED IN CUBA MUST BE FOLLOWED UP.

Robert P. Porter's Statement Strong Appeal to Have the Island Annexed - Hongkong Fillpino Junta's Kick - Reinforcements

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HAVANA, Feb. 3.-[By West India: Cable.] Robert P. Porter, before sailing for Miami, made the following statent to the correspondent of the Asso

ciated Press: While the situation here has been "While the situation here has been improved and simplified by the declaration of Gen. Gomez that he will immediately take part in the pacification of Cuba, the advantage thus gained uld be followed up by the American authorities. The entire policing of the island should be done by the Cubans hemselves. The real police work is, in fact, now in the hands of Cuban soldiers, and law and order are well main-There should not be a moment's delay in the organization and equip-

delay in the organization and equipment of these civil guards.

"The bulk of the American soldiers must be taken out of Cuba by April. There is really no necessity for more than two regiments in each province to serve as a background of support for the Cuban police. In giving the best of these people employment, all the more will be left for the relief fund, for those who must be helped back to their land. The feeling of distrust between the Cubans and Americans has been temporarily checked by the message of Gen. Gomez to President McKinley, and the President's reply through Secretary Hay.

"If the young military elements of both armies will now get together and complete the several schemes for policing the province, which at this moment are awaiting crystallization, the problem will be solved. Delay in this work will be fatal."

STRONG APPEAL ISSUED. Spaniards and Wealthy Cubans Want the Island Annexed.

P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.1 NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-A dispatch t he World from Havana says that a committee of Spaniards has issued strong appeal to their compatric throughout the island to unite for the purpose of bringing about the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The appeal repudiatees indignantly

ny desire on the part of the Spaniards n the island to join the proposed new ndependent party now in process of organization by Joaquin Castillo. It states that 600,000 Spaniards are ready o vote for annexation, and this er would be largely augmented by Cu of wealth, position and influe

bans of wealth, position and influence, who do not wish to see the revolutionary party in the ascendency.

The committee believes that if a vote were to be taken today on the broad issue, the result would be decidedly in favor of union with America, even if the negro element in Eastern Cuba was allowed to exercise a free franchise. Steps will be taken by the Spaniards to put their views before the American administration, as they believe if an independent government is contemplated in the near future, the trade of the island will be brought to an immediate standstill. In any case they think the United States should retain control for a considerable period. American expitalists interested in the island concur in this view.

HAVANA MUCH IMPROVED.

HAVANA MUCH IMPROVED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Secretary Alger has received a telegram from Gen. Ludlow, Governor of the city of Havana, showing a greatly improve sanitary condition in that city. His telegram is as follows:

Death rate for January 40 per cent. below last year. Causes, sanitation of streets, and houses, cleaning local points of inspection, vigilance in watch-ing and isolating infectious cases, medi-cines and supplies to sick, and food to starving."

Report on San Jose Scale.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Prof. Frank of the Agricultural University of Berlin has reported to the Prussian government, after six months' investigation, that the San José scale is non-existent in Germany, but that a similar insect, the Aspidiolus astrae formis, is indisenous.

FEEL weak? Malt Vivine, at Woollacott

OPPOSITION OUT WITH A POSITIVE REFUSAL. ontroversy in the Senate During

Executive Session Assumed an

Could Be Reached.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-[Exclusive Dispatch.] The friends of the peace treaty still cling to faith, which is their nost precious, if not their only posses sion in the present critical state of af-fairs. They claim to have gained two votes today, making fifty-nine sure, and with Senator Kenney, who last night was counted for the treaty, that would be sufficient to ratify.

But Senator Kenney today declared a fellow-Senator, it is said, that he positively would not vote for ratifica-tion, and thus the administration is eft one vote short of the needful sixty. The two Senators gained for ratifica-tion today are Messrs. Heitfield and Harris, both of whom last night were classed as doubtful It had been ex-pected, however, that Senator Heitfeld would vote for the treaty, and Senator Harris all along has been re-

garded as a favorable possibility.

Counting these two Senators, fiftynine are sure for the treaty. It remains for the ratificationists to get one ote from this list: Messrs, Hale, Mc. Enery, Pettigrew and Turple. Of these Senators, however, it is claimed posi-tively by the opposition that McEnery, Turple and even Hale are certain to vote against ratification. This puts the salvation of the treaty in the hands of Pettigrew, and only the most optimistic could feel encouraged by such an

while the administrationists seem to night, the foundation of this new vigor is not plain. The analysis given is of a staunch friend of the treaty, and one of the leading Republicans of the Senate. Upon the other hand, the Democrats act very much as if they have strong cards concealed. Tonight they are claiming thirty-one votes against the treaty, sure. They will admit the personality of the twenty-six opposition Senators as specified last night, and they name Senators McEnery and Turpie as being sure nay votes, making twenty-eight. But they will not design

nate their other votes. This confidence of the opposition was shown in executive session this after-noon, when they refused to permit the fixing of an hour to vote on one of the resolutions, like that of Sullivan's which, it was expected, would allay the fears of the anti-annexationists. Davis proposed that such an hour should be named for tomorrow, any hour, in fact, when a vote on one of the resolutions should be taken. His proposition met with prompt and positive refusal from

SENATE'S ACUTE CONTROVERSY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The conroversy in the Senate over the vote tative of the peace treaty took an acute turn today. The opposition to a vote first came from the friends of the treaty, who held to the theory that it could be ratified without compromise. Those who apparently were then will-ing that a vote should be taken, today neld an opposite view, and absolutely refused to agree to a time for taking

vote. The contest occurred in the executive session, which did not occur until 5:15 o'clock. The next hour and a quarter one side to get an agreement to a date for a vote upon the resolutions, and on the other on a more successful efon the other on a more successful ef-fort to bring the day's session to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction.

PROFFERED THE REQUEST. The gallery doors had no sooner beer ocked than Senator Davis, who had eat, immediately in front of the chair, proffered the request of the treaty supporters for unanimous consent, naming tomorrow as the date of voting. He said that the desire on his side of the chamber was that there should be an opportunity to vote upon the resolutions of a declaratory nature all of which

of a dectaratory nature, all of which had been offered by Senators who were opposed to the treaty without a modifi-

The opposition were prepared for the request, but it did not fail to create some excitement. Simultaneous objections were made from three or four sources, but as if by common consent, to Senator Gorman was left the task of making the principal statement of the reasons for the opposition. GORMAN'S OBJECTIONS. His main objection was based upon

the brief time that must intervene be

tween the time of taking the vote on the resolutions, and the time fixed for voting on the treaty-3 o'clock next voting on the treaty—3 o'clock next Monday. An essential part of the demand of those who desired a modification of the expression in the treaty was that the House, as well as the Senate, must act upon the resolution. Manifestly it was too late to secure a vote by the House, even if the action of the Senate should be favorable.

Hence the absurdity of the proposition. He for one would object, and he had no doubt that others would fool sition. He for one would object, and he had no doubt that others would feel as he did. So long as there had been any possibility of securing a vote in both houses of Congress, the members of the Senate who opposed the treaty both houses of Congress, the members of the Senate who opposed the treaty in its present form had made no opposition. But to consent to a vote upon the question at this late hour, of a delay of so many days would create the impression that the opponents of the treaty had been posing for effect and had allowed themselves to be tricked, either ignorantly or knowingly. Senators Cockrell and Bacon also avowed their opposition to agreeing to fixing a time for a vote, placing their opposition on grounds practically the same as those of Mr. Gorman. Each was inclined to charge bad faith. Senator Cockrell gave notice that he would resist any effort for a vote upon the resolutions up to 3 o'clock Monday, when the vote on the treaty must be taken.

ACTING IN GOOD FAITH. The friends of the treaty declared that they were acting in perfect good faith. They cited that all the time of the Senate for the past week had been occupied in performing duties

JUST A VOTE SHORT.

under the orders or consent of the Senate, and that there had not been within the period a time when the vote could have been taken. They charged that the opposition were afraid to allow an opportunity to vote on the resolutions because of the apprehension that some of the resolutions would be agreed to and the chances of the treaty thus improved. This meant, as they regarded it, that they did not want any treaty ratified. The objectors stood firm, however, to the last refusing to yield. These objections were, of course, effective, and the treaty supporters turned their attention to longer day sessions of the Senate, and the treaty thus improved. This meant, as they regarded it, that they did not want any treaty ratified. The objectors stood firm, however, to the last refusing to yield. These objections were, of course, effective, and the treaty supporters turned their attention to longer day sessions of the Senate that there had not been taken. They charged that there had not been taken, and that there had not been taken. They charged that there had not been taken. They charged that there had not been taken. They charged that the opposition were afraid to allow an opportunity to vote on the resolutions because of the apprehension that some of the resolutions would be agreed to and the chances of the treaty thus improved. This meant, as they regarded it, that they did not want any treaty ratified. The objectors stood firm, however, to the last refusing to yield. These objectors were, of course, of the Senate had not been taken. They charged that there had not been taken. They charged that there and not been taken. They charged that there and not been taken. They charged that there had not the expect that the opposition were afraid to allow an opportunity to vote on the resolutions because of the apprehension that some of the resolutions were detailed. The objectors stood firm, however, to the last refusing to yield. The objectors stood firm, however, to the last refusing to yield.

RECESS MOTION DOWNED. Senator Davis, therefore, moved that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow. He was met with a motion by Senator Gorman to adjourn, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Davis and his coworkers resisted the adjournment motion, and it was defeated by a margin of only 1 vote, the ballot resulting, 24 yeas to 25 nays. A vote was immediately ordered for a motion for a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow. A number of the opposition refrained from voting, and the roll call developed the absence of a quorum. The hands on the Senate clock then indicated 6:30 o'clock. None of the Senators had had their dinner. Hence Senator Davis, himself, moved an adjournment, which motion carried without a division. The vote on adjournment was not considered in any sense a test, as many of the Senators, especially the supporters of the treaty, had left the chamber before the ballot was taken.

If the objection to taking a vote on the resolutions is maintained by its opponents, they will be able to accomplish their purpose of forcing the vote on the original document. They indicate no purpose to change their line of action and say positively that they will not. omorrow. He was met with a m

SMALLPOX IN OMAHA

Vendome Hotel and All the Guests Quarantined-Three Cases There.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to Record from Omaha, Neb., says the spectacle of an entire hotel full of guests being quarantined and armed olicemen standing at every door and window to prevent the people escaping is presented in Omaha tonight.

This morning three well-defined cases This morning three well-denied cases of smallpox were discovered at the Vendome Hotel, located in the center of the city. The health department was notified and plans were quickly decided upon for quarantining the place. A squad of armed policemen raced to the scene and when the gueets started on their accustomed duties this morning they were driven back into the

on their accustomed duties this morning they were driven back into the house by force. Traveling men begged to be permitted to get away, guaranteeing to leave the city by the first train or afoot if necessary.

Several daring fellows who preferred any sort of an adventure to being shut up for ten days, slipped out the skylight, scaled the adjacent roofs, and making their way through the snow and ice over the house tops, managed to reach the ground in safety after many narrow escapes. A number of St. Louis and Chicago traveling men are in the hotel. Nobody cares to examine the register just at present to find out just who they are.

FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

seventy-five Thousand Dollars Lost Collision and Panic.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—Fire which broke out in the top story of the Gaens en block, at No. 80 Water street, gut ted that structure and badly damaged the Mayer & Bingham building, ad-joining. The total loss is estimated at joining. The total loss is estimated at \$75,000. Harrington & Co., sole cutters, occupied the two upper floors of the Gaensler building. They estimate their loss at \$40,000. Various firms who occupied the lower floors of the Gaenslen block and the buildings adjoining suffered losses ranging from \$5000 to \$10,-500.

Truck No. 2, while on the way to the fire, collided with a trolley car, smashing several window and causing a panic among the passengers. Beyond a severe shake-up, however, none were injured. The driver of the truck was thrown twenty feet. He was more or less injured, but will recover.



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from San Diego dep CORONADO. Hold rival at San Diego. F. S. BABCOCK, Mgr., Coronado Beach, Cal. eles Office, 200 South Spring street. .H.



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H. F. BORDEN, Agent, 246 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

THE KNUTSFORD,
SALT LAKE CITY'S
NEW LEADING HOTEL

LIKE AN ULTIMATUM. ddicks Men May Be Asked to Deser

Him-Money and Boose.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
DOVER (Del..) Feb. 3.—The regular publicans who have been voting fo Col. Henry A. Dupont to succeed Sena-tor Gray in the fight against J. Ed-ward Addicks, went into conference this evening. The conference was adwhen a proposition to take up some Republican upon whom the regulars can bend their entire strength will be

One rumor is that they will take up some independent Republican, and gly Addicks's men three days in which t desert their man, at the end of which e enough regulars will vote with Democrats to reëlect Gray. MONEY AND WHISKY.

HARRISBURG . (Pa.,) Feb. 3. - The nanagers of Senator Quay's canvass or reëlection tonight gave out an affi-avit signed by W. E. Leininger, a hiladelphia detective, charging cer ain persons interested in the candidacy of Dr. Weiss, the anti-Quay candidate for Senator in Lebanon county, with furnishing money and whisky to vot-

SENATORIAL BALLOT. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] HARRISBURG (Pa.,) Feb. enks, 53; Dalzell, 12; Stone, 5; Huff.

2; Grow, 1; Tubbs, 2 Stewart, 7; total, 164; necessary, 83; paired, 84; absent without pairs, 3.

UNLOCKED DEADLOCK. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SALT LAKE (Utah) Feb. 3.—Three ballots were taken for Senator today, the last ballot being as follows: King (Dem..) 12; McCune (Dem..) 25; Powers (Dem..) 2; Cannot, 7; Sutherland (Rep.,) 14; absent, 3.

DELAWARE'S TROUBLE. DELIAWARE S 140 UBLES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DLY REPORT.]

DOVER (Del.,) Feb. 1.—Thirty-third sallot: George Gray, 16 Addicks, 14; Oupont, 4; Willis, 4; John G. Gray, 4; Chandler, 3; Higgins, 1; absent, 4.

Soap Combine the Latest.

Soap Combine the Latest.
CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Record tomorrow will say: "New York promoters are interesting eastern capitalists
in a plan which contemplates the formation of a gigantic combination to
control the American seap output.
With \$90,000,000 capital, of which \$40,000,000 will be preferred stock and
\$50,000,000 in common stock, negotiations are pending for the amalgation
of all the important factories in the
United States. The new company in
addition to soap will dominate the market for a number of other products
manufactured by the same factories,
including perfumes, cosmetics and tolet preparations."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY rike Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cura ; Irvin, 3; Widener, 2; Rice, 1; Ritter, 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. os each tablet

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THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer

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Thompson's Improved Navel. Lemon and Grape Fruit. Nursery, foothill section of Pomona Valley. Large field-grown rose bushes, \$1.50 per doz. Royal Exhibition Pansy, Redondo carnation plants. Meserve, 635 S. Broadw'y, Sole Agt **¬LOWERS FOR THE HORSE SHOW**_

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In Platinums and Carbons by Oliver Lippincott. California Missions. Los Angeles City Parks and California Views in general. For sale by all first-class art dealers, or the Lippincott Art Photo Company, sole publishers of the Oliver Lippincott Art Studies, Room 23, 110 West Second Street, Los Angeles, California. FITZGERALD MUSIC AND PIANOSCO., 113 SOUTH SPRING STREET.
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fire-proof. The monarch hotel of Southern California. Two noble, fire-proof buildings surrounded by parks. New Golf Grounds. Rates \$3 to \$7 per day.



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loveliest season of the Three and one-half hours from Los Angeles. The Greatest Resort. The loveliest season of the year. Climate near perfection, Phenomenal Fishing and Hunting. The Great Stage Ride. The Famed Marine Gardens as viewed from glass bottom boats, Unique exclusive attractions. HOTEL METROPOLE, modern appointments. The best and most picturesque Golf Links. Round trip every day (except Fridays) from Los Angeles. Sunday excursions, three hours on the Island. See R. R. time tables. For full information, illustrated pamphlets and rates apply to BANNING CO., 222 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles. Tel. Main 36.

TOTEL LA PINTORESCA-Pasadena. Strictly first class, Cuisine and service unexcelled. Superb location, 1,000 feet above the sea level, commanding a glorious view AN IDEAL GOLF COURSE 5 minutes from the hotel. STEAM HEAT in every

For terms apply to M. C. WENTWORTH, Manager. Also Manager of Went worth Hall, White Mountains, N. H., and formerly of Hotel Raymond, Pasadena. ELLEVUE TERRACE HOTEL—Cor. Sixth and Figuero's Sta

Strictly First-class Family Hotel, under new management. Fine cuisine, newly furnished throughout; sunny rooms with steam heat; elegant baths, spacious porches, large playgrounds for children. The only hotel in center of city surrounded by beautiful lawns and tropical grounds. An ideal, picturesque California Hotel. Rates, \$2 per day and up. Special terms by the week. Elsinore Hot Springs-

VIEW
Rheumatism, Skin Diseases and Kidney Trouble quickly relieved; good hotel accommodations; pleasant surroundings; rates
reasonable, L. A. office, 603 Laughlin bldg. C. S. Traphagen, Mgr. BBOTSFORD INN_Corner Eighth and HopeStreets.

The best appointed family hotel in the city; special rates to permanent guests Electric cars to and from all parts of the city and depots. Steam heating, electric service throughout. CARLTON HOTEL, PASADENA-

Very popular under new management. New office, 22 by 100 feet, and dining-room accommodating 125 guests. Baths, electric bells and lights. Central. Best house in Southern California, price considered. Rates per day, \$1.50 to \$8. Special rates by the week. GEO. E. WEAVER, Proprietor; also Grand View Hotel, Catalina. OAK GLEN COTTAGES—First-class Family Hotel in the Ojai Valley. Table supplied with milk, eggs, fruit from the ranch. Open fires, artesian water, golf links free to guests. Rates \$10 to \$14 per week. For circulars address MRS. GALLY, Nordhoff, Cal.

THE WESTLAKE HOTEL—J. B. Duke, Prop., 720 Westlake Ave.

ated in the most delightful residence portion of the city, one block from park. Recently enlarged. Newly furnished. Telephone M. 346.

HOTEL GRAY GABLES—Cor. 7th and Hill Sts. Newly furnished suites, with private baths. Finest Table Board in city. Billiard, dancing and card rooms in basement: Steam heat.

THE BELMONT HOTEL—425 Temple Street. Healthy location, near courthouse. PLEASANT HOME, sunny rooms, front suites, glass porch, furnace heat, good board.

HOTEL ROSSLYN.—Main street, opposite postoffice. Completely equipped; elevator, steam heat, baths; № to 88 per day. Music at dinner HOTEL RICHELIEU—Second and Grand Av.

An ideal home; one of the best tables in Callfornia. Special rates to permanent guests. For terms apply to M. A. JORDAN.

HOTEL LINCOLN—Second and Hill streets. First-class for families and tourists. Services and appointments complete. THOS. PASCOE, Prop. Telephone Main 266.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE—Rooms, Beds and Table are superior, and equal to any in the city TRY THEM. \$1.00 per day.

LAST EFFORTS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

number of deputies which could be ap-thed. If the bill should pass, the Vate into debt to the extent of a mil-

on dollars or more.
It made no difference that the expenditures of the bureau could be passed upon by the State Board of Examiners The point was that such board had no control over the number of ap-pointments made under authority of such law. He would favor such a bill if the limit was fixed at offices for the five largest cities of the State, and he also wanted the limit placed on the number of deputies that the chief deputies could appoint.

Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento said the bill would bankrupt the State, which might not of itself be a bad thing, but he objected to its being done by one man. Rickard hastily accepted the suggestion of Mead, and the bill went over until he could consult with the latter. It is probable the bill will. be amended to provide for the appoint-ment of bureaus in San José, Stock-Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles, with a possibility that on for the sixth city will also be selected With this and some other amendments the bill may pass.

STATE LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

Bradner W. Lee of Los Angeles is here attending a meeting of the State Library Trustees. He will probably return home tomorrow. Speaking to night to the Times correspondent of the trustees' meeting today, he said the business considered was largely of routine nature, but several matters of proposed legislation for the benefit of the State Library were also discussed. "For one thing," he said, "we need

room. Books are now piled up in all directions for lack of space. It is proposed to take out the law library and place it on the lower floor of the Capitol building, making room for miscellaneous books. Another proposi-tion is to place the board of trustees under control of the Governor, taking it out of the hands of the Legislature As it is now, at elections of trustees by the Legislature there are sometimes several tickets in the field, with the result that undesirable men may be placed on the board, who owe their poto politics. The Board Library Trustees should be outside of politics, and the members should be appointed by the Governor with some regard to their fitness.'

Mr. Lee discussed the plan of loaning out State books to responsible peo-ple on written guarantees and at the discretion of the directors. "I had no idea," he said, "until I had made ar examination, how valuable and extensive the State Library is. There are works buried there that are out of print; books that are valuable to students of history, for one thing, histories of the countles. These cept to State officers, for the statutes forbid us loaning books to any others believe the use of these books should

Most people think of the library as a collection of Congressional records reports and things of that kind, whereas it is rich in historical works. Suppose that Prof. Jordan of Stanford Uni-versity should desire to pursue a par-ticular line of study. Under the proposed system he could send to us a list of books which he wanted, and they could be loaned to him for a certain time and then returned. But the idea seems to have gone out that the trus-tees propose to take out entire sections of the library and send them around through the country on wheels, and because of that idea the plan has been

Lee said that the question of who should succeed to the vacanta succeed to the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Jacob Neff had been left to the Govbecause the latter felt some delicacy about filling two State offices, thoug no emoluments attach to that of trus no emoluments attach to that of trus-tee. He said he found the Senatorial situation somewhat mixed, but had been told that the leaders were now devoting more attention to legislation than heretofore this session. uch as the Senate yesterday set

its face against the proposition to loan out State books, there seems little hope of the trustees introducing a system for the present.

SUPREME COURT RELIEF. The Senate Judiciary Committee had an interesting meeting tonight, having under discussion Senator Dickinson's constitutional amendment for the relief of the Supreme Court. Prominent attorneys of San Francisco addressed the committee. Justice Patterson's views were requested, and he stated that they were embodied in part of the bill by Senator Simpson, providing that only twenty cases should be taken up at a time, and no more appeals should be considered until these were disposed of. He admitted that this did not meet the views of the others of the court, and said the Chief Justice had expressed a willingness to appear and discuss the plan for relief, provided a joint meeting of the two Judiciary committees could be had. The bill went over to another session. an interesting meeting tonight, having

to another session. C. E. WASHBURN.

ROUTINE OF A DAY.

Deadlock Unbroken-Important Bill Passed and Introduced.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3.—The one ballot taken for United States Senator today showed no change in the dead-lock, which continues the same as it has been for the last fortnight. There

has been for the last fortnight. There was no opposition to the motion to adjourn, which was made after the first ballot had been taken. The vote was as follows: Barnes, 10; Estee, 1; Bulla, 12; Burns, 24; Felton, 1; Grant, 26; Scott, 2; Bard, 2; Devries (Dem.,) 1; Rosenfelt (Dem.,) 2; White (Dem.,) 27.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Milton J. Green was to have been grilled for contempt of the Assembly for not answering the questions put to him by the Committee on Investigation. Mr. Green did not appear. In his stead was presented a very carefully-worded certificate from Green's physician, setting at the much-wanted man is stiff too ill to leave his room. The matter accordingly went over until next Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO'S SEA WALL.

SAN FRANCISCO'S SEA WALL. Braunhart's Senate Bill 54, providing for the issuing of \$1,000,000 in bonds for the completion of the sea wall at San Francisco, was read the third time in the Senate this morning and passed. The measure has created much discussion in that body, and is one of the most important measures that has been considered this session. Before it can become operative, however, it must be submitted to a vote of the people.

Much interest is being taken in the insurance measures that have been introduced. A petition was presented in the Senate this morning from the memfor the issuing of \$1,000,000 in bonds

bers of the Merchants' Exchange, merchants, manufacturers and insurers in general of Alameda county, praying for the enactment of laws which shall make statutory provisions of some kind which will permit the people of California to form and operate mutual fire insurance companies.

The legislators are not, however, treating these measures very kindly. The Senate Committee on Corporations reported unfavorably on Stratton's Senate Bill 251, providing for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies.

Resolutions of respect to the memory f the late Senator Boggs were adopted n both houses, and ordered spread on be terminated. CONVICT-CRUSHED BOCK

The bill limiting the use of convict rushed rock to country roads, and proibiting its use on city streets, intro-uced by Anderson, came up in the As-embly for final passage. This measembly for final passage. This measure has caused much debate on its econd reading, and has many working against its passage. Anderson out off debate this morning by moving the previous question. The motion to revert to the previous question was lost by a vote of 41 to 20, but by some oversight it was announced carried by that vote. There was wild excitement for a moment.

moment.
"I challenge that roll call," cried "It was just the other way," insisted

ohnson. The clerks at the desk discovered heir mistake and the error was cor-

rected.

The bill was then referred back to the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, with instructions to draft a substitute.

This bill promises to be one of the most interesting that has come before the Assembly. There are certain interests strongly opposed to the use of prison-crushed rock on city streets. These interests are the quarrymen, principally of Solano county, from which county siden Anderson, the leader of the opposition to such use of the rock, comes. There is, again, a the rock, comes. There is, again, a strong following in favor of the use of

strong following in favor of the use of prison-crushed rock in all road and street building. These claim that the wider the use of such rock, the greater the amount of road and street building, and that labor profits accordingly. There is a general impression that the bill will be finally passed so as to allow the use of prison rock on all roads and streets, although the opposition of street contractors is well organized and very strong.

ASSEMBLY BILLS PASSED. The following bills were passed to-

lay in the Assembly: Assembly Bill, No. 118, introduced by Cobb: Regulating the practice of horse-shoeing in the State of California, providing for the registration of master and journeymen horseshoers, the appointment of a board of examiners, depointment of a board of examiners, de-termining the powers and duties of such board, and fixing a penalty for violation of the provisions of the act. The measure was denied passage yes-terday, but came up on a motion to re-consider today, and was passed. Assembly Bill, No. 182, introduced by Mack: Amending an act to allow unin-

Assembly Bill, No. 182, introduced by Mack: Amending an act to allow unincorporated towns and villages to equip and maintain a fire department and to assess and collect taxes from time to time for such purpose, and to create a board of fire commissioners, approved March 4, 1881, statutes 1881, page 26, relating to assessing and collecting said taxes.

26, relating to assessing and collecting said taxes.

Assembly Bill, No. 5, introduced by Assembly Bill, No. 5, introduced by Johnson: Amending sections 4, 5, 6, 10, 13 and 14 of an act entitled "An act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals." approved March 20, 1874, and to add three new sections to said act, to be known as sections 20 21 and 22, in relation to cruelty to ani-

21 and 22, in relation to cruelty to animals and arrest, trial and punishment of offenders against the provisions of said act, and liens on property in certain cases arising under this act.

Assembly Bill, No. 366, introduced by Hoey: Limiting hours of daily services of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon the public works of or work done for the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof.

Assembly Bill, No. 373, introduced by Mack: Amending sections 3571 and 3572 of the Political Code, relating to public lands and funds.

Assembly Bill, No. 181, introduced by Meserve: Providing for vacation and closing up of any park, plaza, public square or other public reservation not belonging to the State and not situated within any municipality.

The Assembly adopted the following joint resolutions:

joint resolutions: joint resolutions:
Senate joint resolution, No. 2, introduced by Luchsinger, relative to the improvement of San Pablo Bay.
Assembly joint resolution, No. 8, introduced by Works, relative to the completion of the fetty in San Divers Designation. troduced by Works, relative to the com-pletion of the jetty in San Diego Bay. Assembly joint resolution, No. 10, in-troduced by Mack, relative to setting over and establishing granite posts to mark a true boundary line between the States of California and Nevada. Assembly joint resolution, No 13, in-

States of California and Nevada.

Assembly joint resolution, No 13, introduced by Caminetti, relative to reviving the rank of admiral and conferring the same upon Rear-Admiral Dewey.

The Senate passed Braunhart's Senate bill 54, considered above, and Larue's Senate bill 21, prohibiting the sophistication and adulteration of wine, and to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale thereof, to provide the penalty therefor and to appropriate money to enforce the same.

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.
Assembly joint resolution No. 15, by
McDonald (Tuolumne:) Relating to
the building of a sub-marine cable from
San Francisco to Honolulu, Japan and
the Philippine Islands.
Assembly joint resolution No. 16, by
Johnson: Relative to the relief of certain owners of timber lands in the Yosemite Valley National Park reservation.

Assembly joint resolution No 17, by derson: Relative to revenue and

NEW SENATE BILLS.

NEW SENATE BILLS.

In the Senate the following measures were introduced this morning:
By Langford: Aan act to amend section 348 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
By Langford: To pay the claim of Frank D. Cobb against the State of California and making an appropriation of \$4277 therefor.
By Morehouse: To regulate the practice of extensible in the State of

By Morehouse: To regulate the ractice of osteopathy in the State of

California.

By Langford: An act to amend section 838 of an act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Civil Procedure."

Substitute for Senate bill 19: To regulate the width of tires of wagons to be used on the public highways of the State of California.

By Smith: Making an appropriation to pay the claim of Office Specialty Manufacturing Company for metallic furniture furnished the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court at Sacramento.

clerk of the Supreme Court at Sacramento.

By Leavitt: To amend section 3881 of the Political Code.

By Feeney: Authorizing the Secretary of State to have a vault, furnish and set stand pipes, tanks, filters and lay pipes in the Capitol grounds.

By Feeney (by request: To provide for the purchase of new carpets, draperies, furniture for the Senate and Assembly chambers and making an appropriation therefor.

By Hall: In relation to the selection of appraisers to determine the loss under fire insurance policies.

By Hall: To add a new section to the Penal Code to be known as section 526 protecting insurance policy-holders and defining their rights in case of total loss.

LOT OF ASSEMBLY BILLS.

LOT OF ASSEMBLY BILLS. The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

By Melick: Substitute for Assembly

bill No. 168: An act to amend section 2643 of the Political Code relating to pad tax and its apportionment among ad districts.

Melick: Substitute for Assem

By Melick: Substitute for Assemy-bills Nos. 48, 129, 201: An act to reglate the width of tires of wagons to be
sed on the public highways of the
tate of California.

By Committee on Ways and Means:
n act making an appropriation to pay
ne expenses incurred for the funeral
f late State Treasurer Levi, Rackliffe.
By Committee on Ways and Means:
n act making an appropriation to pay
ne deficiency in the appropriation to
ay for the transportation of insane
or the forty-ninth fiscal year.
By Committee on Ways and Means:
n act making an appropriation to pay

An act making an appropriation to pay he deficiency in the appropriation for repairs to the Capitol building and urniture, etc."
Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 74
y Committee on Public Health: An t to protect domestic live stock from ontagion and infectious diseases, to provide for the appointment and duties

provide for the appointment and duties of officials to carry into effect the provisions of this act and to provide an appropriation therefor.

By Committee on Agriculture, substitute for Assembly Bill No. 422: An act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled: "An act entitled an act to reform agricultural districts, to provide for formation of agricultural associations therein, and for the management and control of the same by the State, and to repeal all acts and parts of accs in conflict with this act," approved March 31, 1897, relating to the classification of counties into agricultural districts.

cation of counties into agricultural districts.

By Johnson: An act authorizing the State's Surveyor-General to furnish his office and vaults therein and making an appropriation therefor.

By Johnson: An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the funded indebtedness of the city of Sacramento," approved March 25, 1872, and repeal an act entitled "An act to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the funded indebtedness of the city of Sacramento," approved March 25, 1872," approved March 9, 1887, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend sections 1, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the funded indebtedthe redemption of the funded indebted-ness of the city of Sacramento, ap-proved March 25, 1872," approved March

proved March 25, 18/2," approved March 19, 1889.

By Johnson: An act to amend section 537 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

By Johnson: An act requiring hotel and lodging-house-keepers to, keep ropes in sleeping rooms to facilitate

ropes in steeping rooms to lacintate escape in case of fire.

By Dibble: An act to pay the claim of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company against the State of California, and making an appropriation therefor ion therefor.

By Wright: An act to protect all citi-

By Wright: An act to protect all clizens in their civil and legal rights.

By Kenneally: An act to provide for the purchase of new carpets, draperies and furniture for the Senate and Assembly chambers and making an appropriation therefor.

By Kenneally: An act authorizing the Secretary of State to bore a well, furnish and set stand pipes, tanks, filter and lay pipes in the capitol grounds.

grounds.

By Barry: An act making an appropriation to pay the claim of the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company for metallic furniture furnished the clerk of the Supreme Court at Sac-

the clerk of the Supreme Court at Sacramento.

By Elood: An act for the protection of forests, growing crops, buildings and other properties from destruction by fire.

By Stewart: An act providing for the construction of a State highway or free wagon road from Mount Hamilton Observatory, in Santa Clara county, to the San Joaquin River, in Stanislaus county, to connect with the most desirable public road leading to the Yosemite Valley; providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners and authorizing and directing said board of commissioners to perform certain duties relating to the construction of such highway and to condemn tion of such highway and to condemn land and property for the purpose aforesaid and making an appropriation for the expenditures and purposes pro-

for the expenditures and purposes provided in this act.

By Meserve: An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a civil code," approved March 21, 1872, by adding a new section thereto to be known as section 605 relating to the formation of religious corporations for holding and administering church property.

erty.

By Brooke: An act to amend an act entitled "An act to apporpriate money for the support of orphans and abandoned children," approved March 25,

1880.

By Cowan: An act to amend sections 330, 331 and 337 of the Penal Code.

By Dunlap: An act to authorize the board of managers of the Stockton State Hospital at Stockton, to purchase lands for farm and dairy purposes for the use of the Stockton State Hospital at Stockton, under the control said board of managers and to control said board of managers and to control the said board of managers and the said board of the said board struct necessary farm buildings and ences thereon, and such other improve-

fences thereon, and such other improvements as may be necessary for said purposes, and to purchase live stock, farming utensils and other personal property necessary therefor, and appropriating money therefor.

By Dunlap: An act making an appropriation of \$5000 to be used by the board of managers of the Stockton. State Hospital at Stockton to pay for constructing a concrete sidewalk and Park streets in the city of Stockton around the lands occupied by the State Hospital.

Hospital.

By Dunlap: An act to pay the claim
of Frank D. Cobb against the State of
California, and making an appropria-

California, and making an appropriation therefor.

By Melick: An act to amend section 876 of an act to provide for the organization, incorporation and government of municipal corporations, approved March 13, 1883.

By Milice: An act to provide for the appointment of a commission to promote prison reform, and to that end to investigate and report upon the feasibility of establishing a reformatory for the confinement and reformation of prison convicts, to select and secure prison convicts, to select and secure for the confinement and reformation of prison convicts, to select and secure the site and submit sketch plans and specifications therefor; to investigate and report upon the feasibility of the sale of the property belonging to the State at San Quentin, and of segregating the prisoners into classes looking to the confinement of incorrigibles at Folsom prison, to enlarge said prison for that purpose and to the confinement capable of reformation at such reformatory when established, and to make an appropriation for such purposes.

make an appropriation for such purposes.

By Fairweather: An act to add a new section to the Penal Code, said section to be designated as section 625½, relating to oil pipe lines.

By Griffin: An act to appropriate the sum of \$17,000 for the purpose of establishing a water, sprinkling and pumping plant in the Yosemite Valley. By Jilson: An act to prohibit the collection of deposits or payments by gas companies, corporations or persons supplying gas, as a condition to the supplying of gas and providing a penalty therefor.

By Jilson: An act to amend section 629 of the Civil Code relating to gas corporations.

629 of the Civil Code relating to gas corporations.

Committee on State Library: Substitute for Assembly Bill No. 451: An act to amend section 623 of the Penal Code. and to add a new section to the Penal Code to be known as section 623½, relating to the mutilation and injury of books and other property deposited in any public library, gallery, museum, fair, exhibit or other public place.

By Milic: An act to regulate the practice of osteopathy.

ILER'S Gin, \$1.25. Woollacott, 124 N. Spring

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

notably in the case of that shipped to Porto Rico and returned to Montauk Point. Like a court of inquiry, these boards returned statements of facts developed by them upon which the superior authorities can act. It is not possible at present to learn in which lirection the President leans, but he Attorney-General, and the matter has een discussed in the Cabinet to some extent. As before stated, however, no action is to be taken on either plan until the report of the War Investigat-

ng Commission is submitted. ing Commission is submitted.

Up to the close of the day, Gen.

Miles positively declined to discuss in any manner the event of the day so far as they related to himself or to discuss any statements contained in any of the interviews attributed to him. of the interviews attributed to him. It may be said of these interviews that while it is conceivable they might figure, they would not do so of necessity, for the matters to be first looked into are those connected with the character of the army beef.

DISCUSSED BY CABINET.

Justice to All Concerned Demands

[ASSOCIATED, PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The indica ns are that a court of inquiry wil be ordered to investigate the report on the truth or falsity of the statements alleged to have teen made by Gen. Miles in which the quality of beef furnished the troops during the late was was brought in question. The atter was discussed at some length today's Cabinet meeting, and al-oughno definite decision was reached, the concensus of opinion was that such

proceeding should be had. it was argued that it the packers he had furnished the beef to the army who had turnished the beef to the army had fraudulent, y supplied an article of the character charged by Len. Miles, the country had a right to know it, and if the charges were without foundation the people had an equal right to know that fact. Justice to all concerned, it was agreed, demanded that the whole truth be brought to light. It was also agreed that Gen. Miles should not be suspended from his ofshould not be suspended from his of fice as commander of the army pend lng such investigation, as it was no

nce as commander of the army pending such investigation, as it was not intended that of the perjudiculion of any wrongooing in this connection. It is not believed that any action will be taken, however, until the War Investigation Commission has made its report, which is expected within a few days.

The Cabinet also discussed the sanitary condition of Havana and Gen. Brooks will be instructed to proceed as rapidly as possible in his work of the wisdom of digging up the streets oany extent during the rainy season has been presented for Gen. Brooke's consideration, the view of the Cabinet being against it.

It is the expectation that the War Investigating Committee will submit its report to the President next Monday. No one outside of the commission is supposed to know what the nature of the report will be.

The method which is to be adopted, namely, a court of Inquiry to pass upon Gen. Miles's conduct, is taken to indi-

namely, a court of inquiry to pass upon Gen. Miles's conduct, is taken to indicate a knowledge on the part of the administration of what the report will have to say as bearing upon the Miles charges.

have to say as bearing upon the Miles charges.

The common impression is that a court of inquiry can be ordered only upon the demand of the officer whose conduct is to be made the subject of an investigation. While that is usually the case, there is, however, a reserve power in the President to order such a court, regardless of the wishes of the officer concerned. The authority is contained in article 115 of the articles of war. The article is as follows:

"A court of inquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against any officer or soldier, may be ordered by the President or by any commanding officer, but, as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes and may be employed in the hands of weak and envious commandants, as engineered for the destruction of military merit, they shall be never ordered by any commanding officer except upon a demand by the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired into."

It is asserted in some quarters that the above regulation does not permit the President himself to order a court of inquiry in the absence of a demand of the officer interested and Gen. Miles's friends say that he has not yet made any demand. But legal authorities are

friends say that he has not yet any demand. But legal authoritie against this contention, and it is ex-plained that the resolution makes a very clear distinction for a purpose expressly defined between the powers of the President and the powers

expressly defined between the powers of the President and of the commanding officers.

The purpose of the court of inquiry is to investigate the conduct of any officer. It is expressly provided by the regulations from venturing any opinion on the merits of the case unless directed to do so by the appointing authority. Upon the presentment of the facts made by the court of inquiry the President must determine whether or not a court-martial shall follow.

Gen. Miles, on being informed of the currently reported court of inquiry in store for him, said that after consideration he haddecided to say nothing on the subject. He remains at his office in discharge of his regular duties. It is suggested that it will be a matter of difficulty to secure the personnel for even a court of inquiry with its limited membership because many officers have already taken some part in the controversy between Gens. Miles and Eagan. There is a scarcity of officers of rank to warrant their selection for this duty.

THAT REPORT NEARLY READY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The War investigating Commission continued the preparation of the report to President McKinley behind closed de

dent McKinley behind closed doors as usual today. No reply has been received to the telegram addressed by the commission to James N. Farnam, at Chester, Fa., requesting him to come here for the purpose of testifying as to the alleged embalming of beef for the army, which he stated that he saw while at South Omaha last year. A member of the commission today said that the reart is nearly ready for submission to port is nearly ready for submi-the President.

Whisky Market is Stronger

Whisky Market is Stronger. CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—The closing of the combine of the Kentucky distilleries and warehouses has strengthened the whisky market in Cincinnati, Advances of 2½ cents and 5 cents a gallon have been noted on larger transactions made today, due to the combine, and the probability of the passage of the outage bill in Congress. Union Pacific Rolling Stock.

OMAHA, Feb. 3. — Approximately \$1,500,000 represents the contract for new equipment which have been let for the Union Pacific road which supplies every deficiency in the company's rolling stock. Everything in the shape of cars and locomotives is to be delivered to the company about July 1.

At Dallas, Tex., W. C. Griffin, State super-intendent of agencies and manager of the Dallas office of Bradstreet's, was found dead in the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon. He registered under an assumed name last night, and before going to bed he took mor-phine. His accounts are straight, Nobody knows the cause of the suicide.

Frunutto

California

KNUTSFORD. SALT LAKE CITY'S NEW LEADING HOTEL

BISHOP POTTER'S "SALOON."

tute to the Old-time Article.

IA. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—What many f Bishop Henry C. Potter's friends call his "twentleth century saloon" is now assured. The last dollar of the fund of \$15,000 needed to start the work of providing a substitute for the saloon the saloon, minus intoxicating drinks, has been contributed. Carpenters wil of the six-story building at No. 131
Bowery, tomorrow, and as speedily as
possible it will be fitted up as "Squirrel Inn No. 1." Bishop Potter hopes in en years there will be in this city a quirrel inn No. 100, and that will solv the great problem of providing for hose who like to patronize the saloon

those who like to patronize the saloon, something they will like better. Bishop Potter believes the saloon exists because it meets a want, but he also believes the meets a want destructive of home and all the name stands for. His idea of a "twentieth century saloon" is that it shall be a big, cheery place, as accessible as the saloon, where a man may get a clean, well-cooked meal at a cheap rate, some form of entertainment, and where he can read his newspaper, smoke his pipe and talk with his fellows with a freedom tempered by good behavior—a place that will only differ from the saliquor.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENT CENSOR. Senator Grady, New York, Has a Bill

to Squelch Bad Plays.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- The fact that public opinion does not prevent the pro-duction of improper plays in New York has impelled Senator Grady to prepare for presentation to the Legislature a bill creating the office of censor of pub-lic amusements. This official, it is in-

tended, shall examine every play to be

produced, every song to be sung and every dance to be danced, eight days pefore the same is done in public. If the performance does not offend public decency the censor must within three days after the application is filed, three days after the application is filed, issue a permit for its production. If the act offends public decency, the permit is refused. If a theatrical manager thinks that the censor does not know his business he may appeal for his decision to the art commission. Any manager who produces a play, an act, a song, or a dance of, which the censor has not approved will be liable to punishment for a misdemeanor. That means that he may be required to live on Blackwell's Island for a year and pay a fine of \$500.

COL. INGATE DEAD

ice-Consul at Patras, Greece, a Vic tim of Hydrophobia. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] EW YORK, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to he Herald from Patras, Greece, says: "Col. Ville Y. Ingate, American Vice-Consul here, has died of hydrophobia. He was bitten two months ago, but kept the matter secret. He refused

treatment, He was much beloved and his death is regretted. "Mr. Ingate was appointed Vice-Con-"Mr. Ingate was appointed vice-Consell of the United States at Patras on November 24, 1897. He was born in Mississippi and removed to Alabama, where he established his residence. He was appointed into the consular service from the latter State.

Killed by a Girl. SISTERSVILLE (W. Va.,) Feb. 3.— At 3 o'clock this morning Harry Deffin-baugh, aged 28 years, was shot and in-stantly killed on one of the most prominent streets by Miss Ella Bowen, aged 20. Miss Bowen is in jail and claims that Definbaugh pursued her, tearing her clothing, and threatened her if she eft him.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also

to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALI-FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y. LOUISVILLE, Ky.

LET'S GO TO HALE'S. 3.25 and 3.50 U. CORSETS, now

We're going to close this line of odoz. at once—you know it won't take us long—for P. D. is the favorite corset in shape and comfort Style 97 and 28, and in drab, white and black HOSIERY.

HOSIERY.
Ladies' Fine Maco Cotton Hose, superior quality, extra double sole high spiked heel and toe, very elastic and fast

Hose, high spilced neer and fashioned; very elastic, full 20° special Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose extra double sole, spliced heel and toe, at black, black with white foot, and black boots with 121c fancy colored drop stitch top; only

HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, applique borders, regular 15c grade; to close 81c



KID GLOVES Ladies' 2-clasp Mocha, P. K. seam, embroidered back, perfect fitting and perspiration proof; reluced from \$1.50

19th Orchestral concert this afternoon-2 to 5 o'clock.



Who Wear Clothing

Let us call your attention to the prices we are making-In our men's department- | In our boys' department-

\$12 suits for \$9.75

\$10 long pants suits for \$8.50

Spring and

Mullen, Bluett & Co., Corner, First and Spring.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

DRY GOODS

Winter Underwear and Blankets... Hosts of buyers of Winter Underwear and Blankets have been brought out by the late cold snap, reminded thereby that our winter weather is not yet over; nor could a better time be selected for the

purchase of these goods than the present. In many cases substan-

tial price reductions have been made on account of the lateness of

the season, as we aim to carry over a very small proportion of our large stock of winter merchandise.

Warm Underwear I Children's Fleeced Vests and Pants, all sizes,

Ladies' Fleeced Union Ladies' Fleeced Union Suits, natural, special 42_2^1 C value, at..... garment, at Ladies' Heavy Mixed Union Suits, half wool, Oneita shape, at \$1.25

Ladies' Wool Ribbed Pants and natural: \$1.00 Ladies' White Australian Wool Pants and Vests: fine heavy winter garment, extra value, at \$1.00

Also a full line of Swiss Ribbed Zimmerli Underwear, in cotton, wool and silk. A complete assortment of Men's Winter Underwear in all grades.

Blanket Values. 10-4 gray and white fleeced Cotton Blanket, 50c a pair 10-4 gray Blanket, extra size special;

a pair

10-4 white Blanket, \$3.50 sterling value; 11-4 fine white Blan-ket, soft and warm, a pair\$4.00

11-4 gray Blanket, strictly all wool, extra large SPECIAL TODAY-Extra heavy, and large white Blanket, fine and

soft; about fifty pairs left; reg. price \$2.50;\$1.75 to close at, a pair



OUALITY NEVER STOOPS





THE ONLY SPECIALIST Who treats Catarrh and Chronic Diseases of men and women. 40 PAY CURED. This is a fair, square proposition and includes all Chronic Diseases of Throat, Lung. Schach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Rectum, Blood Taints, Fernal Troubles, Nervous Weakness of Men, Skin Diseases and Uricon subjustion Free. Endorsed by leadin

DR. T. J. P. O'BRIEN, Offic and Sanitarium, 542 South Hill Street Manhood Restored "CUPIDENE"



Vitalizer will quickly cure all Nervous Diseases, Insommis, Pains in Back, Deblity, Pimples, Mental, Physical Dablity, Losses, Corvitality, Neurasticals, Exhausting Drains, Varicocce, Consusation, Prostatitis, Tobacc Heart, Twitchings of the Nervos of Indee of Other Prostatitis, Tobacc Heart, Twitchings of the Nervos of Indee of Other Prostatitis, Tobacc Heart, Twitchings of the Nervos of Indee of Other Prostatitis, Tobacc Heart, Twitchings of the Nervos of Indee of Other Prostatitis, Tobacc Heart, Twitchings of the Nervos of Indee of Other Prostatitis, Indee of Other Heart State of Indeed of Other Prostation, Indeed of Other Prostation,

420-424 South

Barker Bros., Spring Street.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Dr. W. Harrison Ballard

Fifty-nine Years Old, Her Toe Were Frozen, and Her Face

THIRDS THE DISTANCE.

Frostbitten.

HREE MILES THROUGH WATER

SIXTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

mers Cannot Can in British Co Clumbia-Ore on Exhibition at Prescott-Mojave "Shorty" Dead-Walters Held.

SEATTLE (Wash.) Feb. 3.—[Ex-Thislye Dispatch.] With the weight of so years on her shoulders, and years of hard experience in the north, Mrs. O. N. Porr of Stockton, Cal., has arrived in this city from Dawson, having walked over two-thirds of the long distance between Dawson City and

Her eyes were almost childish as she came to the point in her story where she walked for three miles through water on the ice over Lake Tagish, froze her toes, in addition to having portions of her face frostbitten, and afterward walked twenty miles to camp, with the thermometer down to about 60 deg. below zero. "Only 60 beshe said with a smile.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

arber Murdered His Former Part-ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.-Luigi Piccioll, a barber, fired five bullets into the body of his former partner. Manuel silva, today and afterward walked back to his own shop and cut his throat. Silva was taken to the Harbor Hospital, where it was found that his wounds, two scrious, were not necessarily fatal. Piccioli died almost instantly. The men had formerly been in business, partners, and trouble over business matters is supposed to have led to, the crime.

The shooting took place at the barber shop of Silva, No. 1343 Dupont street. Piccioli, whose place of business is, at No. 1317 Dupont street, left his shop and welked up the street to that of Silva. No one except the principals was in either place at the time of the tragedy.

Five shots were heard by Police Officer Muliender and Victor de Martini, who were on the street, and they immediately rushed to Silva's shop, where they found the proprietor lying on the floor, unable to speak. The wounded man wrote on a plece of paper, which he handed to Mullender, that Piccioli

man wrote on a piece of paper, which he handed to Mullender, that Piccioli had shot him. When the officer learned was the guilty party, he went to shop of Piccioli and found him

was seated in a chair with his lying on a table. There was a six inches long on the right side is neck, from which the blood was ing, and the razor with which he the work was lying on the floor bant of him. The pistol he had used hoot Silva was in the dead man's ref.

physicians will not allow the injused man to speak, so no explanation of othe shooting can be secured from him. His wife visited Silva at the hospital, but could throw no light on the

foll was born in Italy. He was 30 years of age, and leaves a y, who is at present in Italy.

TWENTY THOUSAND BAIL. Superior Court of Napa County.

NAPA. Feb. 3,-In the McKenzie reliminary examination today the tes ony of defendant given at the Cor-'s inquest was admitted in evidence. It contained inferential admissions of the complicity of Walters in sectoring the presence of Cook in Napa for the convenience of the meeting be-

tween Walters and Cook, Mrs. Walters having secured consent of the de-fendant to his employment. Several witnesses were examined with the object of showing the relations existing between Cook and Mrs. Wal

ters.
Herman Nursburger and Frank Rob rerman Nursburger and Frank Roberts related that Al Cook wished to be known under the assumed name of Al Dohrman. E. H. Cowart caused quite a sensation by affirming that the detente offered him money if he should give the right testimony, but later explained that this was not a bribe, but waters and expenses to be paid him-if
the trial in the Superior Court should
be held in another county. The case
was then closed, and the court held
the defendant to answer before the Sufixed at \$20,000.

HAD TIMELY WARNING.

Letter from Commissioners to Union Savings Bank-Take Control.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] AN JOSE, Feb. 3.-The following let was sent to the directors of the ton Savings Bank in this city in De-ober last by the bank commission-

EAN FRANCISCO. Dec. 3, 1898.—To and officers and directors of the Union Swings Bank, San José, Cal.—Gentlement The examination recently made to the commission of your bank, presents a condition of the bank's business and its management which does not meet the approval of this board.

Zuwe find, upon examination, that the bank has resources of \$1,157,170.67 and derosits, including amount due banks, in the sum of \$794.485.15, and that you have as a cash reserve on hand in at k the sum of \$194.485.15, and that you have as a cash reserve on hand in at k the sum of \$10,575.09 and due with banks the sum of \$40,483.23, makes a total of \$51,058.37.

This sum is only a fraction over her cent. of your deposit liabilities. It is bank of the character and importance of the Union Savings Bank, doing the business which it does, you should her no circumstances let its reserve the below 20 per cent. In cash of the bostiors' liability. The sum now held by you is, by commission, considered far below that, and may cause serious relies. It is, he fact, unsafe banking dangerous in the excess of ward & Co. J.—Fe-Devendorf, Jersey ndry Tratt, Thomas E. Johnson and Santa Clara Fruit Exchange. You be permitted Howard & Co. to draw by our bank the enormous sum of the control of the sum, you have acted to him the further sum of \$86,— SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1898.

d to him the further sum of \$86,-

500 as a commercial loan, making a total

500 as a commercial loan, making a total of \$228,220.

'This is unsafe banking and very dangerous for a bank, under any circumstances, and especially of a bank with a capital of only \$300,000.

'In the case of J. F. Devendorf, you have allowed him to over Iraw \$35,837.99, also advanced him as a commercial loan \$20,000, making a total advance to him of \$55,837.99.

'Also the Jersey Legudry Track has

of \$55,837.99.

"Also the Jersey Laundry Tract has been permitted to overdraw its account \$20,915.58, and Thomas E. Johnson is overdrawn in the sum of \$12,008.53; and the Santa Clara Fruit Exchange is overdrawn to the extent of \$15,422.10, permitting five customers of your bank to overdraw the enormous sum of \$225,904.90.

mitting live customers of your bank to overdraw the enormous sum of \$225,-904.90.

"To allow overdrafts to such an extent is condemned by the commission. They are classed by the commission as doubtful resources and this practice, when carried to such an extent, should be checked at once.

"Therefore, in view of all the facts, the Board of Bank Commissioners are unanimous in their opinion that your bank is conducting business in an unsafe manner, and it is therefore ordered by the commission that you take steps and measures at once:

"First, to increase your reserve of cash to a sum equal to 25 per cent, of your commercial liability.

"Second, to increase your reserve of cash to a sum equal to 10 per cent. of your savings liability.

"Third, that further, overdrafts to

cash to a sum equal to 10 per cent. or your savings liability.

"Third, that further overdrafts to the parties berein named be stopped at once and that all of said overdrafts be secured by notes, executed by said parties, with such other securities as the bank may be able to obtain, and to the full satisfaction of the board of directors of your bank and the bank commission.

"That you report your action to this commission within thirty days from this date.
"By order of the Board of Bank Com-

"H. W. MAGEE,
"JOHN MARKLEY,
"PARIS KILBOURNE."
"Attest: C. H. DUNSMOOR, Secre-

SAN JOSE, Feb. 3.-There have seen no developments in the failure so far today. Interest is cen-tered in a meeting of the State commissioners, which is scheduled to take missioners, which is scheduled to be police in San Francisco today. De-positors express grave apprehensions of serious difficulties and long delays or serious dimedities and long detays in getting their money. The statement heretofore given out that the bank had paid Mrs. Myra E. Wright \$35,090 on the \$60,000 which she, according to the deed, had paid for the bank building, is not correct. A director in the institution is authority for the statement that not a dollar has been paid her.

the statement that not a donar has been paid her.

It is said that the story grew out of an altogether different affair, and one which pinches on another foot. The Wright brothers have been interested in violating carrie which pinches on another foot. The Wright brothers have been interested in reclaiming some land near Stockton. They have spent large sums of money in the work, and it is stated they are indebted to the bank for \$35,000, which they secured from it for this work.

Many small depositors are seriously hurt by the failure, as they had their all there. The smail shareholders are also uneasy. An instance is given of a widow who holds \$4000 of the stock. This is her entire fortune. She owns a little home. Now she says she will be forced to sacrifice her home if she pays the assessment which is expected.

Numerous working girls have their savings there One, a printer, has \$450 on deposit, the earnings of her life. A serious situation arises when it is known that deposits, were received right along the day before the bank eased to pay. This is causing much unfavorable comment, and the statement is still circulated about the streets that there will be criminal proceedings.

The more the whole affair is investi WILL BE DECLARED INSOLVENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The Bank Commissioners have made a careful investigation of the affairs of the Union Savings Bank of San José, and find its assets \$491,411.27, less than the statement taken from the books showed two days before. They have directed Atty.-Gen. Ford to bring suit in the proper court to have the bank declared insolvent. As soon as the court shall adjudge the bank insolvent, the commissioners will order the directors to levy an assegsment upon its capital stock for the benefit of the depositors. After exhausting the capital stock and surplus, the assets, as valued by the commissioners, were found \$138,-215.35 less than all the debts of the SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 .- The 215.35 less than all the debts of

bank.
The commissioners today passed reso lutions advising the Attorney-General that it is unsafe for the bank to continue business: that the commissioners ration, its property and effects, to pre vert waste and diversion of its assets, and appointing Joseph R. Ryland to take charge of the affairs of the bank, fixing his bond at \$10,000.

BARBARISM IN CHINA.

Englishmen and Evangelist Shockingly Murdered at Chongan. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO- Feb. 3 .- In the tories of the murders of missionaries nd foreign residents recently in China. letails of a particularly barbarous affair at Chongan Chiang involving the life of an Englishman named Fleming and Evangelist Pan, have been wanting. J. R. Adams, a Chinese inland ng. J. R. Adams, a Chinese inland missionary, visited the scene of the murders, and tells of a shocking condition of affairs in the North China Daily News. He ascertained that the becole of Chongan had determined to ake the life of every foreigner in the blace, and when Mr. Fleming set foot in the town he was a doomed man. At least 200 people witnessed the murder from the opposite side of the river. Examplist Pan was suddenly and quickly cut down. Mr. Fleming dismounted from his mule to go to his assistance, but he, too, was attacked and slain after a desperate conflict in which he was dreadfully wounded with a sword and an iron spike. The victims

ch he was dreading wounded who word and an iron spike. The victims esstripped of their clothing, and ir bodies left for three days on the public road. SHOT HIS BEST FRIEND.

Victim Seriously Wounded and the

Other Needs Arrest.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.-W. S. Pardy, assistant secretary of the Pacific States Savings Loan and Building Company, was shot and seriously wounded today in the office of the com-pany, by Christian Reis, Jr., son of the ex-Treasurer of this city and county. The shooting was the sequel of a trivial quarrel. The two men who close friends met on the street a

are close friends met on the street a few days ago. After exchanging a few words Pardy made a remark about Reis's mackintosh and glancing down at the latter's shoes said Reis was a d—fool to wear such thin-soled shoes in cold weather.

Pardy thought no more of the matter until young Reis came into the office today, to the window where Pardy was standing, and remarked that he debat in the affirmative. He was was atlanding, and remarked that he debat in the affirmative. He was was making about him. Pardy asked what statements he meant. Reis replied to by A. J. Cloud of Berkeley then spoke in the Presidential banquet, to the burges of both chambers this evening, as President Paure entered the bangwered by C. Hayden of Stanford, plied that Pardy had been talking about him and had been telling Reis's firmative, the reply in the negative be-

We're so big cause our prices are so smallgrowth's log-

Jacoby Br 128 to 138 North Spring St.

LADIES' SHOES GO, TOO.

This is the Most Resolute and Determined Price-cutting in Our History.

After-Stock-Taking Prices for Today and Monday Only.

Inventory has worked a mighty revolution in our prices. We have been astonished at the amount of winter goods our stock searching revealed-thus this "halt" and "right about face" in prices. This sudden drop in prices means a desperate and decisive move to get rid of all winter stocks. We're taking no chances. The prices are so ridiculously low as to insure us

of a complete movement. \$8.50 Suits cut to \$5.95.

l can dress well now and have money
their pockets: this sale gives you an
50 suit and \$2.56 in money. Sack
its in the neatest effects of
rable cloths, latest in style
d perfect in fit; till

\$15 and \$17.50 Suits and Overcoats cut to \$12.45. \$10 Suits and Overcoats cut to \$7.65.

\$12.50 and \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats cut to \$9.55.

Men's Furnishings.

Flannel Night Robes. | Underwear. That come in big variety of shades with a large body and 56 inches long, we've always sold them at 75c till 15c ments selling now for ments selling now fo

Men's Hose. Fancy Dress Shirts.

That's wool and fast black, 19c seamless and good weight; the 25c sort, for quick selling.

Men's Merino Underwear.

In camel's hair shade, with neck protection, soft, fleecy and durable; cut today and Monday from 75c to...... Half Hose.

Of Egyptian cotton, in tan shades, silk finish, seamless and absolutely fast colors; 6 pairs 75c in a box

A Mighty Forcing=out of Boys' Clothing APPEALING PRICES FOR TODAY AND MONDAY'S SELLING. We're in the trail of the blue pencil now. Stock-taking has wrought a greaf change on the

second floor-prices are topsy-turvy. Let us give you but a few hints of how they range: Boys' Trousers. Youths' Suits.

Dress Waists.

Boys' White Shirts. Boys' Cheviot Pants

Poys' Fancy Dress Shirts match; cut from 75c for Sat-urday and Monday's selling.

Boys' Caps.

We're giving you your choice while they last. \$6.50 Suits in a great assortment of patterns 4.75 and styles, 2 days only.....

Youth's all wool \$8.50 Suits that come in a great variety of shades and patterns, are selling today and Monday for Our lines of \$15 and \$17.50 Stein-Bloch Suits for young men, that come in plaids, broken plaids, stripes or checks, and have the finest lin-ings, nobblest finishings and choicest 10.00

Knee Pants Suits

84 Knee Pants Suits, in a handsome collection of broken plaids and checks, light or dark colors have been cut for two days to.

Boys' Reefer Suits

Several dozen have been laid aside for to-day and Monday's selling. There's a great assortment of colors in neat patterns and with fancy trimming. Prices range this \$3.50 Reefers for \$2. \$5 Reefers for \$3.

Vestee Suits. With fancy vests and collars, pretty tringings, always \$3.50, but marked for inventory clearance today

THE ENTRANCE TO THE KLONDIKE MAY GO TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Sub-Committee's Report, it is Said Comes Dangerously Near Putting Skaguay and Dyea Under English Control-If Adopted There Will Be a Protest.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-A special from Washington to the Tribune says that the report of their sub-committees is adopted, as seems possible, if not probable, a slice of Alaskan territory embracing the entrance to the Klon-SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3.—Antone Con Muchado, a Portuguese, while blasting wood this afternoon, a few miles below the city, was seriously and, it is thought, fatally injured. In some way dike, may be ceded to Great Britain i a treaty to be adopted by the Anglo-American Commission. The sub-coma charge exploded prematurely and some pieces of the stick pierced his throat. One piece went clear through, between the windpipe and the jugular yeln. narrowly missing the latter. He was found unconscious, and is not expected to live. mittee's report, it is said, comes dan gerously near to putting Skaguay and Dyea under British control, leaving to

are reached.

section parallel to the coast from the fetch parallel to the list deg. of W. long., shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British and the American possessions shall be formed by the line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

The British commissioners at first took the ground that the coast line was determined by the island, which, of course, would have given them possession of the main land at almost all points. They have abandoned that theory, but have made a new claim regarding the headwaters of the Lynn canal. This large estuary divides into what are known as the Chilloot and Chilliat inlets, twenty-five or thirty miles south of Skaguay. The subcommittee apparently favors the point of division as the head of the coast line.

If this theory is agreed to, it would

line.

If this theory is agreed to, it would nut the boundary line just about at the shelf of land where the city of Skaguay is located, and would apparently put Dyea in Canadian territory entirely. It is believed to be the putrose of the sub-committee to put the landing place itself barely within American territory, so as to permit of the establishment of a customhouse, but giving to the Canadians the real city itself, with its warehouses and other facilities for beginning the march to the Klondike.

The full committee has not acted yet, but from the fact that the sub-committee has agreed, it seems to be understood the forthcoming treaty, while adopting the American theory of the boundary line, will limit the location of the interior coast in such a way as to be favorable to the Canadians and bring their boundary line from the northwest of the White and Chilcoot passes down to the mouth of the river. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—A State convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will be held at Hibernia Hall Monday and Tuesday of next week. The convention has been called for the purpose of the amalgamation between the Hibernian order and the Board of Erin, and to adopt new laws.

Representative James Hamilton ewis of Washington has been before

Cattle Lost by Cold. Caitle Lost by Cold.

DALLAS (Tex.,) Feb. 3.—Dallas cattlemen received telegrams today from northwestern and western Texas saying stockmen in those sections have suffered great losses in their herds by the cold weather of the last month. Cattle have died by the thousands from lack of food and by freezing. In Moore county the losses of cattle have been particularly severe, and the country west of San Angelo is full of dead sheep.

FAMOUS LAWSUIT. Eccleciastical Differences Settled in Favor of Archbishop Kain. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

Children's

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The case of Rev. John T. Touhey, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, St. Louis, against Archbishop Kain of that city, which has been pending for many months before the apostolic delegates' court in this city, has been decided in favor of the archbishop. The official findings have been received by Archbishop Kain, and will soon be promulgated in

his diocesan organ.
The verdict of Mgr. Martinelli has

When Father Tuohey has complied with these requirements the archbishop is ordered to restore him his priestly faculties and to make some suitable position for his future support in this diocese. This proposition is subject to the approval of the delegate court here, and if the place given Father Tuohey is not sufficiently lucrative or of dignified position, the delegate reserves the right to ask the arch-

gate reserves the right to ask the archbishop to make another provision.

This decision ends one of the most famous ecclesiastical law suits ever tried by the papal delegates' court. The case has been in Rome, and was referred here last summer for final revision

ANTIQUITIES DESTROYED.

W. T. Isanes' Valuable Collection [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-Mummies

three Incas-ancient rulers of Peruand many other antiquities from South America, were destroyed in a fire at No. 14 Cortlandt street late Monday Walter T. Isaacs, who owne the relics, made known his loss today The collection, which was valued at

The collection, which was valued a \$20,000, was composed of 22,000 pleces.

Mr. Isaacs, who has been a lifelon collector of central and South American curiosities, spent nine months it gathering the antiquities which were about to be sold to the Museum of Nat ural History in this city, and were only partly insured. In the collection were agricultural and hunting implements

agricultural and hunting implements, costumes, musical instruments, idols and pottery. The three munmiles were taken from the royal tomb near Cuzco.

Mr. Isaacs stated that he had received a certified check for \$15,000 from persons in Chicago as part payment for the collection. It was issued before the fire, and he was obliged to return it. Another large collection designed for the Paris Exposition next year has been held in South America by cabled orders while Mr. Isaacs is negotiating with the Museum of Natural History. The institution may get this collection which, if brought here, will be the only big collection of South American curios in the United States.

COMMODORE PHILIP'S SWORD. His Souvenir of the Santiago Vic tory-Presented Last Night.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Commdore John W. Philip, commander of the Brooklyn navy yard, and former captain of the battleship Texas, is to receive from New York friends tonight a Schrage, a miser. Allen C. Storey, a handsome sword as a souvenir of the prominent attorney, is also under inpart he took in the naval victory off dietment on the same charge, and a Santlago. The sword will be presented warrant is out for his arrest.

at the residence of Gen. Daniel Butter-field in the presence of a host of friends prominent in army, navy and civil af-fairs. Gov. Roosevelt, who is to be accompanied by his staff in full uniform, will make the presentation.

HALF-MILLION LOSS. Half-dozen Philadelphia Concerns

Heavy Sufferers.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—A fire which originated in the big cracker bakery of the Stewart Cracker Company at Thirteenth and Hamilton The verdict of Mgr. Martinelli has four subdivisions, two pertaining to Father Tuohey's sentence, and the other two relating to his future treatment by the archbishop of St. Louis. Father Touhey is told to surrender unconditionally to the archbishop all rights and all properties pertaining to the pastorate of St. Patrick's. He is then ordered to make submission to his superior, and for penance to go into retreat for ten days.

When Father Tuohey has compiled with these requirements the archbishop is ordered to restore him his priestly faculties and to make some like in the submishing to the submishing to the pastorate of St. Patrick's. He is the pastorate of the Hobps & Son, lithographers and publishers, caught fire from the blazing bakery and the flames soon leaped across Hampriestly faculties and to make some streets early today, completely gutted ikton street to the Cooper Brass Works and Plumbers' Supplies and the annex

of the Hoops & Townsend establish-ment in the rear of the Cooper Brass Works. Vorks.
The east end of this building was
The flames. The

The east end of this building was entirely eaten away by the flames. The block in which the fire occurred is occupied entirely by manufacturing establishments. The losses, which are partially covered by insurance, are estimated as follows:

W. S. Cooper, on building \$100,000, machniery and stock \$50,000; J. Hoover, \$20,000; Stewart Cracker Company, on building, \$200,000; on machinery and stock, \$100,000; B. Hooley & Son, \$30,000; Dekosenko Manufacturing Company, \$75,000; P. P. Mast & Co., \$50,000; Philadelphia Novelty Company, \$30,000.

CAR-COMBINE TALK.

Meeting to Close the Deal Held at New York Yesterday.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

DETROIT (Mich.,) Feb. 3.-The Even ng News will say; "Although great ecrecy has been observed regarding the plan for a combination of half a dozen big car companies, it is impos-sible for a deal to be accomplished withsinie for a deal to be accomplished without leading men in the railroad and
steel business getting pretty close to
the facts. The Michigan-Peninsular
Company was represented at a meeting
in New York yesterday at the Holland
House, for the purpose of closing up
the deal by James McMillan, Hugh
McMillan, Charles W. McMillan, Col.
Hecker, C. L. Freer and Watson A.
Freer. The State Savings Bank was
represented by its president, George H.
Russell.

"It is believed among the best authorities that if not already made, the
combination will be effected today. If
the Pullman company stays out of the
combine, which seems probable, the
new concern will be capitalized at \$60,000,000, but if the Pullman company
comes in, this capitalization will be
largely increased. It is also understood
that the Michingan-Peninsular Company will go in at a good deal more
than its present \$8,000,000 capitalization." out leading men in the railroad and

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—As a result of indictments returned secretly Thursday by the grand jury, W. C. Hoyes, a lawyer, and Peter Casey, a street foreman, were arrested today, charged with complicity in the robbery, in March, 1896, of \$55,000 in bonds of Christopher Schrage, a miser. Allen C. Storey, a prominent attorney, is also under in-

1887-11,894,000 1895—19,526,000 1896-21,973,000 1897-22,585,000

The ever-increasing popularity and the pre-eminence of Apollinaris is clear to all from the foregoing quantities bottled at the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia.

THE TIMES, LONDON, speaking of APOLLINARIS, says: These figures are more eloquent than words.

friends that he was a d—fool. Pardy denied this and a moment later Reis called him a vile name which was resented by a blow in the face.

Reis then drew a revolver and shot Pardy, the bullet entering his left side near the heart. Reis surrendered himself saying "He slapped my face and I shot him." He also said he bought the pistol to shoot squirrels with. Pardy is in a critical condition, but may recover. Late tonight, he asked his father not to prosecute his assailant. The parents of the two young men have always been warm friends.

WILL DANCE NO MORE.

Mojave "Shorty." the Best-known Indian. Probably Murdered.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEEDLES, Feb. 3.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]. "Shorty," the Mojave Indian who has danced at every passenger train going through Needles for years, was found dead early this evening, near the Santa Fé and Pacific roundhouse.

PROF. KNAPP RETURNS.

who has danced at every passenger train going through Needles for years, was found dead early this evening, near the Santa Fé and Pacific roundhouse. A large piece of Iron was found cov-ered with blood. "Shorty" was prob-ably the best known Indian in the United States. uccessful Mission in the Orient. What He Says of the Philippines. [A, P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb, 3 .- Prof. S . Knapp, who went to the Orient ome months ago as the confidential agent of Secretary Wilson of the Deeartment of Agriculture, has reached his city on his way home. His mission was, first, to gather seeds of staple agricultural products for sowing in the agricultural products for sowing in the Southern States, and, second, to promote the export trade of the United States in certain lines of industry. He returns well satisfied with the result of his labors. He found in Japan rice seed much superior to that used in the South, and also several new forage plants and fruit trees. He has also arranged to ship samples of American products to various eastern countries. He visited the Philippines, and does not consider the situation there so critnot consider the situation there so crit-ical as has been represented, as he

thinks Aguinaldo's strength is greatly CANNERS CANNOT CAN.

Dominion Regulations Driving Con-

cerns Out of Business.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] VANCOUVER (B. C.,) Feb. 3.—It is stated that the banks have shut down on twenty-eight canners in British Cois owing to their inability to carry on business under the present Dominion regulations. Three bank managers are uoted as saying that with the present

quoted as saying that with the present regulations canners cannot can and all the smaller concerns must 20 to the wall. It means a less to the province of \$1,000.000, and a less to Vancouver alone of \$500.000. G. I. Wilson, the largest individual canner on the Ernser, said:

"I have sold two of my canneries in Canada, and am looking for a site in the United States. About twenty of the fifty canneries will move to the States should the blundering Canadian government insist upon enforcing the regulations with the idea of barring American fish and fishermen. The rest will go out of business.

DEAD IN A BOX CAR.

nknewn Man Committed Spicide by

Swallowing Poison.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICO, Feb. 3.-The trainmen on a outhbound freight train this morning found the dead hody of a man in a box car. Coroner Collins took charge of the body and ordered an autopsy, which revealed that death had been caused by strychnine poisoning. A bot-tle partly filled with strychnine and also a bottle containing a small quanity of alcohol and strychnine was ound in the pockets of the dead man's dothing. It was clearly a case of sui-

was brought from Tehama this morn-ing. The body was that of a man be-tween 35 and 40 years old, about five feet nine inces tall, with a dark brown moustache and hair of the same color, slightly gray. The body weighed about 160 pounds and was dressed in a good swit of black clothes. suit of black clothes.

WARNER WON THE PRIZE.

Carnot Medal for Debate at Stanford University Went to Berkeley.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Feb. At the close of the debate for the Car-not Medal tonight, the judges awarded

STOCKTON, Feb. 3.—Stocktonians witnessed phenomenal weather today, A cold wind blew all day; in the northern part of town it hailed part of the time, in other portions of the city it rained, and there was a little snow in evidence, though not enough to show on the ground. on the ground.

Frost, but no Damage.

Justin at San Francisco.

From Tacoma to Siberia.

Centennial Sails on Monday.

State Hibernian Convention.

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 3.—For the first time in many years snow fell at Boul-der Creek and Soquel this morning. At Big Creek and Summit three inches fell. The weather continues cold. There

Stockton's Freaky Weather.

were occasional showers today.

berian trade.

TREATY OF CESSION.

the Americans, however, the control of the headwaters of the Lynn canal, by which both of these supply towns Small Boys Still in Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Three of the five small boys who were arrested, charged with attempting to wreck a train, are still in jail. One has been released on bail and the youngest allowed to go home without putting up a bond. The offense with which they are charged is punishable by death in California, although their cases are not regarded as serious by the police. Under the treaty of cession, it was provided that whenever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a di-rection parallel to the coast from the 56th deg. N. lat., to the 141st deg. of

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The collier Justin, that accompanied the battleship Iowa, arrived here from Magdalena Bay. The big battleship will not be far behind. The Justin put into Magdalena with the Iowa and the Celtic. The Celtic arrived here the day before yesterday. The Justin supplied the Iowa with coal at Magdalena and started for San Francisco.

TACOMA (Wash...) Feb. 3.—The American schooners Endeavor and No-comis have been chartered to load full These will practically be ploneer shipments direct, and now that the Czar's great tuenscontinental railway is about ready for through traffic, great developments are looked for in the Si-SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The Centennial, with 1800 tons of army stores, is expected to sail for Mahila on Monday. Preparations are now active at the quartermaster's depot to send 3000 additional tons of army stores chiefly commissary, to the Philippines, although the method of transportation has not yet been decided upon.

to the Klondike.

The full committee has not acted

Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington has been before the commission several times, and it is believed he has made protests against the proposed paragraph of the treaty, which would give the Canadians practically what they have been searching for, which is a water entrance to the Klondike. The summit of the White Pass is only eighteen miles from Skaguay as it is, and if the Canadian contention is adopted, the Dominion customhouses will be but a short distance up the river, and the American traders will have but little more than the privilege of disembarking goods from steamers on lighters.

Should the commission adopt the report of the sub-committee and incorporate in the treaty there will be a protest, not only from the miners themselves, but from the outfitting firms of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

BPORTING RECORD

SAILOR'S ULTIMATUN

SHARKEY WILL NOT FIGHT BOB UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

Glad Fitzsimmons's Money is Covered Because it Gives Him a Chance at Championship.

ENGAGED UNTIL NEXT SUMMER

TRYING NOW TO REAP THE BENE-FIT OF HIS LABORS.

ones of Albuquerqu, Will Pitch for Cleveland-Chicago Norse Review's Offer not the Biggest

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-[Exclusive Dispatch.] Sharkey, in an interview said: "I am glad my manager has covered Fitzsimmons's money, for it will give me a chance to get a championship. I am willing to have it go to a finish or a limited number of rounds. But one thing I wish to have known. and that is I am going to make Bol

During the past fifteen months I hav fought Jeffries, Choynski, Goddard, Buhling, Corbett and McCoy. I was successful against all except Jeffries. I will leave it to any fair-minded per-son whether I have not done my duty as a representative American pugilist. I am now trying to reap the benefit of my labors, and I don't see why I should not get all that is coming to me

when I receive the opportunity.

"Thavemade engagements on the road which will last me until way into next summer. I don't propose to cancel them now. What has Fitz done during them now. What has Fitz the past two years? He twice, and now wants to fight. I was always ready to tackle him, but he put me off day after day until now, when his star as an attraction is about set, he urges me to fight. I have said I on't fight until next year. This is my ultimatum and I propose sticking

MILES CAN PULL IT OFF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] OMAHA (Neb.,) Feb. 3.-J. H. Miles president of the Fremont Hot Springs Company of Wyoming, went East this Company of wyoming, went East this morning to press his offer of \$20,000 for the Sharkey-Fitzsimmons fight. He says he is fully able to demonstrate his ability to pull off the fight without Interference at that point, and also to give any guarantee desired as to the give any guarantee desire financial end of the affair.

THAT SHARKEY CHECK.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.,) Feb. 3 .-After working the wires nearly all day Martin Julian and O'Rourke have set-Martin Julian and O'Rourke have settled the dispute over the \$2500 check put up by Sharkey to cover Fizzimmons's forfeit. The check is to be changed to cash tomorrow and all parties are to meet in Chicago or New York next week to sign articles for the fight, which is to be twenty-five rounds or more, winner to take all, and to take place before the club offering the best purse, barring the Lenox Club of New York.

WILL PITCH FOR CLEVELAND.

Burt Jones of Albuquerque Signed Games at Hudson Springs.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.,) Feb. 3 .-[Exclusive Dispatch.] Burt Jones, who has been running a cigar store in this city during the past winter, has signed a contract to pitch for Cleveland in the National League this season He will leave for Hot Springs, Ark., March L where the Cleveland team will do its raining. T. Fred Raymer, also of this city, has signed to play in the field with the Kansas City team in the Western League.

Western League.

The Chicago baseball team will do
its preliminary training at the Hudson Hot Springs, south of Albuquerque. A. R. Graham, the owner of the springs tween the Chicago club and teams from New Mexico and Texas.

NOT THE BIGGEST STAKE.

Chicago Horse Review's Offer Les Than Kentucky Futurity.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] LEXINGTON (Ky.,) Feb. 3.—The dis atch from Dubuque, Iowa, stating that the \$20,000 stake offered by the Horse Review of Chicago, to be trotted over the Dubuque track, is the largest trotling stake ever offered, created sur-prise among Lexington horsemen. In the Kentucky Futurity of 1894, arst money won was \$22,600, or mor than the other stake's entire value and other placed colts got \$4000, which

with the \$5000 allotted to two-year-olds out of the stake, made its total value Oakland Results.

Oakland Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Weather at Oakland was fine and the track fast. Results:
Futurity course, selling: Rio Chico, ill (Spencer.) 6 to 5, won; Con Dalton, 106 (Jones.) 60 to 1, second; Gilt Edge, ill (N. Turner.) 15 to 1, third; lime 1:12½. Anchored, Sidelong, Nilgar, Doremus, Royal Fan, Tiburon and Simi also ran.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling: Dr. Bernays, 106 (Jones.) 9 to 10, won; Wyoming, ill (H. Shields.) 5 to 1, second; New Moon, 106 (Mounce.) 100 to 1, third; time 1:47½. Frank—Jaubert, Ballister and Kamsin also ran.

Mile and a sixteenth: Topmast, 114 (Spencer.) even, won; Torsida, 104 (Bullman,) even, second; Meadow Lark, 106 'Rutter.) 15 to 1. third; time 1:47½. None Such and Oak Leaf also ran.

Six furlongs: Bualala, 107 (W. H. Martin,) 15 to 1, won; Goal Runner, 100 (H. Martin,) 18 to 5, second; Rey Hooker, 102 (Jones.) 10 to 1, third; time 1:14½. Strongoli, Miss Marion and Señora Caesar also ran.

Six furlongs, selling: Piexotta, 114 (Spencer.) 1 to 2, won; Guilder, 109 (Turner.) 50 to 1, second; Sport McAllister, 111 (H. Martin,) 10 to 1, third; time 1:14. Amelia Fonso, Ricardo and Ann Page also ran.

Seven furlongs, selling: Horton, 112 (Turner.) even, won; Montanus, 112 (Bullman,) 9 to 2, second; Whaleback, 12 (Spencer.) 4 to 1 third; time 1:27½. Tirade, Monda, Dunpraise and Cautemoc also ran.

NEW ORLEANS (La.,) Feb. 3.—The weather was fine and the track fast. command was the only winning favor-

One mile: Fintan won, Bright second Egbert third; time 1:43%.

Seven furlongs: Sheik won, Sidtilla econd, Satinwood third; time 1:30%. Seven furlongs: Yours Truly won, an I See 'Em second, Tragedy third; ime 1:29½.
Mile and an eighth: Jackanapes won,
Muscadine second, Sutton third; time

Muscadine second, Sutton third; time 1:55½.

Six furlongs: Borden won, Lucky Monday second, Lady Disdain third; time 1:16½.

Six furlongs: Command won, Merry Day second, Everest third; time 1:15¾.

Hali Adlal Wins a Match.

SOUTH BEND (Ind.,) Feb. 3.—Hall Adlai won his match with Delmas, the Frenchman, here tonight, getting four falls in thirty minutes. The limit was ninety minutes. In strength Delmas was no match for the Turk, appearing to be fully sixty pounds lighter. The match was for a purse of \$1000.

Bernstein Got the Decision. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Joe Bernstein of New York got the decision over young Pluto of South Africa at the Greenwood Athletic Club in Brooklyn tonight after a hard fight of twenty rounds.

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Social Lights to Testify in the Adams Poisoning Case Thursday. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-The Herald says that persons of social prominence many of them as yet not mentioned in

onnection with the case, will be com

pelled to testify at the inquest next

Thursday into the cause of the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams last December Col. Gardiner says:

"Among the witnesses will be Roland Molineux and his wife, who, as Blanche Cheesebrough, was a friend of Barnett and Felix J. Gallagher, a former employé of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club." Two, three, or perhaps more arrests will immediately follow' the holding of the inquest, even if they do not take place earlier, Col. Gardiner says. No arrests will be made, however, until there is sufficient evidence with which to satisfy the authorities that the persons arrested can be held under the law.

REFUSED TO TALK. Col. Gardiner says:

PASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.1 NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-Capt. Mccluskey of the detective bureau abso utely refused to discuss the Adams poisoning case today. It is probable that nothing will be done until the inquest over the death of Mrs. Adams inquest over the death of Mrs. Adams. This will be on Thursday next, and Coroner Hart is already busy with the preliminaries. He had a long consultation with Dist.-Atty Gardiner today, and left him a big bunch of subpoena blanks to be filled out. Any one having the slightest possible connection with the Adams-Barnet murders, for they are classed together now, will they are classed together now, will probably be summoned to appear at the inquest. The Coroner's office has been deluged with requests from persons anxious to sit on the jury. Col. Gardiner is expected to make application for the exhumation of Barnet's body to-

BIG FIGHTING CRAFT.

Will Begin to Move Out into th Open Sea Monday.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- On Monday th once more. The Chicago will be the first to leave, having orders to pro-ceed to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras there. She will leave Mon-day morning, and is expected to make trip by February 12. After be out of commission about four year

the trip by February 12. After being out of commission about four years the cruiser gets back into active life entirely remodeled. On the trip to New Orleans she will try her speed, with her engines and her guns. In two weeks, the big Indiana will leave the yard. Her engines have been given a trial in the waters of the yard and other preliminary work for the starting out to sea. She will go to Hampton Roads for a few days, and then proceed south.

The Massachusetts and the Newark will follow. The squadron will assemble in Cuban waters for three weeks of work. The Detroit, now in Cuban waters, will also be at the Mardi Gras, and with the Chicago, will join the others after the festival is closed.

The Texas has been ordered to Galveston to take part in the celebration there. She will also go into the squadron. Admiral Sampson. whose flag now flies from the New York, will command the squadron.

IN DANGER AT COLON.

British Consul Calls for a Man-o war-Port Blockaded. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

KINGSTON (Jamaica,) Feb. 3.-[By sul at Colon, Colombia, it is reported here tonight has cabled the Governorin-Chief and the captain-general of Ja-maica, Sir August Hemming, request-ing that a British man-of-war be dispatched to Colon to protect British sub-

patched to Colon to protect British sub-jects and property there.

This appeal tends to confirm prev-lous private advices that the lives of inoffensive foreign residents are en-dangered through the indiscriminate attempts of the Colombian soldiery to suppress the strikers, and through the threatened retailatory efforts of the dockmen and railway employes which yesterday threatened to precipitate

sanguinary crisis. CONCILIATORY PROPOSALS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] COLON (Colombia,) via Galveston Feb. 3.—The superintendent of the rail-road went to Panama on a special train vesterday and it is understood that he yesterday and it is understood that he made certain conciliatory proposals to the strikers, owing to the pressure of the merchants of Panama, who are claiming that the port is virtually blockaded, and that business is at a

AUTO-TRUCK COMPANY.

First Contract an Omnibus System for Los Angeles.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-J. H. Hoadley of the New York Auto-Truck Com-pany today made the announcement that the California Auto-Truck Company has been organized with a capital of \$55,000,000. The company is to be incorporated under the New Jersey laws and will begin business as soon as

possible.

The new company is composed of Chicago and California capitalists, whose names were not made public. The first contract to be undertaken will be that of providing an omnibus system for the city of Los Angeles, Cal. Upon the completion of this the company will go to work on a truck system for San Fráncisco.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Indian disturbances at Juneau, Alaska, as reported in the press, occasions no apprehension here among the officials. No official report has reached here. The disturbance is attributed wholly to smuggling liquor into the territory, and its sale by the whites to the Indians. There is no need of apprehension of anything like an uprising, for there are less than 300 Indians, all told, men, women and children.

HALF OF THE AGONY.

LEGISLATORS SERVE HALF THEIR TIME AT SACRAMENTO.

Feature of the Business Being Transacted.

MANY APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A MILLION AND HALF ASKED AND MUCH LESS ALLOWED.

Representatives of the People Nov Getting Down to Work and Earn-ing Their Salaries—The Order of Their Procedure.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] SACRAMENTO, Feb. 2.-The regular egislative session is now half do is this fact comes home to the legislator who has interested constituents on the qui vive to see that local institutions and propositions are taken care of, he is disposed to relegate the Senatorial contest for the time being to second place and push along some of his bills. Of course the followers of the Senato-rial candidates do not all concede that one ballot a day is enough for them while this apparently unchangeable deadlock continues, but the smiles and expressions of relief that follow each adjournment of the joint convention make it only too pparent that the nembers do not find unadulterated pleasure in voting day after day to no purpose. And it has come to this, that instead of seeking hotel corridors and par rooms to speculate over changes in the Senatorial struggle and to listen for the flap of some new airship's wings, Assemblymen and Senators now seek committee rooms and use their voices and votes for the benefit of legislation.

their voices and votes for the benefit of legislation.

And there is need for it. The various bills for State institutions and for State improvements certainly must be taken care of, whether a Senator be elected or not, and the Legislature cannot adjourn until the General Appropriation Bill. which has been called the raison d'etre of legislative assemblings, has been finally passed. This is ofttimes a monumental work in itself, and as no legislator likes to remain in this region for a longer time than is absolutely necessary, especially when he is at heavy expense and is receiving no salary after sixty days, the work of getting the General Appropriation Bill through is apt to be hastened along, even at the expense of booms in the Senatorial line.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Fortunately, the Ways and Means Committee of the present House, unuer the chairmanship of Assemblyman Valentine, is making excellent progress on this bill. The first fortnightly statement from the committee showed that of appropriation bills aggregating \$1,519,078, referred to the committee, bills aggregating \$367,000 have been favorably reported; bills aggregating \$77,000 received unfavorable action; bills aggregating \$198,845 were referred to other committees, and there remain in the hands of this committee to he acted upon measures aggregating \$576,233.

In order to show the return of the statement of the product of der the chairmanship of Assemblyman Valentine, is making excellent

18 order to show the nature of these appropriations, the following list of all bills carrying appropriations referred to the Ways and Means Committee to January 30, is given:

January 30, is given;
Jan. 16-A. B. 62, to pay expenses
of sending exhibit to Paris Exposition in 1900.

Jan. 17-A. B. 105, for relief of District Agricultural Societies.

Jan. 17-A. B. 108, for purchase of
portrait of ex-Gov Budd.

Jan. 17-A. B. 131, for improvement
of San Diego Harbor.

Jan. 17-A. B. 136, for erection of a
Governor's mansion Jah. 1:—A. B. 130, for erection of a Governor's mansion establish the California Polytechnic School in San Luis Obispo Jan. 18—A. B. 160, for collecting and importing parasites and predace-ous insects Jan. 20—A. B. 238, claim of J. A. Holt Holt
Jan. 20—A. B. 248, claim of O. R.
Chapman
Jan. 20—A. B. 249, to regulate sale
of commercial fertilizers.
Jan. 20—A. B. 252, claim of E. M.
Strout 7.500

Jan. 20—A. B. 252, claim of E. M. Strout
Jan. 20—A. B. 253, to complete and equip San Diego State NormalSchool building
Jan. 20—A. B. 264, to pay for cleaning cuter surface lower story, State Capitol Capitol
Jan. 20—A. B. 288, to transfer from
Estate of Deceased Persons fund
to State School fund
Jan. 20—A. B. 272, providing for expert to State Controller
Jan. 23—A. B. 284, for construction
wagon road from Round Valley,
Mendocino county, to Colusa
county

wagon road from Round Valley, Mendoclon county, to Colusa county
Jan. 23—A. B. 287, providing for salaries of deputy clerks in office of Clerk of Supreme Court.
Jan. 23—A. B. 288, providing for appointment of chief deputy clerk in office of Clerk of Supreme Court.
Jan. 23—A. B. 293, providing for furnishing offices of Clerk Supreme Court.
Jan. 25—A. B. 239, authorizing insurance of property of State University
Jan. 25—A. B. 342, to provide for an investigation by State University into rainfall and water supply of California.
Jan. 25—A. B. 253, for support of aged persons in indigent circumstances residing in Veterans Homes

aged persons in indigent circumstances residing in Veterans' Homes
Homes
Jan. 28.—A. B., for establishing an ice-making plant at the Preston School of Industry.
Jan. 28.—A. B. 371, for maintenance of Preston School of Industry for fifty-first and fifty-second fiscal year year 71-A. B. 334, transferring from general tund to Oakland Harbor Improvement fund Jan. 27-A. B. 407, claim of "Capitol" for advertising constitutional amendments

1,500

250,000

10,000

tol" for advertising constitutional amendments

Jan. 27—A. B. 418, providing for study of water supply and location of reservoir sites

Jan. 25—A. B. 13, for dredging and improvement of Alviso Slough.

Jan. 25—A. B. 124, to provide for the inspection of dairies

Jan. 26—A. B. 127, for purchase of additional land for Folsom State Prison 25,000 22,500 4,500 75,000 0,000 for additional land for Folsom State Prison
Jan. 26—A. B. 128. for erection of a building for care insane criminals Jan. 28—A. B. 443. to establish State Normal School in San Francisco.
Jan. 27—A. B. 31. for painting and repairing State Normal School at San José
Jan. 27—A. B. 411. authorizing Secretary of Sinte to furnish office.
Jan. 28—A. B. 410. for relief of John Mullan
Jan. 28—A. B. 10. for relief of W. C. Guireg
Jan. 28—A. B. 134. for relief of W. C. Guireg
Jan. 28—A. B. 159. claim State Board of Horticulture.

46,616 of Horticulture

on 28—A. B. 211, claim of A. W.

Ranelle

an. 28—A. B. 240, claim of Thomas 1.957 hatch pn. 28—A. B. 309, to furnish State Library Libra 1,050

Is Your Hair

Turning Gray?

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails.

It cleanses the scalp also, and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair, making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out, and gives it a fine, soft finish.

soft finish.

18 1.00 a bottle. At all druggists.

18 you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Yigor, write the doctor about it.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass. desire to care for the State institution

desire to care for the State institutions or private claims. Since the above list was presented, several other bills have been referred to the committee, including one by Meserve of Redlands appropriating \$259,595 to pay for the support of the Southern California State Hospital, so that it is a safe guess that before March I the total appropriations, independent of committee items, will exceed \$2,000,000. The appropriations of two years ago aggregated \$10,100,000 as passed.

NATURE OF BILLS. A summary of the various measures introduced in the House will be inter-

esting as showing the character of legislation which is sought at this session. Over three hundred general subjects have been covered by from one to sixteen bills each, the favorite propositionstreated of being as follows: Agricultural societies, six bills; attachments, five bills; county and township governments, eleven; elections, eleven bills and five constitutional amendments; education, six bills; fish, five; care of feeble-minded, six; relating to Glen Ellen Home for Feeble-minded Children, five; roads and highways, six; horticulture, five; justices' court practice, five bills, one constitutional amendment; mining laws, seven; norislation which is sought at this ses practice, five bills, one constitutional amendment; mining laws, seven; normal schools, four bills and five constitutional amendments; Nicaragua Canal, one concurrent and two joint resolutions; primary and purity of elections, five bills and five constitutional amendments; public administrators, five; Preston Reform School, six; superior judges, five. There had been sixteen constitutional amendments introduced to February 1, Feliz of Monterey alone having three; twelve joint resolutions and thirteen concurrent resolutions.

resolutions and thirteen concurrent resolutions.

Johnson of Sacramento has fathered the most bills, having thirty-two to his credit to date, including the first twelve introduced this session. Works of San Diego comes nex with twenty-four; Rickard of San Francisco has twenty-one; Dibble of the same city, Dunlap of Stockton and Valentine of Los Angeles are tied with seventeen each; Caminetti of Amador has sixteen; Cowan of Santa Rosa and Mead een; Cowan of Santa Rosa and Mea

snaw of Antioch fourteen. From these numbers they range downward to Cargill, Crowley and Lundquist, who are men of a single bill aplece. The bills before the Senate are in about the same proportion as those in the House, owing to the practice of introducing duplicate bills in the two branches at about the same time.

in the two branches at about the same time.

Private Secretary Foley of the Governor's office is making a great hunt for "bugs" in the mass of bills that are before the Legislature. The Times correspondent has pointed out to the Governor's secretary the job which was beaten two years ago, the Peck-Williamson scheme for boring holes in the State Capitol under the pretense of ventilating it, at the modest price of \$87,000, and it is dollars to doughnuts that the scheme will be blocked by the Governor, if it ever is put through the two houses. The matter of searching through bills will be greatly simplified in the future if the work of the present Code Commission is adopted as presented.

Broadway Department Store
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH. Saturday Morning, 4 Feb., '99.

Men's Black Worsted Suits Today \$6.98 Of all-wool, and in sack or frock style, lined with heavy farmer's satin, as well as satin lined sleeves. They are splendid

fitters, good wearers and better lookers. Come today if you want them. Ladies' Fleece-lined Vests

Men's Merino Underwear

That's always 75c, in natural color, with pearl buttons. silk facings, locked seams and ribbed skirt and cuffs, going today at the cut price of...

Boys Reefer Suits

In navy, black or fancy cassimere, heavy lined, well sewed, very dressy. Reefers ages 4 to 8, plain suits 8 to 14, cut from \$2 today to.......

Of good quality, medium weight, well finished, going today at the cut price, per garment......

Ladies' Muslin Gowns

With tucked yokes and edged with cambric ruffle, extra long and wide, and of good material, cut today for.....

Children's Hose Of fast black and fine ribbed, with high spliced

heels and toes, and warranted, cut for today's selling to.

tain printed matter in connection with its work, and has been obliged to handle its mass of matter in long-hand documentary form, which has been a great inconvenience. Nevertheless, the Political Code is complete, though not yet printed, and the Penal Code can be completed in six weeks.

The plan of procedure adopted by the commissioners was to assign a certain amount of work to each member, who reported to the commission, which passed upon it as a body, after which it was incorporated in the report. It required a great amount of wading through the statutes to determine what were existing laws and what had been repealed. For instance, Caminetti, to whom was assigned, among other fhings, the subject of mines and mining, was obliged to read all laws regarding mines. The existing statutes were collated, revised, amended and incorporated in the report in a codified shape, being given their proper number and place. One of the new pieces of legislation recommended is that relating to homesteads on partnership lands. The commission decided that if the head of a family can protect his individual holdings by a homestead, there is no reason why an undivided interest should not also be protected in the same way. The other legislation proposed is found in amendments to sections 287 and 288 of the important Title I, General Provisions as to all Corporations. According to the commissioners' explanation, corporations exist in this State having the same object which are subject to two distinct bodies of the law, dependent upon the time of their

State having the same object which are subject to two distinct bodies of the law, dependent upon the time of their creation; that is to say, they are subject to the codes and to the laws creating these corporations which were passed prior to January 1, 1873. The State Supreme Court has rendered seemingly conflicting decisions in cases coming under these two bodies of law, and in view of this uncertainty, the commission propose amendments which, if adopted, make it still optional with corporations formed prior to January if adopted, make it still optional with corporations formed prior to January 1, 1873, to continue their existence un-der the provisions of the Civil Code applicable thereto, provided they elect to do so previous to January 1, 1901, after which date section 287, as now reported, will become inoperative, ich corporations, whether they or not, will come under the code ex-cept as to provisions for their forma-tion and existence. Caminetti will urge the codification hereafter of bills by the Judiciary Committee when favorably

THE LAW-MAKERS.

The make-up of the two houses impresses the writer of history as an improvement over that of two previous sessions, though this improvement is more marked in the Assembly than in the Senate, owing to the fact that some of the elements in the lower some of the elements in the lower house of last session have been transferred to the upper-branch. It is true that the air which distinguishes the San Francisco delegation from other delegations is usually the same, yet there is an outward seeming of greater respectability in the personnel of this delegation than characterized it two years ago, though the line of its work is much the same as its predecessor's. Divided into classes according to occupation, the members of the Assembly may be grouped as follows: Farmers, 10; horticulturist, 1; coalmine owner, 1; attorneys, 19; lawyers, present Code Commission is adopted as presented.

CODE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Volume I of the Code Commissioner's report, being the revised Civil Code, was distributed to the members of the Leg-sistature today. It is a book of 588 pages, and is a careful collation of existing laws. Commissioner's real collation of existing laws. Commission's work, said that it contained no fads, no personal ideas and no new legislation, except on two points. If there are any "buss" in the report, it is the fault of the existing statutes, which the commission has been in existence twenty months, and has been bampered by lack of clerical assistance, that furnished the commission, he said, not being what would be given an ordinary committee of the Legislature. The State Printing Office not being in operation, the commission has been unable to ob.

The pages of the Senate and the Assembly organized last week a club under the title of the "Young Legislators." The following were elected officers: Donn J. Shields of Los Angeles, who is a protegé of Senator Bulla, and was a page in the Senate two years ago, president; William R. Saunders, vice-president; Frank Dibble, secretary; Frank J. Boek, treasurer; James M. Gilman, minute clerk (since resigned, W. W. Benchley, probable successor;) Sam Wacholder, sergeant-atarms. The following are members: C. H. Brennan, Erle Byron, Gus Carroll, Junius B. Harris, Russell Rodgers, E. M. Smith, Jr.; Forest Swears, P. M. Trout, and Burchell Upson, Committees on Rules, Banquet, Finance, Subscriptions and Pleasure and Outlings were appointed, and the biennial banquet is a subject that is now engrossing their earnest attention.

SOCIAL FUNCTION.

SOCIAL FUNCTION.

Tuesday, Mrs. William Mead and Mrs. Robert N. Bulla held a reception at the residence of Mrs. Sparrow Smith, the object being to bring the ladies of the legislators' families together for their better acquaintance. Those who assisted in receiving were Mmes. Frank Coombs, Thomas Flint, Sparrow Smith, N. P. Conrey, C. M. Belshaw, Eugene Hadley and William Knights.

The parlors were handsomely decorated, and an orchestra furnished music for the occasion. Punch and refreshments were served. The ladies from Southern California who were present were Mrs. Henry T. Gage, Mrs. W. H. Davis, and Mmes. C. M. Simpson, L. H. Valentine, A. S. Crowder, L. R. Works, C. B. Greenwell, John Boyce, E. E. Welfare, Miss Jones, daughter of Senator Jones, and Mrs. Bulla are charming hostesses, and the reception proved to be a most enjoyable affair.

There have been a large number of Southern California, visitors attracted to Sacramento this session by pleasure Tuesday, Mrs. William Mead

is Mark Plaisted of Democrat, who is terprise and Freeno Democrat, who is looking after a bill for \$650 for publishing Gov. Budd's proclamation.

C. E. WASHBURN.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Day Dispatches Condensed. A natural gas explosion at Sharpsburg, Pa, late yesterday afternoon, wrecked the residence of Joseph H. Ackerman and seriously injured five persons, two, it is thought, fa-tally.

ally.

A caflegram from Rome announces the marriage there. Thursday, of Miss Lillian Blauvelt, the American prima donna, to W. F. Pendleton, formerly a broker of New

At Canton, O., Judge Taylor overruled the At Canton, O., Judge Taylor overruled the motion to quash the indictment against Anna E. George. Attorney Sterling was not in court, but Attorney Welty noted exceptions to the ruling and gave notice of the filing of a plea in abatement. The plea will be filed next week. Mrs. George was not in court.

vessel car be floated.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says that Mrs. Katherine Shirley, of that city, who has frequently made claim to the \$2,000,000 estate of John Stetson, in Boston, will soon send an attorney there to fight for her alleged rights. Mrs. Shirley's claim to the estate is that she is the daughter of Kate Stokes, the ceebrated actress who married John Stetson, and to whom his willed all his property at his death, in 1896. Mr. Stetson was one of the largest property-owners in Boston. He died after a brief illness, his wife following within tendays and leaving no will. Stetson's father contested the will, claiming undue influence, but the court upheld the documet. Adam Richmond, an actress, then sued for it, claiming she was Stetson's common law wife but the court of the stetson's common law with but the way the her sued for it. claiming she was Stetson's common law wife, but she was also defeated. The con-test now is between the mother and daugh-ter of Kate Stokes. Mrs. Stokes, the mother of Kate Stokes, lives in Boston.

Ex-Congressman W. J. Stone of Kuttawa yesterday issued an address to the members of the Kentucky Democracy, formally announcing his candidacy for the Democration nomination for Governor.

A new financial institution to be called the Central Mexican Bank is to be established at the City of Mexico, with \$5,000,000 capital, and shares have been subscribed to the amount of \$4,000,000 in excess of the capital.

Articles of incorporation of the Chicago

amount of \$4,000,000 in excess of the capital.
Articles of incorporation of the Chicago
Milk Trust, of which Joseph Leiter is the
prime mover, are now on their way to New
Jersey, and in a day or two the consolidation
will be an accomplished fact. The capital
stock will be \$10,000,000.

Leading Republican Senatorial candidates
held a conference yesterday at Lincoln, Neb,
on the question of a caucus, but no agree
ment was reached. The House adopted a
resolution requesting Senators Allen and
Thurston to aid in the ratification of the
peace treaty. A number of Fusionists supported it.

A London cablegram says there were ax-

caped.
Under the rules, the Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., yesterday handed down an order directing the warden of Sing Sing Prison to electrocute Mrs. Martha Place some time during the week ending February 20. Mrs. Place killed her stepdaughter at their home in Brooklyn. The Governor was petitioned by sympathetic women to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but he has refused to interfere.

According to a London cablegram, the

refused to interfere.

According to a London cablegram, the French newspapers are raising an outery against the alleged detention and ill-treatment of Princess Louise of Cobourg in a lunatic asylum, but the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail says that King Leopold has paid his daughter's debts, and that if concurrent reports in Belgium are to be believed the Princess is in the United States and not in an Austrian madhouse at all.

Coons in Kingdom Come.

LA GRANGE (Ky.,) Feb. 3 .- William

In reservant in the second of the second he Bargain Corner, Second and Spring Streets,

The most conveniently situated store in town and the best bargains.















FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, 20 BED-room sultes, springs, hair mattresses, box mattresses; some upholstered sultes, lounges, chairs, tables, pillows, quilts, sheets, pictures, carpets, refrigerator, side-board, bookcase, bronze clock, cost \$40, sel for \$9, fine plano, cost \$450, sell \$175, at 744 S. SPRING \$7.

FOR SALE—THINK OF IT! A PIANO FOR 36 first payment and 36 monthly, without interest, delivered to your home, with a handsome stool and scarf of your own selection. FITZGERALD'S, 113 S. Spring, sole agents for Knabe, Wagner, Fischer and Blasiu's planos.

FOR SALE—CASH REGISTERS; OSBORN Cash Registers, 325 mperial, 325; Globe,

Cash Registers, \$35; Imperial, \$25; Globe \$20; World, \$25; United States, \$25; Hall-wood Total Adding Cash Registers, \$85; Na-tion Cash Registers from \$35 up. JOHN H. F. PECK, 413 N. Main st.

FOR SALE — STEREOPTIONS: MARCY sciopticon, oil, quarter objective, \$20. ditte one-third objective, \$27.50; Colt's Criterion, oil, calcium or electric, \$60; McAllister Dis-solving, \$15. W. H. WILLSON, 512 Rutt

FOR SALE — HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
nearly new, bedroom and dining-room
suits and kitchen appurtenances; going
East. 337 NINTH ST., Santa Monica.
27-28-29-3-1-5

FOR SALE — W. GREEN, GLASS AND
glazing. new and second-hand sash, doors
and showcase, bought and sold; lowest
prices. 204 E. Second st. Tel. black 1487.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SEWING
machine in gool order; walnut finish;
cverything complete; price \$10. Call at 1344
PALM ST., Mrs. Hermensen.

FOR SALE—O LIVES, OLIVES; FINE,
stocky olive trees; also rooted olive plants
for early spring setting. HYDE'S NURSERY, Alessandro, Call.

FOR SALE—50 TO 75 TONS OF LOCAL ALfalfa hay, \$16.75 per ton, delivered to all
parts of city. P. J. BRANNEM, \$10 S.
Main st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; HANDSOME DOG

Main st. 20
FOR SALE — CHEAP; HANDSOME DOG cart, nearly new; oak, natural wood; by Studebaker, cost \$325. 115 STIMSON BLDG.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; SHOWCASES, COUNT-ers, shelving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. 216 E. FOURTH, Tel. green 973.

and sell. 216 E. FOURTH. Tel. green 573.

FOR SALE — New 4-SECTION BROODER
and incubator, \$15. G. BURKERT, Dayton
ave. and, Theresa st., near Avenuc 37. 5

FOR SALE — AT A SACRIFICE, ENTIRE
stock of relics, curios, animal rugs, minerals, etc. T. SHOOTER, 625 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY AND PLANT OF
Perkins Pump and Engine Co. Apply to
TRUSTEE, at Board of Trade rooms. 5

TRUSTEE, at Board of Trade rooms. 5
FOR SALE-TWO BAILEY REFLECTOR
chandellers, 4 burners, for gas or oil, cheap.
Address Z. box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 6
FOR SALE-EVERY VARIETY OF FRUIT
trees and vines at FANCHER CREEK
NURSERY, 520 S. Spring st.
FOR SALE-PIANO AS GOOD AS NEW,
cost \$450, will sell for \$175. Inquire at 744
S. SPRING ST.

FOR SALE-STEAM PUMP AND BOILER in good condition. Inquire 1209 BALDWIN ST.

FOR SALE-BEST PIANOS (NEW) FOR rent: investigate. Robinson, 301 S. B'way.

Hotels. Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE-FAMILY HOTEL, CENTRALLY

San Francisco.
FOR SALE - NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM-ing-house; all outside rooms; new build-ing; \$500 cash, balance \$25 month, no inter-est. 218 S. BROADWAY, room 237.

FOR SALE—HOTELS FOR LEASE SALE and exchange by J. R. RICHARDS, the Hotel Broker, 216 W. First.

Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE 3300, ORANGE GROVE in the pretty village of Claremont, Pomona Valley; thrifty and cheap; will take unimproved land south of Los Angeles or Los Angeles etty lots, W. H. HOLABIRD, 300 Byrne Bidg.

310 Byrne Blog.

OR EXCHANGE — HOUSE, 8 LARGE rooms, modern, 110 feet frontage on Seventh st. near Weedlake; mortgage \$1400; equity \$3400: for smaller place. Address Z, box 72, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE-

To LET-

TO LET-2 LOVELY ROOMS, SINGLE OR

OFFICE.

FO LET — AT "THE WATAUGA," 123 N
Broadway (new management,) central
quiet, first-class, large aunny rooms, with
or without private baths.

5

FO LET-WELL FURNISHED ROOM IN private family; adults only; housekeeping privilege; call mornings. 709 W. EIGHTH ST.

ST. 5

TO LET—SUNNY FRONT SUITES, \$12 TO \$15; single rooms, \$1.50 week; also kitchen and bedroom. \$21\(\frac{1}{2}\) S. BROADWAY. \$6\$

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUNNY BAY WIN-dow along room with kitchen; also nice.

dow alcove room, with kitchen; also nice single rooms, 331 N. BROADWAY.

70 LET — FINELY FURNISHED, SUNNY rooms, best location; rates very reasonable THE MENLO, 420 S. Main st.

TO LET-S UNNY, FURNISHED ROOM; private entrance; large closet; use of bath. Apply 903 S. FIGUEROA ST.

TO LET - NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY rooms, single or en suite; also unfurnished. 316% W. SECOND ST.

310½ W. SECOND ST. 8
TO LET-TRUNKS DELIVERED, 25 CENTS around town; 2 men. BRIGHT'S SPECIAL DELIVERY. Tel. 49.
TO LET-88.75; 2 UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, newly papered; no children. 115 W. SIXTH ST. 5

TO LET — LARGE SUNNY FURNISHED rooms in new house, \$1.50 up. 625½ S. SPRING.

TO LET - 2 HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, close in; gas and warming stove. 316 CLAY ST.

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEW AND first-class, \$20 S. BROADWAY, Tel. G. 704.

TO LET-FINE ROOMS: FINE LOCATION; \$5 and up. The MACKENZIE, \$274 S. Spring.

TO LET-50c, 65c, 75c WEEK, ROOMS, FUR nished and unfurnished. 18221/2 S. MAIN.

nished and unfurnished. 1822½ S. MAIN. 7
TO LET-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR
light housekeeping. 1118 SANTEE ST. 6
TO LET-ROOMS, \$1.25 AND UP PER WEEK.
THE BELMONT, 188½ S. Spring st. 4
TO LET-ROOMS \$1.25 AND UP PER WEEK.
The VERMONT, 188½ N. Spring st. 2-4
TO LET-4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 457 S.
HILL.

TO LET-BEKINS' VANS AT 75c, 31 AND \$1.25 per hgur; a two-story brick warehouse exclusively for household goods; I ship goods to all points at cut rates. BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE, 436 S. Spring, Tel. M, 19. Res. Tel. black 1221.

M, 19. Res. Tel. black 1221.

TO LET.—NEW 11-ROOM RESIDENCE, with basement; modern and elegantly finished throughout; gas, electric light, tancy grills; lawn, barn, a pleasant, complete home: rent moderate. Call on premises, 1248 S. FLOWER ST.

TO LET.—CLOSE IN, NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, furnace, steel range, gas, bath, shades, etc.; rent, with water, \$22. F. E. BROWNE, 123 E Fourth.

TO LET.—IN NEW MODERN COTTAGE with modern plumbing, 4 rooms furnished complete for housekeeping, 1322 EAST, ADAMS ST.

TO LET.—623 TEHAMA ST., \$11, 4-ROOM

TO LET - 628 TEHAMA ST., \$11, 4-ROOM house, 2 large lots, fenced, fruits, etc., barns. See OWNER, room 2, 121 Temple st.

TO LET—WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE; modern 10-room house; 2822 S. Grand ave. Key at room 78, TEMPLE BLOCK.

TO LET-\$8.50; WATER FREE, 795 MER-chant st., 5 rooms; bath. T. WIESEN. DANGER, 427 S. Broadway.

TO LET-45; HOMELIKE NEWLY PAINTED 3-room cottage; Temple st. ROSENSTEEL, 218 S. Broadway.

TO LET-LOWER FLOOR, 5-ROOMS, AT 511 SAN JULIAN ST., \$10 with water no

TO LET-CHEAP, 5-ROOM COTTAGE, barn, lawn, street cars. 618 W. JEFFER. SON.

TO LET-5-ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY PApered; rent \$10; water free. 557 CENTRAL AVE.

TO LET-HALF HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, MOD-ern, elegant 328 S. OLIVE ST.

TO LET-COMPLETELY FURNISHE

Rooms and Board.

AVE.

TO LET—SUNNY SUITE AND SINGLE
To LET—Sunny Surger turnished; excellent ta-

TO LET -FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND

TO LET-ONE 5-ROOM FLAT, UPPER, with gas, electricity; rent \$15 per month including water and care of lawn. 42' W. NINTH ST., inquire private office, HOTEL VAN NUYS.

TO LET—
Stores, Offices, Lodging-houses

TO LET-A HIGH-CLASS UNFURNISHED
43-room house; newly papered and reno-

43-room house; newly papered and renovated throughout; close in, on Broadway.

Apply to OWNER, 727B S. Broadway.

Miscellaneous.
TO LET-A HORSE FOR HIS FEED FOR months, 1441 MAPLE AVE. 5

board; reasonable rates; fine grounds. S. OLIVE ST.

To LET-

TO LET-

TO LET-NICE SUNNY FURNISHED unfurnished rooms cheap. HOTEL PLEASANT, Boyle Heights.

MONEY TO LOAN-

UNION, LOAN CO.,
ROOMS 113-114-115, STIMSON BLOCK,
Loans money on all kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, life-insurance
policies, furniture and pianos, without removal; business strictly confidential; private office for ladies. Tel. main 1651. Reference, Citizens' Bank.

vate office for ladies. Tel. main 1651. Reference, Citizens' Bank.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts, at lower rates of interest than others charge, on all kinds of collateral security, diamonsd, watches, jeweiry, pianos, furniture, life-insurance and all good collateral; partial payments received; money quick; private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, rooms 12-14, 254 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—MONEY LOANED ON DIAmonds, jeweiry, pianos, carriages, bicycles, and all kinds of collateral security. We will lean you more money, less interest, and hold your goods longer than any one; no commissions, appraisers, middlemen or bill of sale: texts issued; storage free in our ware-house. LEE BROS., 462 S. Spring.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL security, diamonds, watches, planos, furniture, life insurance, or collaterals of any kind. We loan our own money and can make quick loans; private room for ladies; business confidential. CHARLES W. ALLEN, rooms 115 and 117, Hellman Block, corner of Second and Broadway.

A BARREL OF MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds, watches, planos, furniture, seal-scaled and proceed and collateral security; also I loan on real estate; all business confidential; money quick; partial payments received. S. P. CREASIN-GER, 218 S. B'dway, rooms 207.8-9. Tel. 152.

THE S YN D I C A T E LOAN CO.—LOANS made on all kinds of collateral and realty security; diso I loan on real estate; all business confidential; money quick; partial payments received. S. P. CREASIN-GER, 218 S. B'dway, rooms 207.8-9. Tel. 152.

THE S YN D I C A T E LOAN CO.—LOANS made on all kinds of collateral and realty security; diso I loan on real estate; all business confidential; money quick; partial payments received. S. P. CREASIN-GER, 218 S. Bringer. Tel. M. 588. GEO. L. MILLS, manager.

FOUGUO TO LOAN—

**A BROADWAY, Hellman Block.

LOANS MADE TO S A LA R I E D PEOPLE Holding permanent positions, without security except their name; casy payments; no publicity. TRADERS EXCHANGE, room

LUANS MADE TO SALARIED PEOPLE
holding permanent positions, without security except their name; casy payments; no
publicity. TRADERS' EXCHANGE, room
23, Bryson Block. Tel. red 1085.
BDWARD D. SILENT & CO., 212 W. SECond st., general agents of Pacific Mutual
Life Insurance Co., have a quantity of
money to loan for the company at low
rates.

money to Loan on improved REAL

estate; easy terms; interest decreases as you pay. STATE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 141 S. Broadway.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, ROOM 308.
Wilcox building, lend money on any good
real estate; building loans made. If you
wish to lend or borrow, call on us.

wish to lend or borrow, call on us.

MONEY TO LOAN — I DO NOT HANDLE
high-priced money. I do not consider undesirable applications. R. R. M'KINNEY,
805 Laughlin Bidg.

TO LOAN — \$250 TO \$55,000 ON CITY OR
country real estate. LEE A. M'CONNELL,
& CO., real estate and loans, Frost Bidg.,
145 S. Broadway.

& CO., real estate and loans, Frost Bidg., 145 S. Broadway.

#500,000 TO LOAN AT 5 TO 7 PER CENT.
net on choice city residence or business property. F. Q. STORY, 303 Henne Block, 122 W. Third st.

MONEY TO LOAN — INTEREST REDUCED from 8 to 6 per cent. SAVINGS FRUND AND BLDG. SCCIETY, room 102, Wilson Block, TO LOAN—WITH GOOD SECURITY. FOR easy money, lowest interest rates, see WM. VER PLANCK NEWLIN, 353 S. Broadway.

VER FLANCK NEW LIN, 365 S. BIOSAWSZ.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REALTY AT 5 TO 8
per cent. net, in any amounts. M'GARVIN
& BRONSON, rooms 3-4-5, 220½ S. Spring.

MONEY AT 44 TO 8 PER CENT. NET, ACcording to size and character of loan. ED.

WARD D. SILENT & CO., 212 W. Second.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIA MON'DS, watches, pianos, furniture, and all good collateral. W. W. JONES, 239 S. Hill st. 5 MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, REAL estate of all descriptions and all kinds of collateral. FAIRFIELD, 248 S. Broadway. 18

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$500 OR more at 8 per cent. on city property; drop card. J. H. HIXSON, 1708 Iowa st. 3-4

TO LOAN-MONEY ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property: no commission. W. W. NEUER, room 309, Wilcox Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT reasonable rates. Inquire WM. F. BOSBY-SHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN-5 TO 8 PER CENT. MONEY. BRADSHAW BROS. 200 Bradbury Block.

WANTED-TO BORROW \$1000 ON 20 ACRES improved country property. Address A, box 45, TIMES OFFICE.

Baviness.

MONEY WANTED-

DERSONAL-

I IVE STOCK FOR SALE-

FOR SALE—FINE LIGHT DRIVING MARE, 5 years old; gentle for lady; price \$25; bay mare, weighs 100 pounds; price \$25; bay mare, weighs 100 pounds; price \$25; nice all-rouad mare, \$20; light driving mare, \$10; fine 2-year-old cold; sired by Gen. Beverly, 2:21, for \$20; cost \$5; to breed the mare. Call at new barn on STANFORD AVE., between Eighth and Ninth; 3 blocks east of San Pedro st.

FOR SALE — MUST BE SOLD; A FEW good horses and mules for sale cheap. 343 WILCOX BLDG., or first house east of the river, on E. Seventh st.

FOR SALE—50 TO 75 TONS OF LOCAL ALfaifa hay, \$16.75 per ton, delivered to all parts of city. P. J. BRANNEM, \$10 S. Main st.

FOR SALE — FOR HIS KEEPING AND

parts of city. P. J. BRANNEM, 810 S. Main st.

Main st.

FOR SALE — FOR HIS KEEPING AND light use; a first-class horse, to good party only. Address H, box 46; TIMES OFFICE. 5

FOR SALE — SPAN LIGHT MULES, CITY broke; also for orchard plowing; camp wagon and harness. 415 ARAPAHOE ST. 5

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BELgian hares; pure stock. Address W. A.

HALLOWELL, Jr., Station A, Pasadena, 4

FOR SALE—FAMILY DRIVING HORSE, phaeton and harness cheap. 1352 WEST

THIRTIETH ST.

FOR SALE—FIRE PASTURE, PURE WAter; horses, \$1.50; cows, \$1 mo. 2200 CENTRAL AVE.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS: FRESH

FOR SALE-ON INSTALLMENTS, FRESH dairy and family cows. Cor. FIRST and SOTO.

FOR SALE-LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S driving horses. E. L. Mayberry, 103 S. Bdwy. driving horses. E. L. Mayberry, 103 S. Bdwy. FOR SALE — ONE A NO. 1 COW. JUST fresh; 4 years old. at 1544 E. 14TH ST. 6

FOR SALE-7 VERY CHOICE FAMILY cows, cheap. 500 TEMPLE ST. 6

WANTED-FAMILY COW: 5 GALS. DAY; not less than 12 lbs butter a week; fresh or coming fresh soon. Address A, box 34, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - USE OF HORSE AND CARriage two hours daily, with or without driver; call today, 1922 S. GRAND AVE. 5

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges, Private Tuition

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE, 212 W

ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGES, 212 Wi. Third st., is the oldest, largest and best business training school in the city. Large, well lighted and ventilated school rooms, elegantly furnished, heated by steam and experienced teachers; thorough, practical, up-to-date courses of study in book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and ansasying. Day and night sessions. Catalogue free.

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CONDERSATIONAL CLASSES IN FRENCH and German; 2 classes a week; 1 per month; 12 in a class. MME. ZWICKER, 428 W. Sixth.

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S, Spring. Office hours 10 a.m. to 12 m. 31.

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Pleo. H. A. BROWN, principal.

And Found.

OST — SUNDAY A.M., JAN. 22. DARK
navy-blue cloak on Pasadena car. Finder
please notify MISS DOWELL 24 N. Pasadena ave., Pasadena, and receive reward. 5

dena ave., Passidena, and receive reward. S. LOST. A CHATELAINE PIN: DESIGN. Prince of Wales plumes in Etruscan gold, set with pearis. Retain to OWNER, 709 W. Eighth, said receive reward.

LOST. PAIR OF EYEGLASSES ON OR from the Grand-ave. cars, Wednesday morning. One dollar reward at 51s LAUGH-LIN BLDG.

LIN BLDG.
FOUND - SMALL SORREL MARE, SHOD

DR. MINNIE WELLS, OFFICE 127 E. THIRD

all around; bale rope on neck.
TEMPLEMAN, Bell Station.

DHYSICIANS-

OST, STRAYED

I IVE STOCK WANTED-

eckly Circulation Statement WANTED-

Help, Male.

WANTED - UNDERGRADUATE DOCTORS,

WANTED — UNDERGRADUATE DOCTORS, dentists, pharmicists, lawyers, practicing, soon graduated home. Box 196, CHICAGO.
WANTED — CHINESE HELP FURNISHED by the Chinese-American News Office, 117 Marchessault st. Tel. main 1407.

WANTED-2 SALESMEN, AT ONCE, FOR school apparatus and supplies. Address Z, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED-A GOOD ALL-ROUND PRINTER Address immediately, DOWNEY CHAM-PION, Downey, Cal.

Spring.
WANTED-GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH
servant for cooking and general housework,
thoroughly reliable, not over 30 years of
age. Call morning, 2505 S. GRAND AVE. 4
WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK,
an experienced girl, German or Swede preferred; wages \$20; references required. Cal
Saturday morning, 1129 W. SEVENTH ST. 4

Saturony morning, 1129 W. SEVENTH ST. 4
WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF FAIR EDUcation to train for nurse in hospital; must be willing to work; good training. Address Z, box 7, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with general housework in small family; good home; low wages; permanent if suited. Apply 916 W. NINTH.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BADY CAN-vassers to advertise Cliff House Javarica Salory. Apply 12 to 1 Saturday, 151 N. MAIN ST.

MAIN ST.

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER, DON'T OBlect to child; housegirls, city and country,
waitresses. REID'S AGENCY, 126 W. First
st.

st. 4
WANTED-LADY PIANO PLAYER, INSTItution, country, \$25 etc, month. HUMMEL
BROS. & CO., 300 W. Second. 4
WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork: must understand cooking. Apply 1127
W. 18TH ST., near cor. Bush. 5

WANTED-GIRL, COOKING AND HOUSE-work; no washing; good place. Apply 1232 INGRAHAM ST. 5 WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP DO housework; wages \$10 a month; Apply at 230 E. 25TH ST.

WANTED-ASSISTANT ORDER AND MEAT cook; wages \$4.50 a week. Apply 313 W. SIXTH ST.

WANTED-HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD help at MRS. SCOTT'S, 254 S. Broadway. Tel. 819.

Tel. 819.

WANTED — MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO take care of infant at 921 S. HILL ST. 4

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 940 COLLEGE ST. 4

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 940 COLLEGE ST. 6

WANTED—SITUATION ON PRIVATE place by married Englishman; no children. E. OZANNE, 608 E. Fifth st., Los Angeles. 4

W ANTED-

WANTED-

FOR SALE

Rooms

WANTED - PROFESSIONAL MAN, GOING East, wishes to find for his wife and 2-year-old baby furnished or partly furnished sunny rooms for light housekeeping, in re-spectable, modern home; southwest pre-ferred. Address Z, box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

City Lots and Lands. FOR SALE-THE CREAM OF IT-

Northeast corner Wilshire boulevard and Coronado st.
N.E. corner of Sixth and Alvarado sts.
S.W. corner of Sixth and Westlake.
N.W. corner of Sixth and Westlake.
S.E. corner of Alvarado and Maryland.
S.W. corner of Westlake and Seventh.
S.E. corner_of Believue and Newhall.
Pourth lot south of Eighth on Beacon st.
Second lot north of Maryland on Alvarado.

ond lot south of Maryland on Alva-

Second lot north of Maryland on Alvarado.
Second lot south of Maryland on Alvarado.
Two lots above Maryland on Alvarado.
Two lots above Maryland on Alvarado.
Third lot north of Maryland on Westlake.
Second lot east of Ocean View on Bonnie Brae st.
Take one of these if you want a bome in the healthlest part of the city, where malaria is unknown.
Th. KLAGES, 218
FOR SALE — LOTS AND ACREAGE IN Santa Monica and vicinity. The following-ing described property owned by W. P. Dilworth of Fort Scott, Kan, will be sold at a bargain: House ard 3 lots, corner Fourth st. and Railroad ave.; house and lot on Eighth st.; 2 lots in South Santa Monica; one lot on 13th st.; house and 11 acres, 8 in erchard, at Paims. For information apply to MARY D. RUBICAM, 520 Utah ave., Santa Monica, Cal.
FOR SALE—LOT 18ix140, 1 MILE FROM Courthouse, with 9 inches of artesian water, sufficient for ice factory, laundry. Or other factory requiring water.
Address Z. box 85, TIMES OFFICE.
FOR SALE—\$3000: 7 LOTS IN ONE BLOCK, 50x150: all clear, in the beautiful city of Spoarfish, S. D., will exchange for Los Angeles property and assume small mortgage.
Address A, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.
FOR SALE—\$66-FOOT CORNER ON W. Washington: street work done, will sell at a bargain: no agents. OWNER, 625½ S. SPRING ST.

FOR SALE-\$550; 5 FINE LOTS ON PASA-dena electric line; worth \$150 each; snan for some one. Address W. box 94, TIMES OFFICE.

Country Property.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; OWNER WISHING to return to England, will sell his ranch very cheap; 10½ acres, half Washington navels, half seedlings; very good house, ground floor adobe, fully furnished, good cellarage, large barn, tankhouse and wind-mill; artesian water laid cn; very conveniently situated; no reasonable offer rejused. Address OWNER, 810 Indiana ave., Riverside, Cal.

FOR SALE-FRUIT LANDS IN RIVERSIDE

FOR SALE-

171,270 24,467

WANTED-EXPERIENCED HOTEL STEW-ard, country, \$15 etc.: HUMMEL BROS. & CO., 300 W. Second.

WANTED — CAPABLE COOK FOR VERY desirable situation in Santa Barbara; an experienced and dainty cook is wanted; not general housework girl; permanent situation; excellent home and good wages too now who can entirely fill the bill. Address with references, age, and full particulars, box 342, SANTA BARBARA. references, age, and full particulars, box 342, SaNTA BARBARA.

WANTED-HOUSEWORK, \$25, \$20; PANTRY woman, \$20; ocok; typewriter, country; bousekeeper, country; 2 salesladies; traveling companion; nurse; music teacher; trimmer; governess; waitress; chambermaid. THOMPSON'S, 324% S. Spring.

4 WANTED - LADY PASTERS, FACTORY help; saleslady, country; companion; hotelhelp: chambermaids; waitresse; housekeeper; 17 housework situations; help free. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring. 21

WANTED - SHIRT OPERATOR, SEED ASSORTER, inexperienced, office lady, hotel help, traveling companion, 13 housework situations. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper to above aggregate, wit., 171.270 copies used by us during the seven days of the week, would. If apportioned on the basis as it, day evening paper, give a daily aver a circulation for each week-day of 28,544

TIMES regularly exceeds the mbined circulation of all others Angeles daily newspapers.

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TS, 50: ladies' skirts dry cleaned; osth feathers cleaned and dyed, BOSTON
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uit, while you wait CALIFORNIA DYI
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Gehring, specialist, removed 211 1st. Rheumatism, heart, blood diseases. E PATTERNS OF WHITE-BACK WALL-THE WHITNEY-MADE TRUNK AT factory, 228 S. MAIN ST. p factory, 228 S. MAIN ST.

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6

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Fruner, man and family, ranch; boy, fruit

Agon, \$2 etc week.

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Mân and wife, boarding-house, \$75 etc.;
iker, \$6 week; baker's helper, \$20 etc.;
cond cook, \$25 etc.; butcher and oyster
best, \$30; restaurant cook, \$8 etc. week;
whiters, Arlzona, \$30 etc.; cook, do
lowas, \$15 etc.; bell boy, \$1 betc.; firstags hotel steward, \$50 etc.; colored but\$125 etc. colored laundry man, \$25 etc.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Cook, \$25; one, \$15; Spanish housekeeper,
suntry, \$10; choice places, housework, city
at country, \$20; \$22.50 and \$25 month; cook,
suntry, \$30; \$22.50 and \$25 month; cook,
suntry, \$30; \$32.50 and \$35 month; cook,
suntry, \$30; \$30.50 and \$30.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

**Employment Agents,
**Employment Agents,
**Si5 W. Second, Ground floor.

**Phone 1272 main.

Man and wite, ranch, 355 etc.; chore boy: tehen helper, \$5 week: second baker, \$25 et orom; hird baker, \$6 week; boy, drive lit wagon; and others.

LADIES DEFARTMENT.

Jead waitress, \$25 etc.; 25 others, \$20 et room; cook, \$35 etc.; waist hand, \$5 ok; apprentice dressmaking, paid; atry cook; chambermaid, \$15 week; cook a second girl, \$20; \$36 etc.; 35 housegirls, cdos places today, \$15, \$20, \$25.

**NTED — SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY tons to manage, our business in their and near-by countries, mainly office the conducted a home; calary straight a year and expenses; definite, bonasalary; or more, no loss salary; refersi, inclose self-Rodressed, stamped engaling of the position of the party of the party; of the party of the

pleage.

EED — SHOD EALESMAN; GARDENdepartment manager; young man, ofhaker; porter. All: ranch foreman;
or; elevator man; diver; miker; salescountry; cook; druggist. THOMP8, 2344 S. Spring.
THOMP1, 244 S. Spring.
THOMP1, 245 S. Spring

DFFICE. STATE OF THE STATE OF T

ographer, 27 assorted. BD GER, 226 S. Spring. 4

0-302 W. Second st., basem California Bank Building. Telephone 509.

kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

MMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

Help, Male

WANTED - A PARTNER WITH SMALL amount of money to help push a money-making proposition. Address Y, box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-

WANTED-

WANTED-

W ANTED-

Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—AGENTS ON SALARY OR COM-mission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to \$620 in 6 days; another \$32 in 2 hours. MONROE MFG. CO., X-9, Lacrosse, Wis.

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surance at Pasadena. Address DR. NICHOLS, general agent, Frost Bldg., Lo

VANTED-LADIES AND GENTS, \$5 DAILY to sell new invention; positively prevents la-dies' hats blowing off; send 25c for a pair. G. J. Johnson, 886 Osceola ave., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION with experience in soliciting, can learn of a good opening by addressing Z, box 64 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-WRITE US FOR FREE CIRCU-lar on rubber goods, either sex. Box 597, TUCSON, Ariz.

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WANTED-TO PERSONS LEAVING HOME for season, married couple desires take care house, grounds, privilege use portion house; good reference, honesty, respectable. Address A, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 4

To Rent.

WANTED-BY GENTLEMAN AND DAUGH-

ter, 2 or 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished with modern conveniences, in desirable neighborhood, southwest side, with board

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying house and 5 to 20 acres land. Address Z, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 5

To Purchase,

WANTED—I WANT A NICE 8 OR 7-ROOM house, desirably located; will pay cash it inducement is offered; must be modern. R. R. MKINNEY, 305 Laughlin Bidg. 4
WANTED—HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARpets, etc. MATTHEWS pays the cash, 454
S. Main. Phone green-1225. 5
WANTED—A GOOD BLACKENSDERFER typewriter. Address A, box 20, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-Al MAN, UP TO DATE IN DRY goods, clothing, boots and seatablished goods, clothing, boots and shoes; with about \$5000, as partner in well-established general store. Address box 41, OCEANSIDE,

W ANTED-

WANTED-WORK IN FAMILIES BY THE day; any kind of work; good laundress. Call 125 E. FOURTH ST., room 20.

Address Z, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 4
WANTED — JAPANESE EXPERIENCED
cook wants a position to do housework in
family: city or country. Address JOE,
T13 Broadway. 4
WANTED—SITUATION BY MIDDLE-AGED
woman, city or country; good cook. Address 233 W. FIRST, room 19. 5

WANTED — BY A WIDOW, EDUCATED, capable, position as housekeeper or companion; is a competent drespunker and good nurse. Address Z, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. FOR SALE-SEE THE LOVELY HOME AT 1245 S. FLOWERS TT., this beautiful 10-room house has every modern convenience; extralerge rooms; polished floors; beautiful grills; pressed-brick mantels; toliets up and downstairs; cold storage, statioflary seats in dining-room; library and reception hall; cement walks; driveway and barn; this is a lovely home, to move right into, and is close in; on the pretiest street in the city, and a bargain at \$7500. WANTED-BRIGHT YOUNG LADY WISHES position in office; physician's preferred, to answer calls, typewrite, etc.; \$5 a week, Address Z, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. and a bargain at \$7500.

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FOR SALE—\$2100. CHOICE LOWER.

WANTED-Situations, Female.

WANTED-A CHANCE TO WORK BY A reliable young man. A. E. BATTY, 119 N. Daly st., E. L. A.
WANTED-A SITUATION BY JAPANESE gardener, or housework: first-class boy. Address 2223 S. MAIN ST.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—10-ACRE ORCHARD: HOUSE; rent \$150; sell easy terms; exchange for mer-chandise. LOCK BOX 211, Ventura, Cal.

FOR SALE—FRUIT LANDS IN RIVERSIDE ceunty; bearing orange and deciduous-fruit orchards; choice unimproved lands; good-paying income can be derived from these lands the first year. Address HEMET LAND CO., 103 S. Broadway, L. A. FOR SALE—ORANGE GROVE, BEGINNING to bear, \$250 an acre; water sufficient for trees and annual products. Income orange grove for alfalfa or stock farm, other-exchanges. D. JOHNSTON, 244 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$700; WORTH \$1200; 4 ACRES IN bearing fruit; 5-room house, barn, cow and wagon shads, chicken houses, with or without stock and tools. A. B. FLETCHER, Burbank, Cal.

without stock and tools. A. B. P. A. Burbank, Cal.

FOR SALE — 60 ACRE DAIRY RANCH, (with or without stock;) good improvements. Address MRS. O. W. STEPHENS, Westminster, Cal.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LEMON RANCH, HOLlywood, house and stable. For particulars call on W. J. VARIEL, Esq.; room 11, Abstract Building.

FOR SALE JUST SUBDIVIDED: THE NEW Ocean Park tract, at South Santa Monica, on the ocean: convenient to electric cars, good walks; near new wharf; very desirable; prices low; title perfect. See DAY about it, 127 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE-\$2100; CHOICE LOT ON PICO st., opposite Lone Star tract, with 5-room

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FOR SALE—BY OWNER: COTTAGE PROperty on Ocean ave., Santa Monica, close in: must be sold: price \$2500; a bargain. Address H. S. HUBBARD, Santa Monica.

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CHURCH

CORNER.

THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THIRD AND HILL STS., WITHOUT BUILDINGS.
Third street is now the best cross street in the city.
The tunnel will be built at once, which will add value to the property. We have a tenant who will lease a 4-story building for a term of years if erected on this corner The location is the best. The price is right

W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., Sole Agents, \$43 Wilcox Bldg.

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FOR SALE-NICE CITY PROPERTY. CALL or address Z. box 97, TIMES OFFICE, 6

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE ORANGE GROVE with all implements fine improvements, for a stock of merchandise, Address A, box 27, TIMES OFFICE.

TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE — FOR A COTTAGE IN

the city; 10 acres nice level land, 3 miles
southwest of the city; no alkali. A. K.
CRAWFORD, 117 S. Broadway. OR EXCHANGE—PORTLAND, OR., RESI-dence, value \$5000, for small ranch with house near limits of Los Angeles city. Ad-dress A, box 30, TIMES OFFICE. FOR EXCHANGE — \$1400, BEAUTIFUL residence lot on Alvarado st., near Westlake Park for lot close in. W. H. HOLABIRD, 310 Byrne Bldg.

house, 10 rooms, all modern convenience fine location, on corner; \$100 per mont Address D, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 4 FOR EXCHANGE — CLEAP MINNEAPOLIS and Los Angeles lots for residence here; will pay difference. Address A, box 18, TIMES OFFICE.

Address D, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 4
TO LET — A COMPLETELY FURNISHED
bright, sunny cottage of 7 rooms, all modern improvements: lawn and flowers. Apply at 801 W. SEVENTH.
TO LET—BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOM COTTAGE. TIMES OFFICE.

OR EXCHANGE—GILT-EDGE CITY PROPerty, unincumbered, for good alfalfa ranch, R. D. LIST, 223 Wilcox Block. completely furnished; plano, gas, barn; ren \$25 and water. 721 W. 18TH ST. 6 TO LET-3-ROOM COTTAGE, FURNISHED for housekeeping. 301 E. SIXTH ST. 2 R. D. LIST, 223 Wilcox Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$500 MORTGAGE, DUE
next June; want lot, southwest. HENRY
SIEMER, 517 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—HUNDREDS OF PROPertles. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st. TO LET-HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS COMPLETE-ly furnished 961 ORANGE ST. 5

SWAPS-

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD YOUNG HORSE for paper-hanging. Address A, box 45, TIMES OFFICE.

BUSINESS CHANCES Miscellaneous,

TO LET-1019 S. HILL ST., ONE SUITE with bath, and one large room, with sun all day; excellent board; three car lines pass the house.

TO LET - PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board in delightful location; large garden; a good home for ladies, 1918 S. GRAND AVE. BEST BARGAIN IN TOWN-FRUIT STAND, central location, good lease, cheap rent; also delicacy store, same location; both good business chances for one who can rus-tic; small capital. Apply 236 S. SPRING ST. 1800 - FINE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL business; old established; fine trade; good profits; no experience necessary; first-class location. Address T, box 4, TIMES OF-

gress H. S. HUMBARD, Santa Monica.
FOR SALE - \$7500—OAKLAND HOUSE, 25
rooms, lot 50x150; \$2000 down, balance can
remain, or will exchange for L. A. property,
Address A, box 2, TIMES OFFICE.
TV.
FOR SALE-5-ROOM HOUSE AND 50-FOOT
lot on 28th st.; terms very easy; have your
rent pay for your home. Address A, box 15,
TIMES OFFICE. FICE,

FOR SALE — TIN, SHEET-IRON AND
plumbing business; good thing, and prosperous outlook ahead; \$1500 takes it.
C. O. F. YOUNGSTROM, Phoenix, Ariz. 12.
FOR SALE—BUTCHER SHOP; FINE FIXtures; nice cash trade; low rent; paying; no
reasonable offer refused; must sell at once,
Address Z, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 4 TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, BARN, 20-foot, alley; furnished or unfurnished; \$15 a month or cash. 1013 E. FOUR-TEENTH ST.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM HOUSE AN EASTLAKE Park; lot 40x150; very cheap, and on easy torms. Inquire 744 S. SPRING ST.

TO LET—\$5.50; WATER FREE, ½ HOUSE, 5 rooms, plastered, newly painted and papered, 131. BLOOM. Address 2, 100 a., Por S. L. From S. L. From Sale 4115 BUYS FRUIT, CIGAR AND light grocery store; new fixtures; good location; living rooms in rear; must sell right away. 327 COMMERCIAL. 5 TO LET—A 5-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BATH large yard and barn; Inquire at 812-814 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

HOTEL VAN NUYS.

TO LET.—5-ROOM LOWER FLAT, RURnished or unfurnished; gas, plano, all modern improvements; low rent; permanent
tenant. Inquire 1013 TEMPLE ST. 5

TO LET.—PLEASANT 4-ROOM FLAT, VERY
close in; only 37 per month; water paid. 624
TOWNE AVE. FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL FOOTHILL town, a first-class livery business; a bar-gain; best reasons for selling. Address LOCK BOX 5, Glendera, Cal. 8 To LET-FOR SALE-MEAT MARKET, FINE LOCA-tion; cheap reút; nets 375 per month; price \$276. LOS 'ANGELES BUSINESS EX-CHANGE, 206 Wilcox Bldg. 4 TOO LET-FINE FOOTHILL PASTUREAGE at Hollenbeck Ranch for all kinds of stock CHANGE, sow WHOON BIGS.

YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ABILITY desires to invest \$500 with services in established, successful business. Address A, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. at Hollenbeck Ranch for all kinds of stock at \$1 and \$1.50 per month; good 5-wire fence and plenty of good water; stock received at owner's risk. Collections made quar-terly, but will request first month's pas-turage in advance. Address G. O. SHOUSE, prop., P.O. box 54, Covina, Cal.

FOR SALE-FINE DRUG STORE IN CITY, good growing business; low rent, eas; terms. Address A, box 46, TIMES OFFICE FOR SALE—STOCK OF FIXTURES OF grocery store; good trade and clean stock owner going East. 908 SAN PEDRO ST. TO LET-UNQUESTIONABLY THE FINEST storeroom on S. Broadway, west side of street, whole or part; between Third and Fourth ste. Apply to WM. VER PLANCK NEWLIN, 353 S. Broadway. FOR SALE-PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE AND furniture of 7 rooms; big sacrifice, \$500.

I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 4 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. BFOGAWRY,
GREAT SACRIFICE, MUST SELL, LARGE
oyster house; private rooms; long lease,
4 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway,
FOR SALE — GROCERY STOCK, WAREhouse, etc.: at Redondo Beach. Apply to
BOARD OF TRADE, Bullard Building, 5

FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND, \$150; DOING good business; best location in city. Addres Z, box 90, TIMES OFFICE. FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — PATENT non-spilling milk pail; JAMES N. LEAR Jr.; Landerdale P. O., La. 6 FOR SALE—OR TRADE; BAKERY DOING good business; price \$140; Address A, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. CALL AT 432 S. BROADWAY AND GET prices before papering your house. 5 L. D. BARNARD, 112 S. BROADWAY, WILL sell out your business for cash.

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SEE MORGAN & CO. FOR GOOD ASSAYING.
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COMPLETE STAMP MILL, POWER, PUMPS, horse whim, etc., on favorable proposition: give full particulars. Address A, box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

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FOR SALE—PIPE TOOLS, STAKES, PIANO
punch, 2 sets trolley ways, steel ropes and
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THE LADIES DEPARTMENT OF THE Hammam Turkish Baths will open Monday, Feb. 6, under new management. H. O. BROOKS, 210 S. Broadway.

MRS. L. SCHMIDT-EDDY, ELECTRIC, HOT-alr, bydropathic and massage treatment, Rooms 366-307, 226 S. SPRING.

MRS. HARRIS, HOTEL CATALINA, 439 S. Broadway, room 41, fourth floor; elevator. MRS. STAHMER, 356 S. B'DWY, ROOMS 13-14. Massage, vapor baths. Tel. red 1281.

PERSONAL—GEO A. RALPHS—GOLD EAR
Flour, \$1.10; City Flour, \$5c; pigs. Confee,
10c; granulated Sugar, 18 1bs., \$1; 4 cans
Tomatoes, 25c; 8 bars; German Family
Soap, 25c; 2 challenge Milk; 15c; 10 1bs.
Corn Meal, 15c; 5 bars Gold Medal Borax
Soap, 25c; 11 lbs. Rolled Wheat or 8
1bs. Oats, 25c; 3 cans Salmon, 25c; 1-lb.
can of beef, 10c; 3 cans Lily Cream, 25c;
6 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5, gal. Gasoline,
85c; Coal Oil, 65c; K. C. Baking Powder,
20c; Lard, 10 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs. Beans, 25c,
601 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth. Tel. 516.
PERSONAL—LOW MARGIN CASH GROCERY, 643 S. Main. Humboldt potatoes,
\$1,35 100 lbs.; coffee, 10c lb.; 11 lbs. beans
or 8½ lbs. oats, 25c; 10 lbs. lard, 56c; 2 Lily
cream, salmon, corn or oysters, 15c; bacon,
8c lb.; picnic hama, 6c lb.; 6 loaves bread,
10c; cranberries, 5c qt.; Stockton or Washington flour, \$1; Dr. Fox Food, 2 for 15c.
Coods delivered. DR. MINNIE WELLS, OFFICE 1278. THIRD, Hours 10 to 4. Consult free an experienced doctor of hearly 25 years' practice; gives prompt relief in all female troubles; invites doubtful cases; all forms of electricity; 15 years in city. "Dr. Minnie Wells is well known to me. She is a critical and careful physician, having large and successful arerices in private practice."—J. McIntyre, perience in private practice."-J. McInt. M.D., State Prof. Clin. Surg., St. Louis. DR. NEWLAND'S PRIVATE HOME FOR ladies before and during confinement; everything first-class; speolal attention paid to all female irregularities. Office, STIM-SON BLOCK, 204-205. Hours, 10-12, 1-2. Goods delivered.

PERSONAL —MRS. PARKER. PALMIST; life reading, business, lawsuits, removals, travels, mineral locations described, property, speculations, love, health and all affairs of life. 416% S. SPRING ST., room 10. Fees 50c and \$1

PERSONAL—THE BUST ENLARGED FROM four to eight inches by Turkish bustoria; investigate; excellent for throat and lung troubles; in fact the freatment will, curre them. Address in confidence Z, box 43, TIMES OFFICE.

PERSONAL—THE FLESH BEDLICES. DR ELIZABETH J. PALMER—DISEASES of women; electricity used; consultation free and confidential; 11 å.m. to 4 p.m.; 7 to 8 evenings, 322 S. SPRING, over Owl Drug store. Tel. red 2042.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 133-134-135, Stimson Block. Special attention given to obstativations. TIMES OFFICE.

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DR. R. F. CLARK-KIDNEY DISEASES AND diseases of women. BYRNE BLOCK, Third and Broadway. ERSONAL—MME. LEO. PALMIST AND life readings, are of the highest order. She advises you the proper course to pursue to business and family affairs. 665 S. SPRING. CTOCKS AND BONDS-Dusiness and taminy aliants, see S. SPKARGS,
PERSONAL — SMALLPOX PREVENTIVE
and cure; no vaccination; scientific, simple,
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PERSONAL—MRS. L. S. BURT—MASSAGE
with electricity; positive cure for rheumatism, neuralita; and all nervous troubles;
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bank in Southern California, has paid 8, per cent. dividends for years; satisfactory reasons for selling. JNO A. PIRTLE, Hallet & Pirtle Bldg., Broadway and Fourth st.

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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE steam power and pumping plant formerly leased to the Senator Mining Company also fine engine lathe, good as new. Address. J. F. CONNELL, Stimson Block. 5

MISS AIMEE LAMAR, PEERLESS ELEC-trio healer, vapor baths. 416 S. MAIN,

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FRATERNAL DIRECTORY.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA. COURT SUNSET, NO. 68, MEETS EVERY Monday évening, at Foresters' Hall, 1071/ N. Main st. C. H. Botsch. Wm. Barber

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS ANGEL CITY COURT, NO. 579, MEETS EVery second and fourth Thursday evening, at A.O.U.W. Hall, 218 S. Main st. Joseph Smith. E. P. Duggan, secretary. NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN

LOS ANGELES, NO. 45, MEETS EVERY Thursday evening, at N.S.G.W. Hall, 228 S. Spring st. Theo Herzog. Geo. J. Isaacson, secretary.

BAMONA PARLOR, NO. 109, MEETS EVery Friday evening, at N.S.G.W. Hall, 226
S. Spring st. Robert A. Todd. Geo. Davenport, secretary.

CORONA PARLOR, NO. 196, MEETS EVERY
Tuesday evening, at N.S.G.W. Hall, 226 S.
Spring st. M. S. Mendelsohn. Louis G.
Nordlinger, secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS OF AMERICA.

DIVISION NO. 1 MEETS EVERY FIRST and third Tuesday evenings, at Unity Hall, 101% N. Main st. M. J. McGarry. T. J. Cunningham, secretary.

ends sale now in progress is a wonder, sure. You can buy anything you need in the hat or furnishing line (if you can be fitted) at half or less than half regular prices.

If you know a good thing when you see it you can't afford to miss my odds and ends sale.

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Under Nadeau Hotel,

Pure : Wines

Popular Prices

the hands of several concerns between the grower and the consumer may or may not be PURE and OLD. Our Gold Medal Wines we can fully guar antee, for they are our own pro-ducts. We even grow the grapes from which they are pressed.

Years

Family Trade a Specialty.

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will come come You had better take chances on the quality of food you eat than on the ability of the optician who lits your eyeglasses.

Our ability is a fact

BOSTON OPTICAL CO., 235 South Sprin r st. Formerly 228 W. Second St.

and come

and the same ANY of the fine dia-Horse Show are worn by cur customers. We sell the best. Our prices are not ex-

X Pleased to show you X F. M. REICHE, 235 S. Spring St.

and the same of VA AT GIVES YOU SUCCESS TAN BEN-BEY MEDICAL CO, \$2 per large ABSOLUTE GUARANTEM

It Has Failed to Fully Meet the Ex It would appear that carbolite, which was announced a few months ago as destined to supersede calcium carbide

for various industrial purposes, has not entirely come up to the expectations cherished by its friends. This material is a by-product in iron smelting, and in some respects of the same nature as calcium carbide. It is claimed that the profit in producing it from blast furnace slag promises to be so great that the pig iron may then be regarded as a by-product. It is classed as a calcium-aluminum-silicon-carbide. The slag is taken directly from the furnace slag in converters like those used in steel-making, impregnated with pulverized coke by means of a gas blast, and brought into contact with carbon bars through which a corrent of electricity is passed, which generates the intense heat required to produce the some respects of the same nature as intense heat required to produce the carbide. It is now found that these claims are so far misleading that since claims are so far misleading that since the slag contains at most only 50 per cent. of lime it is not surprising that the carbide thus produced should be a very poor substitute for the calcium carbide. The silicon in the slag forms carborundum, which gives off no gas on the addition of water; the aluminum forms aluminum carbide, which with water evolves methane, which is only faintly luminous; the iron oxide forms iron carbide, which is another impurity. The whole mixture gives a poor result in illuminating gas compared with calcium carbide. It probably costs more in electrical energy than it is worth, and there is a question whether it can be produced without patent infringement.

An Ohio Politician's End.

An Ohio Politician's End.
YOUNGSTOWN (O.) Feb. 3.—ExSheriff Charles F. Callahan shot himself
in the head today, dying instantly. He
placed a mirror in front of his face
and seating himself, fired deliberately
at his temple. He had just retired
from office, having filled two terms as
Sheriff of Mahoning county. He was
formerly commander of Todd Post, No.
59. G.A.R., and was well known in
Ohio politics. Mr. Callahan left a
pathetic letter, in which he referred to
financial obligations soon to become
due, which he could not meet, and asking the forgiveness of his family and
friends. He was about 58 years old.



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MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN. JISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects ! disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of esses, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of evelopment of any portion of the body, failure (vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such nen should "come to the fountul head" for a cientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

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JOU can buy any Heating Stove in our store at about cost, INVESTIGATE.

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THE W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg. LUMBER YARD AND PLANT

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Buggies AND Carriages

Saturday, Feb. 4, 10 a m. 438-440 South Spring Street. Full Leather Top Carriages Canopy Top Surreys.

3 Canopy Top Surreys.

1 Trap.
6 Top Buggles.
2 Road Wagons.
We invite intending purchasers to this important and free sale of all New Work and Fine Stock of Buggles and Carriaces. On exhibition Friday morning.

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Auctioneers.

FULL TRUTH TOLD.

SMALLPOX SITUATION AS IT REALLY EXISTS.

Official Statements as to What Has Been Done and What is

EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN FROM LIMITED DISTRICT SUGGESTED.

Board of Education Defers Action.

death had been predicted the night before. There will probably be one more death there within the next twelve hours, but all the other patients there are in as good condition as is possible, and no more deaths are expected from the cases now under treatment.

Free vaccination stations will be established today at four points in the ckty, where all persons who desire to be vaccinated can receive the service free of all cost, and with no questions asked as to their financial ability to pay for it. No pay will be received even from those who are able to pay. Each of the stations will be in charge of a competent physician.

who are able to pay. Each of the stations will be in charge of a competent physician.

The Board of Health has recommended to the Board of Education that the children living within the district bounded as follows be excluded from the public schools until further notice: Beginning at Fifth and Maple avenue, south on Maple avenue to Eighth street, east on Eighth to Helena street, north on Helena street to Seventh street, east on Seventh street to Gladys avenue, north on Gladys avenue to Fifth, and west on Fifth to the place of beginning. This action is not a quarantine against the district, but is intended simply as a means of protecting those who live without the infected district. The Board of Education, in spite of the urgent appeal of the Board of Health that their recommendation be adopted, did not see recommendation be adopted, did not see fit to order its enforcement on account of alleged legal obstacles, and the mat-ter will again be discussed Tuesday

ter will again be discussed Tuesday evening.

There is to be no quarantine declared against any given district of the city, however serious the skuation may become, no such action having ever been contemplated by the authorities. The report that such action was about to be taken was started by certain tradestaken was started by certain trades-men and hucksters, who sought thereby to increase their sales. There is posi-

men and hucksters, who sought thereby to increase their sales. There is positively no truth in the report.

Mayor Eaton has secured a large number of tents and a stove for each tent. They will be taken to the pesthouse and erected. Floors will be placed in them; beds have been purchased for all of them, and they will be made as comfortable as any house. To these tents all such cases as require will be taken, and every comfort will be given the patients. The tents will be better adapted for the accommodation of patients than the pesthouse itself.

On account of the fact that two girls who were members of the fourth class in the Normal School have been selzed with the disease, that class has been dismissed for the present. No other schools have been dismissed, and at present none will be.

There has been no case of smallpox in any of the schools, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Peculiar Effects of the Beverage,

f a hopelessly torpid liver, which kept grow ing more and more hopeless as the years wen obtain sleep at night unless absolute stillness

botain sleep at night unless absolute stillness reigned.

Living in the city, I was disturbed many times at night, so that finally I was sent to the country, and there the least bark of a dog or the sound of a cow bell proke up my light repose and put me into a deseprately nervous condition. Matters grew rapidly worse, and finally culminated in a severe illness. When I was convalescent the doctor pogifively forbade my using coffee, and recommended Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

This was a terrible blow, as I was a coffee fiend, but I was week enough to be sensible, and so I determined to try Postum, although I went at it very unwillingly. I determined to know that it was made right, so I read to know that it was made right, so I read to know that it was made right, so I read to know that it was made right, so I read to know that it was made right, so I read to know that it was made right, so I read to know that it was made right, so I read to know that it was made right, so I read to know that it was a coffee fiend, but I hat it had never been even considered or spoken of by would not be taken, no matter how serious twee these inquiries that an investigation of the origin to the taken, no matter how serious were these inquiries that an investigation of the origin to the taken, no matter how serious tweet these inquiries that an investigation of the origin to the rumor was made. It was found that several persons the district in which the disease is most prevalupon my table from that time on. As the days went by, I gradually noticed a change for the better, in point of health. It took some time to recover from the rack of the nervous system caused by coffee, but I became more and more conscious that I was aleeping soundly and improving steadily. Naturally my irritability disappeared. I find myself now with twice, yes ten times, the ability for enjoyment that I previously had been district and the propose of increasing sales by a few more point of the control of the origin of the rumor was not believed, but it was of easily prejudiced, so, shortly after, when she came to visit me at the lake, I asked her to try some new coffee, and for two weeks I served Postum to her, she believing all this time that she was drinking a very high-priced and expensive brand of coffee. When at the end of her visit I told her that she had been having Postum Food Coffee two and sometimes three times a day all of the period of her visit, she took the joke in good part, and said: "If that is true, I am already a member of the Postum army, and I will never resign." Anna M. Chamberlain, Minneapolis.

Health was held last night in the Mayor's office for the purpose of consideration or soft sealing strength. Health was held last night in the Mayor's office for the purpose of consideration or soft sealing strength. A communication was received from Dr. Palmer in which he offered to vaccinate 500 persons free if the city would supply the necessary material and in which he expressed the belief that other physicians would do the same. His offer was declined, as the members of the board dad and other plans.

A general discussion of the situation followed, during which Health Officer Powers gave the details of all that has been done since the last meeting of the board. He reported that there had been twenty-three cases altogether since the

their request for a general vaccination of all citizens of all ages and classes in all parts of the city, not that there is any real danger, for the Board of Health and the Health Officer have officially stated that there is no occasion for alarm. Their recommendation is simply that the necessary precautions may be taken to prevent the possibility of a condition more serious than the present one.

The foregoing is a full statement of the smallpox condition in this city and what the official action of those who have charge of the cases has been. The information is from the official statements of the Mayor, the Health Officer and the members of the Board of Health. There has been no change in the determination of the authorities to announce the whole truth as to the condition, the position they take being that it is better that the people know the whole truth than to pay attention to the wild rumors that are in general circulation. In regard to these rumors, Health Office Powers said yesterday:

"If the people will calmly view the skuation as it exists and believe only what they hear from official sources there would be not the slightest uneasiskuation as it exists and believe only what they hear from official sources there would be not the slightest uneasiness. There is not the slightest reason for a scare, and we do not think there is any danger of an epidemic. We know positively where all the cases that have developed this week have come from, and we also know that if proper predeveloped this week have come from, and we also know that if proper precautions are taken by the people there will be no greater spread of the disease. This is a matter that has got to be handled with coolness, and you can say for me that we have every case well in hand and know just what to do with it. I do not mean to say that there will not be additional cases. There may be several reported tomorwith it. I do not mean to say that there will not be additional cases.. There may be several reported tomorrow or there may be none. We look for more cases, but that does not indicate that we view the situation with alarm. If some of the actions we have taken are such that would lead to the supposition that we are alarmed, the people must remember that we are taking such action simply as measures of precaution and not because we have lost control of the disease, for we have not."

MAYOR EATON'S STATEMENT.

Realizing that there is but one way to stamp out smallpox in any community, and that is by dealing with the disease promptly and firmly and insisting upon the necessary precautions by the isolation of the patients and the vaccination of other persons, Mayor Eaton has devoted almost his whole time to the work of preparing the pesthouse for the accommodation of all those who may be taken there. He, like Health Officer Powers, does not view the situation with alarm. "There is no necessity for a scare," said he yesterday. "Years ago when I was employed as collector for a large corporation it was my duty to go to all parts of the city. At that time there were hundreds of cases in the city, and they did not receive the careful treatment that those now existing do. I went from house to house and was not alarmed. Of course I did not go to houses in which the disease existed, but I was all around them. The people were not alarmed then, and this attack of the disease is mild compared with what it was then. All that is now necessary is that the people exercise a sensible degree of caution as to where they go; that they protect themselves by taking such precautionary measures as are possible; that they be vaccinated, if they will, and that they be careful as to the cleanliness of their surroundings and their persons. If this is done the disease will soon run its course, and in a few weeks we will have almost forgotten it."

The two cases which were discovered yesterday were directly traceable through others to the first case that occurred on San Pedro street, and which resulted in the death of the Haegermann boy. If that case had been reported promptly, it is the opinion of the Health Officer that there would have been few if any other cases in that neighborhood. One of yesterday's cases was at No. 1024 Maple avenue, the patient theirs a young lady, 17 years of age. The other case was at the house bears no number. The patient there is a four-year-old girl. Both patients have been sent to the pesth MAYOR EATON'S STATEMENT. Realizing that there is but one way

HOW A RUMOR STARTED.

BOARD OF HEALTH ACTS.

disease was first discovered several months ago, and only two deaths had occurred. There are fifteen patients in the pesthouse now, and of these all but one is in as good condition as could be expected, and he believed unless unlocked-for complications supervened all would recover with the possible exception of that one. He reported to the board the death at the pesthouse of the patient named Bridge. This man had been admitted from No. 20 San Pedro street. His death occurred early yesterday morning, and was not unexpected.

pected.

As to the condition in the schools,
Dr. Powers stated that there had been
some cases among children who had
been in attendance at some of the
schools, but all of them had left school been in attendance at some of the schools, but all of them had left school before the disease developed, and if the proper precautions were taken, he did not think the other pupils were in any danger. He had been informed by the members of the Board of Education that fully 85 per cent. of the school children had been vaccinated. Some of the members of the board asked the Health Officer what he thought of the necessity for closing certain of the schools nearest the infected district. Dr. Powers left that matter entirely with the board, but he explained fully the situation at and near these several schools. After an hour's discussion it was decided that there is no present necessity for ordering the schools closed, but the following recommenda-

schools. After an hour's discussion it was decided that there is no present necessity for ordering the schools closed, but the following recommendation to the Board of Education was adopted as a measure of precaution:

"Resolved, that the Board of Health, as a measure of precaution against the possible spread of smallpox, recommends to the Board of Education that the children residing in the district or part of the city bounded as follows, be excluded from the public schools, until such time as the Board of Health recalls this recommendation: Beginning at the corner of Fifth street and Maple avenue, south on Maple avenue to Eighth street, east on Eighth street to Helena street, north on Helena street to Seventh street, east on Seventh street to Gladys avenue, north on Gladys avenue to Fifth street, and thence west on Fifth street to the place of beginning, this district to include those living on both sides of the streets mentioned."

The members were informed that

mentioned."
The members were informed that the Board of Education was in session and was waiting for any communisation the Board of Health might send to them. It was decided to attend that meeting in a body and present the recommendation, and this was subsequently done.

FREE VACCINATION.

Dr. Powers called the attention of the board again to the necessity for providing for the general free vaccination of all classes of citizens. He reported that Rev. Newton, pastor of the church at Third and Hewitt streets had offered to furnish a place at that church for a vaccination station, and the board decided to accept the offer. The other points at or near which free vaccination stations will be established at once are at Seventh and San Pedro streets. Tenth and Maple avenue and in the rear of the City Hall. Where necessary, and in such places as in the City Hall lot, tents will be provided, the Health Officer being authorized to secure them at such place as was most convenient. To Dr. Powers was left the matter of the selection of the physicians who will be placed in charge of these stations, and he will FREE VACCINATION. was left the matter of the selection or the physicians who will be placed in charge of these stations, and he will also arrange all the other details. The offer of Dr. Barr to take charge of one of the stations, free, was accepted, and he will be placed at work today. The only restriction placed by the board on the matter was that only licensed physicians should be engaged.

These stations will be opened as soon as possible. Dr. Powers said he expected to have two of them opened today. Dossibly by noon.

These stations will be opened as soon as possible. Dr. Powers said he expected to have two of them opened today, possibly by noon.

Mayor Eaton reported to the board that in order to increase both the room and the comfort at the pesthouse he had purchased twelve tents, twelve stoves, beds, bedding, floor lumber and all necessary articles for making the tents as comfortable as possible. The tents will be erected today at the pesthouse. All of them will be floored, and they will be far enough apart so that one patient will not be inconvenienced by the presence of another. The improvement in the conditions there which will result from these purchases are expected to remove the objections any person who has the disease may have to going there. The Mayor also stated he had been assured that the Council would stand by the board in any reasonable action it took. The horard then adjourned to the Board of any reasonable action it took. The bread then adjourned to the Board of Education rooms, to present the recom-mendation before referred to.

LEGAL OBSTACLES URGED. Why the Board of Education Could not Act at Once.

The Board of Education had been inuation, and before the arrival latter board the members of the of Education had assembled and en gaged in an informal discussion of the

gaged in an informal discussion of the subject and of school matters in general. Upon the arrival of the Board of Health, accompanied by Mayor Eaton, the other board was called to order, and the Mayor presented the recommendation that had been agreed upon at the other session.

One of the members of the Board of Education immediately asked the reason for the recommendation, and Dr. Davisson was called upon to give the explanation. The latter stated, in effect, that he believed in all cases of an infectious nature it was proper to take every possible precaution.

"It cannot be expected that the thing is at an end," Dr. Davisson continued, "or that it can be suppressed without expense. No sanitary means that has the sanction of the government should

the sanction of the government should be neglected. It requires arbitrary action, regardless of possible hardships that may be temporarily inflicted.

"The best method of stamping out the disease is vaccination and revacci nation until every one is immune. I in-sist on vaccination of all children. If the local authorities fall to take proper

the local authorities fall to take proper precautions some one else will step in and not only quarantine wards, but the whole city. We have a State Board of Health. It is not a matter of dollars and cents, for it will save thousands in the end if expended at the proper time and in a proper manner. Above all things the two boards should work harmoniously together."

Dr. Davisson then said, and he was supported by the other members of the health board, that the foregoing contained their proposition of coöperation to the Board of Education, and that every child who was not vaccinated should be excluded from the public schools.

chools.
President Davis suggested that it was

ance on the public schools after rec-ruary 10. A motion was also carried constituting President Devis a com-mittee of one to confer with City At-torney Haas with a view of finding out how far the school board can go in the

FOR kidneys, Her's Gin. Woollacott.

NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPETH. Nate Cole's Attempt to Revivify the

The Silver Republican Club, whose bituary was published yesterday, not dead but sleeping. Such is the explanation of the moribund condition of he once live and aggressive body given

by its president, Nathan Cole.
Although the club of late has lad all the appearance of a thing fit only to be consigned to the limbo of dead things, public announcement of resident Cole and a few of his faith ful followers to the effect of arousing President Cole and a few of his faith ful followers to the effort of galvanizing the thing back to life.

While it might be said of the de

While it might be said of the ceased in this case as in that of Lazarus of old, "By this time he stinketh, for he hath been dead four days," Mr. Cole, nevertheless, has hopes of being able to bring about a miraculous resur-Cole, nevertheless, has hopes of being able to bring about a miraculous resurrection. With this end in view Mr. Cole last night visited the business offices of the morning papers to have inserted an advertisement giving notice of the annual meeting of the Silver Republican Club February II, when the effort to inject new life into the organization will be made.

In discussing the matter last night, Mr. Cole admitted that the club had been closed since January 31, but explained that this was due principally to expiration of the lease to the premises on West Second street, where the club had its home during the latter period of its decadence.

"The furniture is stored, and we are now negotiating for new quarters. The club does not owe more than about \$50 and is perfectly able to meet all its liabilities." said Mr. Cole, with an assuring smile and gesture.

Mr. Cole was not certain, though, that the club would resume house-keeping in the near future, as he aclenowledged that that feature of the organization was an expensive luxury and was not favored by all the mame

organization was an expensive luxi and was not favored by all the me

bers. In short, the club, as a social body, was a failure, but as a political organization, Mr. Cole still thought it existed, and would be kept alive at all President Cole owned up to the soft impeachment that one of the club's bil-liard tables now graced his private residence, but he said the club had no further use for it, and he bought it from the organization when the club moved from the Main street to the

moved from the Main street to the Second street property, as there was only room for two billiard tables in the latter premises, and the club had three in the old home.

All the members of the club are not so sanguine of its continued existence as President Cole, and it is doubtful whether more than a corporal's guard will rally to its rescue on the lith of February, the day set for the attempted revivincation of the comatose concern.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Train Struck a Wagon and Killed the Occupants. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PITTSBURGH (Pa.,) Feb. 3.-A two orse wagon, loaded with furniture and on which five men and a young woman were riding, was struck today by a fast Burlington and Ohio train at the crossing at Riverton station at the crossing at Riverton station. Four of the men were killed, and the other man and the young woman were so badly injured that the latter died and the former will probably die. The names of the dead are believed to be: HUDSON ELDER. VEST WILSON.
GEORGE DAWSON.
INKOWN MAN

GEORGE DAWSON.
UNKNOWN MAN.
MRS. RICHARD SHAUGHNESSY is the name of the woman, who died at noon. The name of the other ran is unknown. Both the injured persons were taken to McKeesport Hospital.

LAST VICTIM DEAD. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PITTSBURGH (Pa.,) Feb. 3.—The ixth victim, Sylvester Wilson, died

this evening.

ROAD BED SUNK. round Crumbled Under a Train in

Kansas-Engineer's Cool Head.
[A P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] FORT SCOTT (Kan..) Feb. 3.-The south-bound passenger train on the Kansas City and San Francisco road was slowing up for a railroad crossing was slowing up for a railroad crossing near Pittsburgh, Kan., when the roadbed for a distance of sixty feet sunk from under the engine and train.

The engineer put on a full head of steam and succeeded in pulling the entire train out of the hole and on solid ground. It was found that the roadbed was over a coal mine and the ground had sunk to a distance of six feet below the level.

Kentucky Whisky Corporation. TRENTON (N. J.,) Feb. 3.—Articles incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon of the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, authorized capital \$32,000,000, divided into \$12,000,000 preferred stock, with 7-per cent. cumulative dividends and \$20,000,000 common stock. The incorporators are E. F. C. Young and A. O. Garretson of Jersey City, and Edwin Bradley of New York City. The company is empowered to manufacture and deal in whisky, spirits, gin, etc. cretary of State this afternoon

Irving's American Tour.

Irving's American Tour.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Herald says the negotiations for Sir Henry Irving's tour, to begin next November, have proceeded so satisfactorily that his personal representative, Bram Stoker, has started for this country. Sir Henry's tour will last about twenty weeks, and will extend from Boston to San Francisco, with especially long engagements in the latter, place and to San Francisco, with especially leengagements in the latter place of New York. Mr. Stoker's stay here be brief, as his visit is made so for the purpose of meeting in this of the various managers interested in tour and arranging certain details.

Copper and Lead Moving.

Copper and Lead Moving.
CHICAGO, Feb. 3. — Iron and
Steel tomorrow will say: "Copper is
acting beyond precedent. It has again
advanced this week almost 2 cents per
pound, and is now quoted at 18 cents.
Chicago lead is likewise higher, and
even tin struggled up a little farther.
These metals are carrying with them
an advance in the price of almost all
products into which they enter to any
considerable degree."

Heaviest in Years. SALT LAKE (Utah.) Feb. 3.—The snowfall in this valley during yester-day and today was the heaviest known for many years. Railroad traffic has not been seriously interrupted, and all local trains arrived on time today.

Small Says Scalpers are "Swift."

[Washington Post:] "From my recent experience." said Rev. Sam Small at, the Hotel Johnson last evening. "some of these ticket brokers are very swift speculators. The other day, when I was leaving Atlanta for this city, I purchased my ticket, but as I turned for a moment to reach for my grip some light-fingered fellow sneaked the ticket off the window ledge of the ticket office. I had to buy another ticket, but left word with the agent to look out for my lost billet. That afternoon he walked into a scalper's office and asked for the ticket, and it was delivered to him, with the excuse that it had been left there for sale by a stranger. Yet it had my signature on the back, was stamped 'U. S. officer' on the face, and was limited to two days. The agent Small Says Scalpers are "Swift." was limited to two days. The agent ladies got wind of it by the scalper's having care.

offered it for sale to a supposed traveler. And that was in my home city, where I am perfectly known to every railway conductor on every road entering the town. But that is of the genius of 'scalping,' as it is called. Oh, some of the scalpers are warm people and will buy anything in the shape of a railroad ticket that is not on fire!"

MIDGET WILLOW TREE.

It is Only an Inch and a Half Tall

It is Only an Inch and a Half Tall and Was Found on a Mountain.

[New York Sun:] The New York Botanical Garden will publish shortly the results of a recent expedition sent out under its auspices to explore the flora surroundings of Yellowstone Park and the surrounding region. The party of botanists was under the immediate supervision of Dr. P. A. Rydberg, and its expenses were paid by William E. Dodge. After a search of three months it brought back to New York 15,000 specimens. Most of these were species of flowers, shrubs, trees and seeds already well known and classified by scientists.

But there was one species found hitherto unknown to botany. This was the smallest willow tree extant anywhere in the world. It is only an inch and a half high, and was found by Dr. Rydberg on the summit of the Bridger Mountains in Montana.

"This species," said Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia University, and director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden, "is entirely new to us. It is the very smallest willow tree to be found anywhere, and flourishes to some extent on the Bridger Mountains. Its pigimy height is due to the externe exposure of the mountain top. We cannot plant it here, as weather conditions would quickly kill it off, but a number of preserved specimens will be exhibited in the Botanical Museum in the Bronx, when that building is completed next summer."

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

[New York Truth:] Mr. Floedy. Now, Franklin, my son, I have at last made the great fact of the evolution of species clear to you, have I not? Franklin Floody. Oh, yes, papa; I understand! Before I was born, you and mamma were monkeys

[Indianapolis Journal:] He. He called e a pale gray ass. She. He must be color blind.

[Puck:] "Why did Fitz-Ludington-de-Jones break off with the widow?" "Well, she hadn't any style about her; she wanted him to dehyphenate

[Philadelphia North American:]
"Prisoner," said the court, "have you anything to say for yourself?"
"What's the use?" replied the culprit;
"you guys wouldn't believe me."

[Atlanta Constitution:] "Is de major ot his pension yit?" got his pension yit?"
"Oh, yes."
"Used him up purty bad, didn't dey?"
"Used him up purty bac, didn't dey?"
"Wuss you ever see. Los' one arm
whilst he wuz a-tryin' ter surrender,
en broke two legs a-runnin'!"

A Corner of the Future. [Chicago Tribune:] Year 1940.
The haughty agriculturist of the ropics looked contemptuously at the nan who grovelled at his feet.
"Naw!" he exclaimed, with scorn. I won't."

"I won't."
"You will not take \$10,000,000 for it?"
tremblingly asked the man who grov-

elled.
"Naw!" contemptuously repeated the haughty agriculturist. "My price is \$50,000,000." Make it \$20,000,000!" pleaded the

"But think," implored the other, "what an immense sum \$45,000,000 would be! I am authorized to go as high as that-\$45,000,000 in cash?"
"You are authorized to go as high as I ask. You know you are. And you'll pay me my price. What's the use of your wasting any more time? You'll pay me \$50,000,000. cash down, or you don't get it. See?"
With a heart-breaking sigh the man who had been grovelling rose to his feet, made out a check for the required sum and handed it over.

He was the agent of an automobile and bicycle syndicate.

And he had just bought the last rubber tree on the globe.

The iKnd of a Man He Was. [The Rival:] "I should like to ell you gimlet," said a careworn-looking oan as he walked into an office the

as gimlet, said a careworn-looking man as he walked into an office the other day.

"We have no use for one," replied the cashier.

"But you should look into the misty future," went on the other demurely.

"Next winter you will want to make holes in your boot heels so that you can get your skates on."

"I use agmentation."

"You may want to screw some boards together some time. The old-fashioned method of driving screws with a ham-mer is pernicious, as it deteriorates the tenacity of the fangs of the screw, as it were."

"Nothing today, sir."
"This gimlet acts as a corkscrew." "I don't want it."

"It also may be used as a tack-ham-er, and a cigor-holder, and a tooth-"I tell you I don't want it."

"I tell you I don't want it."
"It has an eraser, a pen, an ink-stand, a table for computing compound interest, and a hat-box attachment."
"I can't help it; I don't want it."
"I know you don't; you're one of those men that don't buy a gimlet unless it has a restaurant, a trip to the continent and an Italian opera company attached."
And the careworn man walked out, with his mental plumage on the perpendicular.

Cutting Down the Telegram.

Cutting Down the Telegram.

[New York Journal:] "John." said the old man to his son, "I will give you £100 to go away with. Maybe, as you don't like my business, you will find a better one."

Three weeks later the young man landed in New York. A month later, finding but £3 in his possession, he determined to return home again. It was best to let his father know beforehand, but how? A letter would be too slow, se off went John to the telegraph office.

"A quarter (I shilling) a word to London, sir." answered the polite clerk to don, sir." answered the polite clerk to

his inquiry. I want to tell my father I've spent

"I want to tell my father I've spent all my money and I'm sorry, and I'm coming home, and want him to forgive me, and a lot of other things, and I can only pay for six words to tell him everything," said John.
"Cut it short." replied the clerk.
John sat down and thought. Soon after, to his immense astonishment, the old man received the following cablegram:

gram:
"Squills, London: Fatted calf for one."

"Goll Dern 'Em."

"Goll Dera 'Em."
[New York Sun:] The Hon. Alexander Monroe Dockery of Missouri is celebrating the fag end of his last term in Congress by shouting: "Military despotism!" Mr. Dockery is the creative Democratic statesman who frankly admits that he doesn't know what to do with the Philippines. "goll dern crem." The goll dern school of statesmanship is very active just now.

THE LADY UNDERTAKER. Mrs. M. H. Connell takes charge of a ladies and children that are intrusted to ou care. ORR & HINES, Tel M. 65.

SCHOOL PROTECTION URGED.

Free Vaccination Stations to B Opened Today at Four Places.

Two new cases of smallpox developed in this city yesterday from cases that the day before had been listed among the suspected cases. There are now under close watch by the health authorities three suspected cases which may or may not develop into smallpox. One death from the disease occurred at the pesthouse early yesterday morning, the victim being a man whose death had been predicted the night be-

A COFFEE LIVER.

Unfortunately I was the unwilling possess by. It finally became impossible for me to

Postum boiled properly, and determined to give her some good Postum. She is very easily prejudiced, so, shortly after, when she

Throughout the day yesterday and until late last night the telephone in the health office was kept ringing al-most constantly. As fast as one inwas answered another would be Nine-tenths of those who telephoned the office wanted to know if there was any truth in the rumor that the Board of Healh was going to declare a rigid

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held last night in the May

formed that the Board of Health in-tended to present some recommenda-tion with reference to the smallpox sit-

President Davis suggested that it was doubtful whether the Board of Education could summarily exclude children from the schools because the matter involved grave legal difficulties that had first to be cleared away. So the only action the board took after the visitors had withdrawn, was to carry a motion that the Superintendent be instructed to immediately notify all teachers and parents that publis, who had not conformed to the order issued by the board some time ago requiring vaccination would be denied attendance on the public schools after February 10. A motion was also carried constituting President Davis a com-

matter.

The various improvements and additions to the schools went over to a more opportune time, and the heard adjoirned to meet again next Tuesday evening, when they will try to solve the problems before them.

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the bills.

fool "

Under a law so absurd and all-in-

clusive, a large class of people who are

engaged in legitimate enterprises would be driven out of business. In

this class would be included opticians,

manufacturers and sellers of artificial

legs and eyes, dealers in trusses,

crutches, canes, and other appliances

for the relief of bodily ailments. A

person could not even give his neigh-

bor a draught of "boneset tea" with-

out laying himself liable to the penal-

ties prescribed by the law. The ag-

gregate absurdity and the downright

asininity of such a law are apparent

In the case of opticians the injustice

of the law would be felt with especial

force, not only by opticians but by the

general public. In the majority of cases, defects of the eye are of such

a character that the scientific optician

can remedy them by supplying such

lenses as are shown, after a careful

test, to be required. In grave or diffi-

cult cases the advise of an oculist

should be obtained. The oculist gen-

erally charges from \$5 to \$50 for his

services, in addition to the cost of

the glasses. If every person who

uses eye-glasses were compelled to

consult an oculist every time he pur-

chases a new pair, it is evident that

the oculists would experience a great

business "boom." But the resulting

increase of expense would be a heavy,

unjust, and unnecessary burden of ex-

The evil effects of this measure

should it become a law, would be so

far-reaching as in all probability to

defeat the object aimed at, and to

render the law a dead letter. These

evil effects have been referred to, above, only in part. But the unjust

enough, or should be enough, to defeat

the passage of the bill in its present

radically amended so as to eliminate

the unjust and absurd restrictions

which it now contains. As a matter

of fact, it will probably be found upon

investigation that existing laws, if en-

forced, would sufficiently protect the

and that Mr. Valentine's law is needed

about as much as a fifth wheel is

A TIMELY WARNING.

even if it be necessary to go to

would be infamous, destructive of pub-

lic morals, debauching to the youth

publican party, and disastrous to the

general welfare of the people. Cali-

fornia expects every man to do his

"So far as the candidacy of D. M

Burns is concerned, the Senatorial

situation in Sacramento has reached

a point where it is necessary that the

citizens of California should be given

warning of what is being done to be-smirch the fair fame of the State and

circumvent the wishes of the majority

spent to send men to every county in

the State for the purpose of inducing County Central Committees to pass

resolutions instructing individual

members of the Legislature to either

"Emissaries of the Southern Pa

eific Company and of certain members

discrimination in freight rates and

honest legislators who have been vot

"As a consequence, the streets, the obbies and the corridors of the Cap-

to do to save their representatives in

the legislators and to make

vote for Burns or go into caucus.

Thousands of dollars are being

of the State, destructive of the

The appeal is as follows:

sent out from Sacromento, and it

needed in an ordinary wagon.

If passed at all, it should be

provisions here pointed out

pense upon the public at large.

to "the wayfaring man, though

PRICE OF THE MIDWINTER general public would be obliged to foot

NUMBER. The following table shows the exices of the Midwinter Number, both with and without postage:

The issue for 1899 is larger and more costly than any previous special issue of The Times. The weight of the three magazine parts, including cover, is thirteen ounces. The weight of the complete paper, including news sheets, is nineteen ounces. Postage on this issue will be five cents when all parts are mailed together. If the two news sheets are not included the postage will be four cents.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT. BURBANK-Tennessee's Pardner. (Mati-

ORPHEUM-Vaudeville. (Matinee.)

VALENTINE'S OBNOXIOUS BILL.

As heretofore noted in the dispatches from Sacramento, Assemblyman Valentine, of Los Angeles county, has introduced a bill aimed, ostensibly, at "quack medical practitioners." Mr. Valentine's aim were so good that his bill, if made a law, would hit nobody but "quack practitioners," it might be permitted to pass without serious protest. But, even in the medical profession, it is sometimes a trifle difficult to ascertain to a certainty what practitioners are quacks and what ones are competent physicians. There are often very good reasons for believing that some physicians who hold diplomas are in fact little better than quacks and experimenters, while in many instances men who do not stand high in exclusive medical circles-who, in fact, do not stand, sit, nor lie down in those circles-know as much about the healing art as do those who make far greater

It is much to be feared that the aim of Mr. Valentine's bill is the aim of an old-fashioned blunderbuss, and that instead of hitting merely quacks, it will be in danger of hitting pretty nearly everything and everybody in the State of California, should the Legislature commit the egregious folly of incorporating the measure into our statutory law. Mr. Valentine's bill is summarized as follows:

"It prohibits any person from prac-"It prohibits any person from practicing medicine who has not first obtained a diploma from the Board of Examiners either of the Medical Society of the State of California, the clear of the state of the stat Eclectic Medical Society of the State the people of the State so unfit a man the people of the State so unnt a man the California State as Daniel M. Burns as their repreboards of examiners are authorized to sentative in the Senate of the natio refuse to grant and to revoke certificates for the following causes: Chronic even if it be necessary to go to and persistent inebriety, the practice heroic ends. The election of this man of criminal abortion, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, publicly advertising special ability to treat or cure chronic and incurable

"The bill further provides that any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine 'who shall profess publicly to be a physician or who shall habitually prescribe for the sick, or who shall use the words or letters "Dr." "Doctor," "Professor" or "M.D." in connection with his name, or any person who shall prescribe, direct, recom-mend, advise, supply, give or sell for the use of any person any drug or medicine or other application for treatment, cure, or relief of any bodily injury, infirmity, or disease. The use one, in any form of advertise-shall be considered prima facie evidence of the fact that such person is practicing medicine. The provisions of the act apply to all persons professing and attempting to cure disease by means of the so-called systems of "faith cure" and "mind-reading.""

It is obvious, upon even a casual of the Republican State Central Com glance at the provisions of this measmittee have been sent far and wide with instructions to use the threat of ure, that the definition of a medical practitioner which it seeks to establish, is altogether too sweeping. discrimination in the distribution of State patronage to force men to come to Sacramento and seek to pull down this bill were to be passed, and the law were enforced, it would prevent the sale, by druggists or other pering as their consciences dictated and as the majority of the voters of their sons, of the simplest remedies, excepting upon the prescription of a practicdistricts desire them to vote. ing physician, which would generally double, and in most cases would more than quadruple, the cost of such simitol are thronged with a certain class of men who are seeking to debauch edies to the public. A druggist who should sell, say a seidlitz der to one of his customers, with-a deter's prescription would be history of California have such shame-ful scenes been witnessed during the election of a United States Senator. Honest men throughout the State should do what is possible for them out a doctor's prescription, would be able to prosecution under the law. such simple household remedies as arnica, glycerine, and the would come under the ban. Itgive to the doctors a tre-us monopoly, with correspond-them and the State from lasting disingly heavy financial returns, and the grace."

The Committee on Labor and Captal, of the Assembly, has agreed to report favorably Assembly Bill No. 426, entitled "An Act Regulating the Use of the Label of the International Typographical Union of North America Upon Printed Matter Furnished by the State of California." The bill, as submitted, was as follows:

THE UNION TOTEM.

"Section I. All printing for which the State of California is chargeable, including reports of State officers, State boards, pamphlets, blanks, leter-heads, envelopes and printed matter of every kind and description, save and except certificates of appoint-ment and election to office, shall have the label of the branch of the Inter national Typographical Union of the city in which they are printed.

Section 2. Any officer of the State who shall accept any printed matter save that particularly specified in Sec-tion 1, for which the State is chargeable, which does not bear a label in-dicating that it was printed in an of-fice under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union of North America, shall be subject to a North America, shall be subject to a fine of fifty (\$50) dollars for each and every offense

The Committee on Labor and Capital, in reporting the bill to the House, struck out the penalty section, thus, in effect, making the act inoperative in case any State officer chooses to disregard it.

Although this measure, in its emasculated condition, is not as pernicious as in its original form, it is no less wrong in principle, and should on no account become a law. As the Sacramento Bee well says, "if it does pass it should be reëntitled "An Act De priving Certain Citizens of the Right to work for the State."

The Legislature has no more right to recognize the International Typographical Union in this manner, by passing a law for its especial benefit, than it has to pass laws for the especial benefit of the Catholic Church, the Masonic fraternity, or any other asso ciation, religious or secular.

The passage of this bill would be special class legislation of the rankest kind. It would be an insult and a wrong to every citizen of California outside the typographical unions.

The very men who are asking this narrow-gauge class legislation in their behalf are and have long been, among the most rabid denunciators of class legislation. Yet they ask that, in this instance, the State shall create a class of laborers enjoying special privileges, secured to them by a State law which shuts out other laborers in the same line of work, equally skillful and worthy, from the enjoyment of those privileges.

To ask the Legislature to enact such a law is an act of sublime impudence. such as no organization composed of fair-minded, self-respecting, patriotic men, would be guilty of. The Legislature, if it passes the bill, will do so through political cowardice. But if the members of the Legislature are wise, they will vote down this perniclous measure, electing, rather, to incur the displeasure of the few who profess allegiance to the typographical unions than that of the many who do not belong to those secret and proscriptive organizations.

THE SALOON QUESTION.

There is a commendable effort under way to enforce the saloon regulapublic against medical empiricism. tions, which are at present, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter. Every man about town knows that he can obtain a drink at any one of the large number of leading saloons in this city, on Sundays or after mid-The following appeal and warning to the citizens of California has been night. It is only strangers who are inconvenienced by the regulations as they are at present enforced-or rather, not enforced.

It has been found impossible to infractions of the law through the courts; the process being too slow and uncertain. The Police Commissioners have, therefore, wisely decided that they will use the authority vested in them and forfeit the licenses of saloons which transgress the law by selling liquors on Sundays or after midnight on other days.

In this action the Police Commis sion will have the sympathy and support of the better class of saloonkeepers. All they ask is that there shall be a square deal all aroundthat one place shall not be forced to close, while others are allowed to run more or less wide open. This has been to a great extent the situation during the past few years, and it has been the cause of numerous scandals. Let the law be enforced as it stands no matter who may be injured or discommoded by its enforcement, for it is not the province of the Police Commission or any other department of the city government to say what enshall be carried out and what of them shall be permitted to become a dead letter. In order to make all classes respect the law of the land, all laws should be enforced without fear or favor.

the Los Angeles Republican County Convention passed a resolution instructing the legislators from this county to vote for Mr. Bulla, who presumed that they would construe it to mean that they were to continue to vote for him for forty-odd ballots? Certainly such was not the spirit of the resolution and such is not the letter of it. The first resolution, instructing these representatives to vote for a Senator from the South. "first, last and all the time," is what the Senators and Assemblymen from Los Angeles should have in mind, and it is their first duty to secure a Senator from this section the State. Mr. Grant, as the leading candidate, should have had their sup-

their strength should be thrown now. sion to sell horse meat in that city, The chasing of rainbows has been pursued quite long enough. The people of this end of the State and particularly of Los Angeles county, demand that their representatives in the Legislature shall do their duty and discontinue this wasting of time and strength in an endeavor to elect a small and impossible candidate to big and responsible position.

The International Typographical Union, which wants its totem put on all State printing, ought to go farther and make it necessary to have the same branded on the forehead of State officials; on their nightshirts; on the collars of their dogs; on the blinders of their horses; on the napkins they wipe their chops on at table; and on sheets they sleep between o nights; on the collars they wear around their necks; on their children's school books and lunch baskets; on the butter pats upon their dinner tables: on their private stationery, and whatever paper they may use for any purpose about their public or domestic establishments. It is impossibl to get too much of a good thing, and if the union totem is such as allfired good thing public officials cannot get too much of it. The Legislature, if it is going into this matter should go the whole blooming, measl and mangy hog!

We would again urge that no time be lost by the City Council in providing a proper and comfortable detention hospital for infectious diseases The existing shack is surely bad enough, but now it is announced that, owing to there being more than a dozen patients, tents have been erected in the grounds for the accommodation of some of them. Fancy exposing smallpox patient in a tent on such a day as Thursday, when the horse show that people are inclined to hide cases of smallpox, rather than take the risk of being exposed to inclement weather in the present flimsy and ill-constructed frame building, or in a tent. The so-called pesthouse of Los Ange les is a disgrace to the city.

We are not surprised to learn that the Legislature of New York is contemplating the appointment of a censor of plays, considering the amount of positive nastiness that has been exploited of late on the stage of the metropolis. This action was sure to come, sooner or later, and it is well that it has come before the nude be came the rule in the playhouses of that city, rather than the exception. That actual harm has been done to public norals in New York by the salacious plays produced there, is patent to any one who has seen them or has even read newspaper critiques thereof. New York is to be congratulated upon being about to call a halt to this sort of thing.

It is only the rascals in the land who object to cartoons and the liberty of the press in general. No honest man can be injured by the press and honest men do not make complaint about newspaper attacks. The way to keep the newspapers straight is for men to be true, and fair, and upright; then there will be no call for the suppression of cartoonists or the indiscriminate slaughter of editors by men who cannot stand the fierce white ight that leads out from the artist's pencil and the writer's pen.

Had Dan Burns been a candidate for the Senate prior to the recent State election there wouldn't have been enough Republicans in the Legislature to have given an honest man of their party a respectable complimentary vote. And no one knows this better than does D. M. Burns and the men sneaking method of withholding the announcement of his candidacy until January 2.

The Magazine Section of THE TIMES next Sunday will contain a resumé of the horse show, copiously illustrated. which will make that issue of this paper a valuable number to send abroad wherever there are friends of the senders who love that noble animal, the horse, and who will be interested in knowing how we do things of moment in this land of progress and beauty.

According to one alleged newspaper in Los Angeles, the only men in the Legislature who are stubborn are the ones who are voting for the leading candidate-in other words, twentyseven men who are voting for Mr Grant are stubborn, but the thirteen who are voting for Mr. Bulla are no only patriots, but statesmen. there ever before presented to a thinking people so silly an argument as this?

The San Francisco Argus is the one paper in the State to declare Dan Burns to be a great, good and honest man. There is no danger that any of its contemporaries will feel inclined to oust the Argus from lonely and unique position as supporter of a candidate for the United States Senate who is everything that a man and a citizen ought not to be.

It is most unfortunate that Ger Miles did not maintain silence instead of appearing in print again with a further statement concerning the beef advertising has been of the wrong furnished the army. His statement is sort. in effect but a reiteration of what he has said before, and it has only resulted in lessening the respect for him which he had won by refusing to notice Eagan's vulgar attack upon

A North Dakota meat and provision company has applied to the Board of as scarce as the election of United port long ago, and it is to him that Health of New York City for permis- States Senators.

The agent of the company is director of a horse slaughter-house on Long Island. He urged that the national dish in Belgium is horse meat, and that 34,326 horses were used for food in Paris during 1897. The board took the matter under consideration, and it is not unlikely that New Yorkers will have a chance to become accustomed to French diet before going to the Paris Exposition next year.

The Board of Health has done well in deciding to make public from day to day all the facts in regard to few cases of smallpox existing in Los Angeles. It would have been better had this course been pursued from the beginning. It is, in such cases, possible to conceal the facts, and by attempting to conceal them they are always greatly exaggerated by the pub

The proposition to make it a felony for a Senatorial candidate to loan money to a prospective legislator will be of no avail unless it be made a felony for the aforesaid legislator to find money where a Senatorial candidate may leave it for him to find. There are so many ways, you know, of choking a calf without smothering the beast with butter.

Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassa dor at Washington, declares in effect that Germany is satisfied with the occupation of the Philippines by the United States, and that his country has no thought of interfering. In view of the frequent official protestations of German friendliness toward the United States, we are bound to accept the same in good faith until we have convincing proof to the contrary.

America has reason to take an especial interest in the month of February, because it was in the second month of the year that George Washngton, the Father of his country, and Abraham Lincoln, its emancipator and savior, were born. Blessed and thrice blessed be the memory of those great and noble Americans.

The auto-mobile vehicle has passed the test of practicability. It is a mechanical success. It remains for it to pass the test of economy. This it will do as its manufacture becomes more general and greater competition enters the market, just as sewing machines, bicycles and other inventions have done.

Now that the union printers are clamoring for the adoption of their trade-mark on all public printing, we do not understand why some enterprising miller does not appear before the Legislature and demand that all State institutions shall use his particular brand of flour.

The Senatorial deadlock in several States of the Union is a fit mate for the deadlock in the Senate on the question of ratifying the Spanish-American treaty of peace. It is high time there was a general unlocking all along the line.

There is quite as much manan business in this Senatorial scrap at Sacramento as there is in the conduct of affairs by the natives in Cuba and the Philippines. Something terrible is always going to happen the next day. When the small-bore candidates in

the Senatorial contest get out of the fight it will be time enough for those who lead in the balloting to begin to talk about electing a successor Stephen M. White. A little winter weather during the

winter ought to be accepted gracefully, but the managers and patrons of the horse show would have accepted it a little more gracefully if it had not come till next week.

Farm products to the amount of \$850,000,000 were sent abroad from the United States last year; and yet we sometimes hear persons refer to the 'poor farmer," as if he deserved sympathy!

A chan has been discovered who knows the secret of the Keely motor, but since the uncovering of those pipes and things which connected up to the mysterious machine, there are

Considering the way he permitted the sun to shine upon the horse show vesterday it is evident that veather clerk has heard something drop.

Aguinaldo cannot speak a word of English and may not be able to learn, but should he get gay we thoroughly believe that Uncle Sam will teach him how to walk Spanish.

It is fortunate that the war lasted no longer than it did. Boray and salicylic acid as rations are not calculated to preserve soldiers as well as they do beef.

Next Monday is the day set for vot ing on the peace treaty. Its ratification will make progress in settling other matters growing out of the war more easy.

The wind has been blowing around and about the horse show almost as much as the newspapers, but the free

The sore arm as a popular fad appears to have usurped the place formerly held by the grip, in these parts with a strong hold.

The bill without a bug in it in these days of legislation is getting almost

COLORADO'S MISERY

IN THE RELENTLESS GRASP OF A FIERCE BLIZZARD.

Trains Stand Like Statues in the Snow, and Armies of Strong Men are Busy Shoveling.

LOSSES WILL BE ENORMOUS

CATTLE FREEZE BY THOUSANDS ON THE MOUNTAINS.

More People Killed and Damas Done by Slides-Cold Wave in Nebraska, and Utah Covered. Wyoming Easier.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DENVER, Feb. 3.-No snow fell in enver today, but snowstorms and cold waves are reported by the Weather Bureau to be bearing down upon this city from every direction. A blizzard prevailed at Leadville, where snow has fallen for ten days in succession. Leadille is the western terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colo rado Midland railroad, though neither sparing expense in its efforts to clear the tracks west of that city

Trains over the Rio Grande began running today on regular schedule beween Denver and Leadville, and from Denver to Durango over the narrow gauge. Trains are also running east from Grand Junction to Gunnison and Ouray over the narrow gauge. Midland terminal is blockaded, but communication with Cripple Creek is still maintained over the Florence and Cripple Creek line.

first train from Como over the outh Park road since the beginning of the big storm three weeks ago arrived in Denver tonight. A rotary, followed by a trainload of provisions, is cutting its way to Kokomo, and the intention is, if the train is not buried by snow slides, to enter Leadville tomor-

A dispatch from Silverton says Edward Rogers, a miner, was killed by a snowsilde near town today.

The officials of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company say that system has not had such an experience since the winter of 1885. At Glenwood Springs are three Rio Grande and two Midland trains, snowbound, each road has a train at Leadville and the Rio Grande two at Grand Junction and one at Minturn. No road except the Union Pacific is accepting through west-bound passengers. west-bound passengers.

Snow is reported on the Rio Grande lines all the way from three feet on the level at Glenwood Springs to six feet at Crested Butte. At 5 o'clock this

evening the mercury stood at 25 below at Marshall Pass.

A train started from Minturn with gang of shovelers to open the line grough the canon of the Grand River through the canon of the Grand River.
At 6 o'clock this evening the train had
not even reached the cafion. The Denver and Rio Grande Company expects
to have its main line open by next Sunday. The West Minstrels, "The Gay
Coney Island" company and "Shaft No.
10" company are all blockaded at different points in the mountains.

ARMIES OF SNOW SHOVELERS. errible Conditions in Colorade Cattle Freezing by Thousands. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

DENVER (Colo.,) Feb. 3.-It has been many years since the Colorado railways have had to contend with such conditions as those now prevailing in the mountain regions. The loss to the railways in this State, taking into consideration the business which is not moving and the outlay of cash to pay the armies of snow shovelers, is estimated at \$25,000 a day. Not less than 1000 men have been shoveling snow for several days. Over five hundred miles of road in the mountains have been at times shut off from communication with the main lines. Stormbound passengers are fed and cared for by the railways.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway has a large force of men at work today clearing the tracks near Shoshone in the cañon of the Grand River, where a snowslide occurred yesterday, killing three men and injuring several others of the wrecking crew. The main line between the East and the West will be reopened today if no more snowslides occur. into consideration the business which

will be reopened today if no more snowslides occur.

On the mountains thousands of cattle
are freezing and starving to death
and nothing can be done to save them.
In eastern Colorado hay is being hauled
long distances over the prairies to feed
the cattle, and it is hoped to avoid
heavy losses of live stock if the storm
and cold abate within a day or two.
However, there will be some losses
of stock that is not closely herded.
The Weather Bureau predicts continued cold weather, and another snowfall tonight. The minimum temperature at Denver during the past twentyfour hours was 12 deg. below zero.

Blizzard Wore Itself Out in Wyor ing-Great Loss of Stock.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHEYENNE (Wyo.,) Feb. 3 blizzard seems to have spent its fury in Wyoming, and it is thought the worst is over. No idea of the probable loss of stock on the ranges can yet be eiven, but it is the opinion of the informed stockmen that the losses will be found to be great. No wind of sufficient power to blow the deep snows off the feeding grounds has prevailed, and as a consequence, it is argued, the cattle and sheep which have not been driven to cover and fed are bound to have perished in great numbers. For the stock which have been un-

cared for and which have survived the unprecedented snow and cold, little hope is held out. Stock men say the loss will be greater on sheep than cat-tle, as the cattle are mostly cared for n pastures and around ranches they can be fed. Most of the large

they can be red, most of the large herds that formerly roamed on the range have been disposed of.

The Union Pacific has been quite successful in keeping its track clear through this division, and although freight traffic has been practically abandoned the passenger trains have been but little delayed. NEBRASKA'S COLD WAVE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

OMAHA, Feb. 3.-Another cold wave struck Nebraska last night, accompa-nied by light snows and fierce north nied by light snows and flerce north winds. This afternoon the mercury crawled up to 5 deg. above zero, but immediately took a fall, registering 5 below at midnight, with indications that tomorrow morning would be the coldest of the winter. CCulbertson, in southwestern Nebraska, reports subzero temperature existing for the past five days, and several other points nearly as bad. The price of coal has gone up and cattle on the big western ranges are suffering.

CALIFORNIA'S BLACKLIST.

Here are the names of the men who are voting day after day in the Legislature for the election of Dan Burns, the man with a record, to the Senate of the United States. They are here plainly printed, that their constituents and fellow-citisens may The Times will help them

to remember: SENATORS. BETTMAN, San Francisco. BURNETT, San Francisco. HOEY, San Francisco. LAIRD, Shastn. LEAVITT, Alameda. SHORTRIDGE, Santa Clara. WOLFE, San Francisco. ASSEMBLYMEN.

ARNERICH, Santa Clara BARRY, San Francisco. BEECHER, Shawa. COBB, San Francisco. DEVOTO, San Francisco. DIBBLE, San Francisco. HENRY, San Francisco. JILSON, Siskiyon. JOHNSON, Sacramento. KELLEY, Alameda. KELSEY, Santa Clara. KENNEALLY, San Francisco. LUNDQUIST, San Francisco. M'KEEN, Alameda. MILLER, San Francisco. PIERCE, Yolo. RICKARD, San Francisco EUGENE SULLIVAN, San Francisco WRIGHT, Alameda.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents on timely topics, without holding itself responsible for opinions thus expressed. Letters should be brief, plainly written, clear in statement and properly vouched for. No attention is paid to anonymous contributions. Cut it short; the space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. When the contributions are too long for insertion in full, extracts will be printed.]

A Remedy for Smallpox. ROBERT W. FURBECK, Los Ange-: When Jenner discovered cowpox England the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame on his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris published the following receipe as a panacea for smallpox heeded. It is as unfailing as fate and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the receipe, as I have used it and cured many children of the scarlet fever and the smallpox when learned physicians said the patient must die: physicians said the pattern; fox gl Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox gl (digetalas,) one grain; half a teaspo mix with two teaspo digetalas,) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two teaspoonfuls of water. When the above has been thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses according to age. If counties would compel physicians to use this there would be no need of pesthouses. If you who be no need of pesthouses. If you life and experience, use this for terrible and dreaded disease.

F. M. REASONER, Los Angeles: In The Times of the 2d inst. you publish the beautiful poem, "A Woman's Question," and place it to the credit of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Permit me to say that the lake Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop was its author and not Mrs.

Lathrop was its author and not Mrs. Browning.

I speak emphatically regarding this matter, as I had a conversation with Mrs. Lathrop some little time before her death, and we spoke regarding this poem, and she then said that it had been credited to several writers, among whom she mentioned Mrs. Browning, whom she mentioned Mrs. Browning, whom she mentioned Mrs. Browning, but said the poem was her own production, and the original manuscript was held by her. This poem is published with many others in the momorial volume issued by the W.C.T.U. of Michligan, whose State presidency Mrs. Lathrop held fourteen years. Mrs. Lathrop was a "poet born," and had she given her entire attention to poetry there are very few who would outrank her in this department of literature.

The regular monthly meeting of the Los Angeles County Medical Association was held last evening at the Music F Southern California M
"Smallpox and Vaccination
subject of discussion, able Southern smallpox and Vaccination," was the subject of discussion, able papers be-ing read by Drs. H. S. Orme, George L. Cole, W. G. Bower and Dr. J. H. Davisson.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Considerable Buying . That Stock

IBY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES. YORK, Feb. 3.-[Exclusive Dispatch.] There was considerable buying of Central Pacific on talk that the stock will be more favorably treate ! in the reorganization than was at first

It is now said that Central Pacific stock will be exchanged for Southern Pacific practically share for share and that Central Pacific will receive certain considerations, which, it is claimed, will make that stock worth fully 10 per cent. more than Southern Pacific.

Pensions for Californians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Pensions were granted to Californians today as follows: Original, James Barney, San Francisco, \$6; William N. Mix, Vacaville, \$8; William H Pearson, Nellie, \$10: James M. Owens, Ventura, \$10. Increase, John Nelson, Goltville, \$8 to \$12; Martin Louhy, San Diego, \$8 to \$12; Michael Film, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$6 to \$8. Reissue and increase, Samuel A. Phillbrick, Sacramento, \$6 to \$12.

Awarded lighest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free om Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Feb. 3.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official]. At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.01; at 5 p.m., 30.02. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 37 deg. and 50 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 74 per cent.; 5 p.m., 55 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 12 miles. Maximum temperature, 50 deg.; minimum temperature, 35 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 36 San Francisco ... 38

Angeles 36 San Francisco ... Diego 50 Portland Weather Conditions.—There has been a general fall in temperature during the past twenty-four hours from the Pacific Coast to the Missouri Valley. Extremely cold weather prevails east of the mountains, where the temperature ranges from zero to 28 deg. be-low. Much colder weather is reported from the Pacific Coast station. Freezing weather prevails in the interior valleys of California, prevails in the interior valleys of California, while on the coast the temperature is but slightly above freezing. Decidedly cold weather prevails on the Oregon and Washington coasts, where the temperature is but a few degrees above zero. In the eastern portions of those States the temperature this morning was 4 to 14 deg. below zero. Frost was general in California this morning, except in the extreme southern portion.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Ange-

Forecasts.-Local forecast for Los Ange les and vicinity: Fair and continued cold weather tonight, with frost in low portions, heavy in exposed places; fair Saturday, turn-ing slightly warmer from forenoon; westerly

winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3, 5 p.m.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The following are the seasonal rainfails to date, as compared with those of same date last season, and rainfail in last twenty-four hours:

Last twenty-This Last Stations—

four hours, season, season, 60 four hours, season, 80 four hours, season, 80 four hours, season, 80 four hours, 50 four hours, 60 four hours, 60

season 18:08 13:06 7:85 7:77 3:74 7:20 2:90 3:65 1:34 San Francisco data: Maximum temperature

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 48 deg.; minimum, 37 deg.; mean, 42 deg.
The weather is parity cloudy in the Sacramento Valley and over the central Rocky Mountain region, cloudy in Utah and, snowing in Nevada and Northern Arizona. Elsewhere on the Pacific Slope fair weather prevails. Scattering light rain or snow fell in all districts during the day. The pressure has risen rapidly over the plateau region. The temperature has risen slightly in the southern and central portion of California and fallen elsewhere west of the Rocky Mountains, except in Southern Arizona. Conditions are favorable for fair and continued ditions are favorable for fair and continued cold weather with killing frosts, severe enough in exposed places to injure citrus

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending midnight, February 4: Northern California: Fair Saturday; con tinued cold, with killing frosts; light north

Southern California: Fair Saturday; tinued cold, with killing frost; fresh n

wind.

Arizona: Fair in south portion; partly cloudy with scattering snow in north portion Saturday; colder in south portion.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Saturday; continued cold, with killing frosts; light northwest winds.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The dungeon in the City Jall may not be any worse than it ought to be, but refusal to allow disinterested per-sons to inspect it is calculated to raise the suspicion that there is something

With the Philadelphia and the Belgian King both gone, there will be a sad hiatus in San Diego society until the arrival of the next steamer of the California and Oriental line, the Carlisle City, which is expected from Yo-kohama on the 20th inst.

Chief Glass has been officially notl-fied of the action of the Police Commissioners in reference to enforcing the ordinances relating to saloons, and he is quoted as having expressed a firm determination to enforce the law without fear or favor. Now we shall see what we shall see.

G. W. Glover, Jr., has resumed the job of driving the editorial pencil for the South Pasadenan, after prospecting for wealth with the Randsburg Miner and other ventures. In announceing the fact of his return, he incidentally gives out the impression that he favors expansion—of patronage.

the Times had something some time ago about the folly of ship-ping green oranges east. What the effect of doing so has been is shown by a letter to the Riverside Press, in which the writer says: "People whose mouths still pucker at the recol lection of the oranges they ate Christmas day, turn aside and say, 'Califor-nia fruit is poor this year—sour and dry. Haven't you got any Mexican oranges?'

The articles of incorporation of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, filed in the County Clerk's office in this city on Thursday, indicate an enter-prise, or series of enterprises, that will be carried out by this company, or by some other or others, before many years, that of operating street railways on the highways of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside and Ventura countles, and Orange county might as well have been added to the list.

COBERLY IN JAIL.

Aftermath of a Drunken Brawl Which Occurred Last Sunday,

Ben Coberly, the husky young man who broke the leg of a man named Hughes during a drunken brawl last Sunday, was arrested by Officer Romans last evening, on a warrant charging with disturbing the peace. same warrant also directed against Hughes, who is in the County Hospital, where he will probably remain until his broken leg is healed. The fracas took place at Theodore Timm's saloon, No. 1514 San Fernando street, and Timm is the complaining witness against the two men who, he alleges, against the two men who, he alleges, disturbed his peace by fighting and using tumultuous language in front of his place. Coberly was found at his home on Avenue 33, East Los Angeles, by Officer Romans, who took him to the City Jail, where he spent the night, as he could not give the \$100 ball called for by the warrant. Coberly is employed as a teamster, and expects to be able to furnish bond today.

ELECTROLYSIS permanently removes superfluous hair and moles. Perfect work; no acars. Satisfactory references. Consultation free. Mrs. R. B. McKinstry of Boston, Mass. will be at Hotel Clarendon, No.408 South Hit street, corner Fourth, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A COSY HOME.

distance, modern, six-room, lot, for sale, bargain and ter and owner, afternoon or even set Twelfth street, opposite Ch

SHANNON'S POINT.

Tally-ho Driver Taught to Drive Across it in a Walk.

Officer Michael Shannon, who ix years has been guardian of the Temple street crossing at the junction of Main and Spring streets, had a case in the Police Court yesterday for the first time in many months. Mr. Shan-non has had charge of the crossing above mentioned so long that it has be-

nrst time in many months. Mr. Shannon has had charge of the crossing above mentioned so long that it has become known in local geography as Shannon's Point. All these years he has guarded the point faithfully and well, his principal duty being to see that no teams are driven across the dangerous point faster than a walk. So diligent has the officer been in preventing fast driving at Shannon's Point that the horsemen of the city have come to respect his authority, so that it is now seldom that he finds it necessary to make an arrest. There is one teamster, however, who did not get thoroughly acquainted with Officer Shannon until a few days ago, and his introduction to the alert crossing officer cost him \$3.

The man who had to pay for his experience is James Palmer, a driver for the Panorama stables. Palmer some time ago aroused Officer Shannon's Ire by driving across Shannon's Point faster than a walk. Last Saturday he repeated the performance with a six-horse tally-ho, in spite of the officer's warning. The tally-ho was crowded with passengers and Shannon refrained from attempting to stop the horses by grabing the reins, for fear of upsetting the vehicle and injuring the occupants. He simply bided his time and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the culprit at a more convenient moment.

Palmer was arrested last Saturday evening on the charge of fast driving. He deposited \$10 cash ball for his appearance before Police Judge Morgan for trial. The hearing was set for yesterday afternoon, but when Officer Shannon appeared in court with his witnesses, he was informed that a plea of guilty had been entered in behalf of the liveryman at the morning session of the court, and that all that was necessary to add was the officer's testimony and pronounce sentence. This did not take very long. Palmer was fined \$3, without being present to hear his fate determined. The fine, of course, was taken out of his ball money.

Officer Shannon was somewhat disappointed at this summary disposition of

Officer Shannon was somewhat disap-Officer Shannon was somewhat disappointed at this summary disposition of the case, as he had fortified himself with a host of witnesses to show that Palmer's trangression of the law was a flagrant one, and he desired to see a punishment inflicted, which, in his judgment, would fit the crime, and which might prove a warning to all jehus in future to drive gently across Shannon's Point.

ACETYLENE GAS.

Method of Comparing Its Cost With Electric Light and Common Gas. The statement which has of late beer widely spread that acetylene gas is cheaper to install and maintain than the electric light has brought out many inquiries on the subject. A professor of one of the leading universities say that the price of acetylene light ca-be ascertained for himself by any per of one of the leading universities says that the price of acetylene light can be ascertained for himself by any person who will put down accurately the following factors, which vary according to locality, local insurance regulations, dealers' and middlemen's profits, and number of lights: First, price of carbide to consumer; second, price of generator; third, price of installation (possibly separate building for generator;) fourth, labor in filling and cleaning generator. By the time the carbide reaches the consumer it will probably cost at the rate of \$100 a ton. One pound of it gives four and one-half cubic feet of gas. A burner consuming one-third cubic foot of acetylene perhour gives a 16-candle-power light. Allowing four and one-half feet of acetylene per pound carbide, a 16-candle-power light will cost in carbide one-third cent per hour. It must be remembered that this yield of light is only obtainable with very good generators, i. e., those in which the decomposition of carbide by water does not heat the generator to a point much above the boiling point of water. What the public have to be on their guard against are the cheap generators, most of which overheat in making the gas. injuring the quality and quantity of the gas to a very considerable degree. Knowing the local price of electric light or gas, the cost of acetylene generator and installment, the price charged per pound for carbide and the allowance for labor, anyone can figure out with a fair approximation to accuracy the bottom price for the acetylene light. It must, however, be said, that hitherto in places where a good gas or electric light plant was in operation, the use of acetylene has not been considered economical. When carbide can be produced much cheaper than at present, the situation may be altered, although the chances are that ordinary gas and electric light may continue to be cheapened correspondingly. The authority above referred to thinks there is no need for an electric light company or gas company to be

ingly. The authority above referred to thinks there is no need for an electric light company or gas company to be alarmed by the advent of acetylene. Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday appointed Charles Story, Judge Silent appointed Charles Story, Judge Silent and C. P. Howard to represent that association on the local committee of the National Educational Association. In addition to these gentlemen the personnel of the committee will be made up of C. B. Boothe and Gen. Mathews of the Board of Trade; H. P. Anderson and H. A. Frank of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. and Superintendent Foshay and President Davis of the Board of Education.

The directors have taken up the proposition of conserving the water in Southern California, with a view to economizing the supply. They intend to give the matter their immediate attention, and secure its practical operation as soon as possible.

The chamber yesterday received a contribution of ravel oranges from Boaz Duncan of Rialto. They are the result of a new fertilizer, and are pronounced by Secretary Wiggins to be perfect specimens.

The directors appeared in a body at the horse show last night in a handsomely decorated three-seated coach drawn by two teams of white horses. and C. P. Howard to represent that

At New York Hotels NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-[Exclusive Dispatch.) At the Manhattan, J. E. Parish. Los Angeles; Cadillac, Harry Chandler and wife, Los Angeles; Walderf, W. J. Bagley, Los Angeles.

Is Fruit Coffee.

For Sale by All Grocers. THE FRUI-TON COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE KNUTSFORD, SALT LAKE CITY'S NEW LEADING HOTEL Goods Store in Los Angeles.

It will

At "Our Store" Today

First—Your pick of the swellest line of pring Neckwear; ordinary dollar value one better.

Second—Sleepy Robes for tired men, in sof outing flannel, 54 inches long, and so warm you can't keep awake if you try; worth 75c. Third-Four pairs Gents' Half Hose, black of an, fast colors; worth 3 for 50c.

Fourth-Sterling Fleece-Lined Underwear oft finish; worth 75c. Fifth—And a hundred other wearables Furnishings just as desirable.

Open Till 11 O'clock.



NEW BOOKS. When Knighthood Was in Flower; by Edwin Coskoden.... Adobeland Stories; By Vernen Z. Reed... The Californians;

Dooley; In Peace and

PARKER'S, 246 South Broadway

************** make

charges

J. P. Delany, EXPERT OPTICIAN 213 S. Spring St.

Saturday's Specials....

8	grades and hell throughout the	
n -	Grap:-Nuts per package	14c
s,	Aunt Jemima Pancake Meal, per package	9c
-1	Curtis Bros., Blue Label Catsup, per bottle	18c
1- 5- ;)	Creamery Butter, per pound	240
le ly ne	Gold Dust, 8 pound packages, per package	16c
u- ng er	Lenox Soap, 10 bars for	
ıl- y-	Pure Jellies, all kinds glass jars	60
e- e-	WE SHIP EVERYWHERE.	
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Wholesale and Retail Grocer. 128 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Between First and Second.

........................ Hoegee's an Expert Tent and Awning Manufacturer.

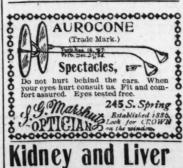
His prices are the lowest, 'c'use of the volume—his qualities are the best, 'cause he's a maker.

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O. L. WUERKER, Next L. A. Theater. 229 S. Spring St.



Diseases are caused by Bacteria or Microbes. By destroying the Bacteria, purifying the Blood and draining the Liver and Kidneys. Radam's Microbe Killer restores perfec Radam's Microbe Killer restores perfe-health. Thousands cured. Send for test mony. Bottle #i; gallon #8. Druggists or the Co., 212 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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345 SOUTH MAIN ST. \$3--A Month for All Diseases--\$3

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If you want a watch that you can rely upon, we will he pleased to save you money on the purchase.

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HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. 1200 pairs of Ladies' and Children's

Hosiery on Sale Today.

Our Import For Spring 1899, Ladies' Fine Fast Black Hose, 40 gauge, double soles, heels and toes, sold everywhere at 35c,

Ladies' Fast Black Fine Maco Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, regular 25c quality,

Sale Price, 3 pair for 50c. Ladies' Fine Maco Cotton Hose, split soles, London lengths, regular 35c quality,

Ladies' Fine Gauze, Cotton and Lisle Thread Hosiery; with double heels and toes, at

Sale Price, 25c pair.

35c pair, 3 pair for \$1.00. Sale Price, 25c pair. A Collection of Ladies' Fine Hosiery

Never Surpassed In fine Sea Island cottons, lisle threads, silk plates, with fancy embroid-

50c pair.

Misses' and Children's Hosiery.

50 dozen of Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, all stzes, seamless feet, at 121/2 c pair.

Misses' Fine Maco Hose, ribbed, full regular made, the regular price of this hosiery is 25c pair; on sale

at 20c pair, 3 pair for 50c.

Misses' and Boys' Hosiery, all different weights, and some of the best

Judges of Candy...

Pronounce our product to be excellent. And why not? Every care, every detail of its making, is given the attention good candy requires. The very finest materials procurable are the only materials used, and it is made fresh every day. Surely judges have a right to say "Jevne's Candy is good."

208-210 S. Spring St. - Wilcox Building.



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We have reduced the prices to close out our remaining stock

\$4.50 Florence Oil Heaters, now \$3.25 \$6.00 Electric Oil Heaters, now \$5.25 All other Heating Stoves at 10 per cent, Discount.

JAS. W. HELLMAN, Successor to W. C. Furrey Co.

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Fine Furniture. Curtains, etc.,

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EVERY DAY AT 2 P. M

The best remains to be sold.

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No Piano yet produced has equalled "THE HARDMAN"

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When you trade with us you get your money's worth. NOTE PRICES: Napa Valley Reisling, 1 doz. qts. \$2.25. Napa Valley Zinfandel, 1 doz. qts. \$2.25. Martel and Hennessey *** Cognac (imported), qt. bot., \$1.75. David McArthur Old Tom Gin (imported), bot., \$1.00. Rodger's Trish *** Whisky (imported), \$1.15. Cairful Scotch Whisky (imported), \$1.00. Guinness's Stout, 1 doz., \$2.25. The above are only sample prices. All other

LOS ANGELES WINE CO. Cut-Rate Wine House. 453 S. Spring Street.

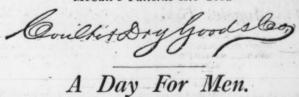
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BEST WORK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Bargains --- Real Estate. 8:500—Beautiful 9-room house, Bonnie Brae St. 12:00—Handsomely-furnished cottage, Girard St. 20:00—Handsomely-furnished cottage, Girard St. 20:00—Handsomely-furnished



McCall's Patterns Are Good.



We cover all the ground in men's furnishings that any exclusive Furnishing Store or Clothing House covers. And the men of this city will find dry goods prices decidedly in their favor. As samples of what an up-to-date, progressive Dry Goods Store can do in Men's Furnishings, we

quote the items that follow: Domett Flannel Night Shirts, extra wide, soft, fleecy and warm, pretty pink, blue and black stripes, each shirt cut extra full and extra long, only 50 cents. Boys' sizes at the same price.

Men Muslin Night Shirts, made of light cotton, handsomely trimmed, extra well sewed and good shape, very special, worth 50 cents.

Very few men realize the comfort and satisfaction of pajamas as night clothing. Some day you will discover how satisfactory and comfortable they are and say to yourself, "Why didn't I buy pajamas before?" Men's pajamas of extra quality Domett flannels, \$1.25; of fine cheviot, \$1.50, and extra fine Scotch flannel, at \$2.50. The most satisfactory sleeping garment ever made.

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223 SOUTH SPRING. **************

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Special for Today__

Our Candy Sale. 1/2 Price.

Blue Flame and Gasoline Cook Stoves. Cass & Smurstove Company 314-316 South Spring Street.

CALIFORNIA CYCLEWAY COMPANY

HORACE M. DOBBINS, President; HENRY H. MARKHAM, Vice-President; W. R. STEVENSON, Secretary; ERNEST H. MAY, Treasurer. Main office, Pasadena, Cal. Stock \$20.00 per share and an annual pass. For complete information, address main office or any of the following agents:

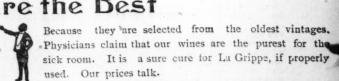
Avery Cyclery, 410 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Chaffin & Fabrick, 434 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Hawley, King & Co., 501-503 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Fuller. Beggs & Fuller, 516-518 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. A. R. Maines Mfg. Co., 435 S. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal. Spier Cycle Co., 455 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. W. K. Cowan, 207 W. Fifth St. Los Angeles, Cal. A. C. Post, 429 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. Cleveland Cycle Co., 332 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.



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40c gal Whisky, Mangelica Old Sonoma very fine..... 50c gal Our Old Bourbon 75C bot. for ... 1.50 gal ... 51.50 gal ... 51.50 gal and Muscat... 20-year-old Port, really worth \$3; \$1.50 gal of the port of the po

EDWARD GERMAIN WINE CO., NO Bar. 297-299 S. Los Angeles St., Cor. Fourth. Tel, Main 919

Purest Wines from the Oldest Vintages. \$1.50 Old Sonoma Zinfandel, very fine Our very fine old Orange Wine per gallon

EDWARD GERMAIN WINE CO., 397-390 South Los Angeles Stre OPEN EVENINGS—NO BAR-FREE DELIVERY Bicycles. GREAT \$35

410 S. Broadway.

MASONIC UNDERTAKERS,



\$30.00 BURKE BROS.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

SETTLED AT

ALL ENGINE-HOUSE SITES HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

A Councilman and the Chief of Fire Department Exchange Complinents Over the Selections.

CLARK'S VARIEGATED STORY.

TRIAL DRAWS THE CUSTOMARY CROWD.

Board of Trade Representative Cited to Appear in Court and Tell Why He Should not Be Punished for Contempt.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Public Works and Board of Fire Comoners yesterday the last of the engine-house sites were decided upon.
In the Hill-street district the Rowan bid for property adjoining Hotel Lin-coln was accepted. In the Piaza district the boards decided to recommend the purchase of property on Aliso street

near Alameda. Councilman Todd and Chief of Fire Department Moore had a lively ex-change of words during the consideration of the selection of engine-house sites. The Councilman won both bouts, the first resulting in the Chief's not having a vote on the subject, and the second in securing a site that he wanted.

an alley was begun yesterday before an alley was begun yesterday before the Board of Public Works. It promises to be as long a struggle as the now famous alley proposition between Fourth and Fifth streets. The board took the matter under advisement.

The session of the board of arbitrators yesterday was devoted to the hearing of evidence on points almost entirely technical. One witness was excalled, who corrected a statement he had made when first on the witness tand.

had made when first on the witness fand.
Yesterday was a rather uninteresting day in the trial of Joe Hunter for the killing of Wong Sing Hay. Much of the testimony had been threshed over before in the Clark trial, and not only had the prosecution to pick out such part of the previous testimony as they needed, but the defense did the same thing at much greater length on cross-examination. Harry Clark was on the witness stand the larger part of the day; then Miss Peck testified to seeing Harry Clark on the Glendale road at 6:30 o'clock on the night of the murder, and Robert McCormick and Miss Letita Allec gave entirely contradictory testimony as to Joe Hunter's sobriety when they drove out to his house on the fateful night of May 31.

AT THE CITY HALL.

LAST SITES CHOSEN.

ALL ENGINE-HOUSE SITES DE-CIDED UPON.

Lively Tilt Between Chief Moore and Councilman Todd-Reason for Delay on the Tunnels-Another Alley Contest

A lively and altogether unexpected clash between Councilman Todd of the Eighth Ward and Chief Moore of the fire department occurred yesterday afternoon in the committee-room at the City Hall, where a joint meeting of the ard of Public Works and the Board of Fire Commissioners was held, for the purpose of selecting the two sites for engine houses which were yet to chosen. The sites were duly selected here is nothing more for the Board of Fire Commissioners to do, for the mat nal action. In yesterday's proceedings the result was virtually the arraying of the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Chief against the Board of Public Works, and just made, if there is any joint report, will not be known until the Council meets Had all the members of the Fire Com misisoners been in attendance with the Mayor, and had a majority vote been red final, the result might hav en different, but as it was, the Board Public Works being composed o ouncilmen, were at an advantage, and ne other side being also fewer in numr had to gracefully, or otherwise, boy

ber had to gracefully, or otherwise, bow to their will.

As a result of the meeting, the pur-chase of the last two sites for the proposed new engine houses will be rec-ommended. One of them will be the property adjoining Hotel Lincoln, on Hill street near Second, and the other will be on the south side of Aliso street a short distance east of Alameda street. The price of the Hill-street property is \$15,000, and that of the other site is \$14,000.

At the opening of the meeting, the protest of B. Ballerino against the proposed closing of a portion of Nigger alley, and the construction of an engine house on what is known as the Wilcox property, was read, but no action was taken on it. No action was necessary, for the offer of that property to the city had not been without certain conditions and it had been found to be impossible to comply with those conditions. This left the Ballerino protest out of consideration of the matter. As

possible to comply with those conditions. This left the Ballerino protest
out of consideration of the matter. As
soon as the protest had been read and
filed Councilman Pierce presented the
following motion:
"That we proceed to select an enginenouse site in the Plaza district and
also one in the Hill-street district, and
that it is the sense of these joint boards
that, if after paying for these sites
thus secured there is not sufficient
money to build on both sites, we proceed to build on the Plaza site, and
continue to lease the present Hill-street
engine house, the lease of which does
not expire for nearly three years."
The members of the Board of Public
Works knew beforehand that such a
motion was to be presented and they
were ready to support it, but it came
as a surprice to the Fire Commissioners, of whom only Commissioner
Kuhrts and Sinsabaugh were present,
and they did not look with favor on
such a course Commission Kuhrts
spoke at length on the subject. He of they did not look with favor on ch a course Commission Kuhrts oke at length on the subject. He did there was no reason for haste the matter, and favored delaying final purchase for a time, until it uld be known just how much would we to be expended on the new houses alch will have to be erected. He deared there could be no harm done the two boards were careful in atching their expenses, and he did to believe in tieing up the matter just

tled then and there, so he called for the

tied then and there, so he called for the question.

Chief Moore was strongly opposed to the motion, and just as Chairman Blanchard was about to put the question, he said that he desired to place himself on record as against the plan proposed by the motion of Mr. Pierce. "If it is in order, Mr. Chairman," he said, "I would ask that the roll be called. I shall certainly vote against this motion. I think as does Mr. Kuhrts in this matter and I—"

"I insist upon the question," exclaimed Councilman Todd somewhat excitedly. "You have no vote on this matter at all, Chief, for this is a joint meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Board of Public Works and you are not a member of either body."

This was a solar playur argument.

sioners and the Board of Public Works and you are not a member of either body."

This was a solar-plexus argument, but he was quick to make good the argument that he had begun when interrupted. "You have the power and you also have a lot," he said to Todd hotly. "In this work I have been called upon to sign all the reports. I have had to do much of the work, and heretofore I have voted on all the selections. I, as the head of the fire department, am responsible to the Council for conducting the department, and it is a matter of some concern to me what you do now. It may be true that I have no right to vote, but as the head of the fire department I have the right to enther my protest against the action which you propose, and I will do so."

The other members hastened to assure the now excited Chief that they did not object to his voting. The question was put and the motion was adopted, the members of the Fire Commission voting against it.

The matter of the purchase of a site of the fire the purchase of a site of the fire the purchase of the Rowan proposition, in which the lot 60 by 165 on Hill street near Second, was offered to the city for \$15,000, be accepted. Commissioner Kuhrts also favored this site, saying there are four cottages on it from which the city could derive revenue until such a time as the proposed engine heuse was bullt there. The motion was adopted without division.

When the matter of the selection of a site in the Plaza district was taken up, an amended bid for property on San Fernando street was presented, but the location was not to the liking of the members. Councilman Todd at once moved that the bid by which the property of George Lacour on Aliso street near Alameda was offered to the city, for \$14,000, be accepted. He

once moved that the bid by which the property of George Lacour on Allso street near Alameda was offered to the city, for \$14,000, be accepted. He said this lot was 93% by 200 feet and he considered it the best offer that had been made to the city.

Mr. Kelsey of the firm of Kelsey & Foster, through whom Walter Maxwell had offered to sell the city the Baker property on the Plaza, secured the floor and offered that property for \$13,500. This was quite a reduction from what the realty had first been offered at. When the first bid was received, the price was \$16,000, and on the second bidding it was quoted at \$15,000, and this third offer was entirely unexpected. In the amended bid Mr. Todd thought he saw danger in losing the site which

this third offer was entirely unexpected. In the amended bid Mr. Todd thought he saw danger in losing the site which he favored, and he at once read a long petition signed by a number of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the city asking the Council to accept the Aliso-street property. He made an excellent speech for what he desired the boards to do, and was followed by Attorney Allender who also favored the Aliso-street site.

Commissioner Kuhrts may not be an eloquent speaker but when he makes a speech he does not mince words and in his opposition to Mr. Todd's motion, he told just what he thought of the matter, in a manner that would have convinced almost any person whose mind had not been made up beforehand. "Don't place an engine house down there whatever you do," said he. "We had an engine house there once and had to take it away, for the reason that the many trains frequently prevented our getting uptown in time for a fire. Now at this house we are to put our most important apparatus, and I want you to think well of the danger that you are placing over those men. Suppose a train is approaching when there is an alarm of fire. There is always a possibility of a terrible accident. I know that many of the manufacturing plants are there, but there are ten fires this side of Alameda street to where there is one on the other side of it. That scheme for the buildwhere there is one on the other of it. That scheme for the build-of a large warehouse by the side of it. That scheme for the building of a large warehouse by the
Southern Pacific has all fallen through
and we will hear no more about it.
There is but one place for an engine
house in that district and that is on
the Plaza, and I therefore move to
amend the motion by substituting the
Baker property for that mentioned in
the motion."

the motion."
The argument about the danger from The argument about the danger from railroad trains seemed to convince some of the members that the site was not exactly the proper one, but Councilman Todd asserted that he had been assured by the City Attorney that the runnning of trains there could be regulated. The City Attorney was sent for and he informed the members that the charter provided that the running of trains there could be required.

charter provided that the running of trains there could be controlled by any reasonable regulation that the Council saw fit to impose. He said that a signal could be placed on the track near the engine-house, and that it would have to be respected by the trainmen. This,however, did not answer Commissioner Kuhrtis's argument as to the blockading of the street at a time when there was a fire raging west of Alameda street. He again spoke in favor of the Plaza site.

Chief Moore asserted that the selection of such a site as was contemplated would necessitate the erection of another engine-house somewhere on Buena Vista street. "The firemen are entitled to some protection, gentlemen." said the Chief. By placing them below Alameda street you are placing them in danger, and to do so would be an outrage to them. There have been many instances where firemen have been killed by the collisions of their engines with locomotives in crossing tracks. This is a serious matter, and I open Killed by the collisions of their en-gines with locomotives in crossing tracks. This is a serious matter, and I tell you the placing of an engine-house there would greatly hamper us in many way. Nine-tenths of the alarms will take that company across the tracks, and every time they cross them there is danger."

and every time they cross them there is danger."

Joseph Maier spoke briefly for the Aliso-street site, but said that he would be content to leave the matter to the judgment of the Council. Charles Luckenbach, representing the Los Angeles Lighting Company, also favored that site. Commissioner Ashman suggested that the matter be taken under advisement, because a number of new sites had been presented. His suggestion was not adopted, however, and when the vote on Mr. Kuhrts's amendment to accept the Baker property was taken the the Baker property was taken the amendment was declared lost. Coun cilman Todd's motion that the Alise property be accepted was then put to a vote and was adopted, the members of the Board of Public Works voting for it, and those of the Fire Commis-sion against it. The moment the vote

for it, and those of the Fire Commission against it. The moment the vote on the matter was announced Councilman Todd moved to adjourn. This seemed to nettle Chief Moore for he said almost sneeringly. "That's doing it nice. That's the right way is it? It's all right." Mr. Todd started to reply, but what he said was lost, and the Chief, who seemed to be losing his temper. continued:
"Don't get too personal. Mr. Todd, don't get too personal. That Plaza site is the best, and in spite of the insinuations about me, it is the place that should have been selected. I'm clean in it. I tell you that if there was anything in that matter for anybody, it didn't stick to me, and no one can say so. I'll tell you, also, that I have in the world is there, and I am as much interested in this matter as any one. I want the best place for the en-

gine-house, and, nothwithstanding the insinuations that have been made, there's nothing that can be charged to

me."
Chairman Blanchard and others asserted that, so far as they knew, no one had made any charges against the Chief, and that there was no occasion for a display of temper. Some of the members then left the room, but the others stayed long enough to approve a set of floor plans for some of the engine-houses that had been prepared by Commissioner Kuhrts. There are three of these plans, and they were prepared simply to, show the architects what was desired. They include plans for double houses, single houses and houses iouble houses, single houses and houses where it is intended to station only a combination chemical engine and hose

wagon.

The sites selected will be reported to the Council Monday, and if the action of the two boards is approved the sites will be purchased. It is not improbable that a minority report may be prepared by some of the opposing members, or that they may appear before the Council and again fight the matter out before that body.

TOOK IT ALL BACK.

Had Too Good an Opinion of His Clerical Ability. At the regular session of the Board Arbitrators yesterday the attorneys for the water company recalled one their witnesses who, when he was first on the stand, gave evidence that was not to the company's liking or interest, on the stand, gave evidence that was not to the company's liking or interest, and which scored an important point for the city. The witness was J. W. Gillette, who has for years prepared the service cards for the company. In its estimate of the value of its property the company had placed an item of \$20,000 for these cards, but the city contended that the cards were worth about one-tenth that amount. Gillette testified at his first appearance before the board that he could prepare forty of these cards per day, and by computing his salary it was established that the whole series of cards could be duplicated at about \$2600.

Yesterday Gillette was recalled and swore that he had made a mistake in his estimate, as he had not taken into consideration the time that would be consumed in preparing the data before he could do any work on any of the cards. He then stated that ten or twelve cards per day would be the limit of his ability. Even at this, the City Attorney showed that the value of the cards was nothing like the amount that had been demanded by the water company.

Superintendent Mullholland of the

ompany. Superintendent Mullholland of the superintendent Mulifoliand of the company was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He was called for the purpose of making some slight corrections in the statements as to quantities, and later was questioned to some extent as to values. He placed to some extent as to values. He placed a higher estimate than that of the city's counsel on some of the items, but admitted that there would be reductions on others. On the whole his estimate was about that made by the city's corps of engineers on that portion of the work about which Mr. Mullholland was examined. At 3:30 o'clock the board adjourned until this morning.

REASON FOR THE DELAY.

Why Work on the Tunnels Has not Been Commenced.

A certified copy of the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, calling upon the City Council to at once order the work of building the Third-street and Broadway tunnels, was filed in the office of the City Clerk yesterday afternoon. It the City Clerk yesterday afternoon. It will be considered by the Council Monday. One of the members of that body has explained the cause for what has seemed, to those who are not acquainted with the matter, to be an unreasonable delay, and from that explanation it can be seen that the Council could not order the work if it so desired.

nation it can be seen that the Council could not order the work if it so desired.

The contract for the construction of the two tunnels was awarded by the Council on the last day of December and on that same day an injunction was served on the members restraining them from causing the work to begin until other arrangements had been made for the completion of a roadway at the eastern end of the tunnel. William Ferguson was plaintiff in this action. Since the resolution was adopted a compromise has been agreed to in this case, and the work will proceed as soon as the case in the courts is dismissed, which will be in a day or two. It has, of course, been out of the question for the Council to order the work while the injunction is in force.

As to the Broadway tunnel, there are certain rights-of-way to be secured before the work can be commenced. The interests of several owners of property have to be looked after, and while no difficulty is expected in securing the right-of-way along the line proposed in the plans, until it is secured the work could not be commenced without making it possible for certain property-owners to cause the city trouble by raising the price of the Council to whom it was referred and the City Attorney have secured the necessary consent of nearly all the owners of property in the

have secured the necessary consent on learly all the owners of property in the line of the tunnel.

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

Another Alley Contest Before the

Board of Public Works. The regular weekly session of the Board of Public Works yesterday was attended by a score or more property-owners and attorneys interested in the attended by a score or more propertyowners and attorneys interested in the
proposed opening of an alley in the
block bounded by Main, Spring, Third
and Fourth streets. A number of protests had been filed against this improvement of the block, and the hearing of the matter was set for 10 o'clock
yesterday morning. The contestants
were there before the members of the
board arrived, and for more than an
hour after the opening of the session
they gave their views on the matter.
It was found that the interests and
opinions of the several parties were
so varied that it was impossible to
decide just what was the best thing to,
do. After hearing all that the attorneys and others had to present, the
board took the matter under advisement, and will report upon it to the
Council Monday.

In the matter of the petition of H. T.
Bayless for the grading of South Diamond street, between Fremont and
Beaudry avenues, the board recommended that the petition be granted.

and that the City Engineer be directed to present the necessary ordinance of intention. Similar action was taken on a petition for the construction of a cement curb on both sides of Ingraham street, from Bixel to Lucas.

It was recommended that the petition of the Rosedale Cemetery Association, for permission to grade, curb and sidewalk that portion of West Washington street on which the property of the association is abutting, be denied, as the petition does not represent the total property frontage.

Street Improvements Wanted. Street Improvements Wanted.
Property-owners on Benton boulevard have petitioned the City Council
to fully improve that thoroughfare.
The petition recites that as there is
little probability that the street will
ever be used for a street car line, and
as it is not in the line of general or
heavy travel, they would prefer that
the roadway be made forty feet in
width, the sidewalk on the west side
fifty feet wide, and that on the east
side, thirty feet wide. The construction of a cement curb is also requested.

Essex street, between Washington and Clanton streets, has been filed in the effice of the City-Clerk. The property-owners desire that the work be done

at once.

The people residing on East Twentythird street, betwen Maple avenue and
Wall street, have petitioned the Councit to cause that portion of the street
to be sewered.

Sewer Committee Report. The Sewer Committee of the City Council held a brief session yesterday Council held a brief sossion yesterday morning for the consideration of the several petitions that had been referred to it by the Council. The only public sewer work authorized by the committee was that of ordering the Street Superintendent to proceed with the construction of a new flush tank at the is-bersection of Third street and Santa Fé avenue to replace the one which he reported to the Council as being unfit for use. The cost of the work is to be paid out of the general sewer fund.

The Rosedale Cemetery Association has petitioned the City Council to or-der the establishment of the grade of West Washington street near the association's property. It is the intention of the organization to make extensive improvements in the street there at its expense, and to generally beautify its grounds.

AT THE COURT HOUSE

LOVE NOT NECESSARY.

MISS LETITIA ALLEC WOULDN'T CONCEDE THE WAGES OF LOVE.

R. McCormick Swenrs Hunter Was Drunk at Supper, and the Kitrl is Equally Positive He Was Sober. Harry Clark Cross-Examined.

The defense in the trial of Joe Hunter

for the murder of Wong Sing Hay had the right-of-way yesterday. All of the morning hours were taken taken up in attempting to get Clark to reconcile statements which he himself conceded were irreconcilable. The statement he made on the witness stand in his own defense was a tissue of lies, and he said so, but this did not suffice. An acknowledgment of per-jury in the aggregate would discredit Jury in the aggregate would discredit the witness, possibly, to only a limited extent in the eyes of, the jury, while the perjury reduced to individual, mi-nute detail was much more impressive. Then, too, the defense got Clark again on record on many points which they are prepared to show later are utterly

untrue.

The testimony of Miss Louise Peck, the young lady who renounced Clark's friendship when she discovered that he had fallen from grace, did little more than fix the time when she met Harry Clark close to the Tropico schoolhouse on the evening of the murder. She fixed the time at 6:30, and her mother, who immediately followed her on the witness stand, on behalf of the defense, stated that her daughter reached home just about sundown. Considering the distance, that would make it a little later rather than earlier than the hour stated by Miss Peck. Mr. Appel, of defending counsel, put the young lady through an irritating, if not very important, cross-examination.

Two of the persons who were at that late supper at Joe Hunter's gave directly opposite testimony as to a fact, that really must have been self-evident. Robert McCormick of the Templestreet Stables, who drove Misse-gitia Aflec and her sister out to Hunters place, stated that Joe Hunter was drunk, while Miss Allec testified just to the contrary, saying that Hunter was sober. But in this trial there is strange companionship among the witnesses for the prosecution, and from what little The testimony of Miss Louise Peck,

to the contrary, saying that Hunter was sober. But in this trial there is strange companionship among the witnesses for the prosecution, and from what little McCormick did say and his manner of saying it, it was not to be inferred that he is other than a friend of the defendant. On the other hand, of course, Miss Allec frankly confessed that she is friendly to Clark, and though her testimony may not relieve the burden on Clark's shoulders, she is not being credited with any friendship for Joe Hunter.

It is essential, however, that it be shown that Hunter was drunk on the night of the murder, for his own statement made at his preliminary examination was that the events of that night were a mere blank in his memory. He remembered nothing about the drink with Harry Clark at Al Barrell's, the visit of McCormick, and the girls and the supper, but came to his senses next morning, when Johnny Hunter rode up to his window on horse lack. That drunken stupor covered the whole period of time during which so many stirring events must have taken place. If it is shown absolutely that Hunter was drunk, he will be relieved from much explanation. explanation.

THE OLD STORY RETOLD. When Harry Clark was recalled for urther cross-examination, the whole ine of his testimony, as given at the line of his testimony, as given at the preliminary examination of Joe Hunter, was gone over again, and each statement inquired into by the light of the false testimony given at his own trial. Nor was this done consecutively, but Clark was kept in a state of mental hop, skip and jump, by having his attention drawn from one statement to another, with a view to involve him in a mesh of contradictions. But through it all the witness preserved a composed demeanor, and adhered far more closely to the last story he saw fit to tell than might be anticipated. That there are improbabilities about it, and that to believe it contradictions have to be swallowed wholesale may be so, and how far it may be corroborated is yet an open question.

But he first of all definitely fixed the home-coming of Joe on the night of the murder: he said it was about 7:30 o'clock, the sun having just gone down. He explained Joe's knowledge of a gun being in the house by saying that Joe knew he was going to borrow it from Sam Hunter, and consequently when the Chinaman stumbled against the wall, and presumably tried to reach the gun that was then close to his hand, Joe could not avoid seeing the weapon, and of knowing where it had come from.

The witness stated that the stain on preliminary examination of Joe Hun-

hand. Joe could not avoid seeing the weapon, and of knowing where it had come from.

The witness stated that the stain on the kitchen floor had had kerosene put on it. but he could not remember whether it was before the Allec girls and their friend McCormick arrived or not. In any case, Clark said that the stain could not be observed by the girls when cooking supper, as it lay in the shadow cast by the bench by the bedroom door.

Then Mr. Jones drew forth again the particulars of Harry Clark's liaison with Letitia Allec. The witness did not give her name, but he was made to state it, and the defense sought by questioning to convey the impression that Clark himself had committed the murder, for purposes of robbery, in order to retain the girl in the house.

Then a jump was made to some of the witness' escapades after he eluded the officers at Garvanza. After that had been exploited Clark was asked why he made himself, according to his own showing, accessory to the murder by going down to see if the road was clear.

"When I went down on the San Fer-

or going down to see it the road was clear. "When I went down on the San Fer-pando road," he said, "I had to go, that's all there was to it, for if I hadn't I believe I would have been shot. Joe Hunter had told me before that if I told anyone he'd shoot me the same as he had the Chinaman. "Shoot you with what?" A petition for the improvement of

"Well, perhaps, with his pistol."
"He had his pistol on him then?"
"I don't know whether he had or not.
I saw it when he was going to bed."
"Well, did you ever see him without it?"

"Well, did you ever see him without it?"

"Yes, sir, I guess, dozens of times."
The witness went on to deny that
he had ever told Martin Aguirre that
he accounted for the blood under the
house by saying that he had thrown a
chicken that he had killed under thera
and said he had not pointed out the
blood under the bed to the same officer, partly because he was afraid of
Hunter, and also because he had been
his friend and didn't want him to
get into trouble.

It being pointed out that Hunter had
not testified much against him, Clark
explained his accusation against him
by saying that Martin Aguirre and
others had testified to what was not
true in the effort to have him convicted.

"There was no evidence against me."

others had testified to what was not true in the effort to have him convicted.

"There was no evidence against me," said the witness, "but Martin Aguirre said the witness, "but Martin Aguirre said he knew I was the only guilty man. There was only Le Page's testimony against me that was false, and I knew it to be false."

Step by step Harry Clark was carried over the same ground he had traversed after his escape, and was remarkably shrewd and apt in explaining away suspicious circumstances. As illustrative of this, his attention was drawn to the fact that when he took refuge at Engelhardt's, at La Cafada, he was received hospitably, but he went off without even thanking his entertainers. Indeed, it was alleged at the previous trial that when Harry Clark saw a man with a gun approaching he went to the closet and dug his way out behind, with the aid of a small penknife. But Clark explained his action in leaving in another way. He said that he didn't want the family to know who he was, and remained on the porch the best part of the time to watch and see that the boy delivering The Times should not appear. As the day advanced he knew he must get away somehow and yet he couldn't, he said, say good-by in the ordinary way and leave his bicycle behind. And yet the wellche would be useless to him in the foothills and if he took it he knew he would have to throw it away in the brush and then the messenger boy from whom he stole it in Los Argeles would lose his wheel. In order to save the boy his wheel he said he went off in discourteous fashion, but not in the manner indicated by counsel.

A MATRIMONIAL ENTANGLEMENT A MATRIMONIAL ENTANGLEMENT

Miss Louise Peck, the old-time flance of Harry Clark, who lives with her parents at Glendale, was called by the parents at Gendale, was called by the prosecution merely to prove that she had met Harry Clark on the Glendale road on the evening of the murder. She gave her age as 20 years, and said that it was about 6:30 o'clock when she drove past Clark, and coldly bowed to him, close to the Tropico schoolhouse.

bowed to him, close to the Tropico schoolhouse.

Mr. Appel took the young lady in hand for cross-examination, and kept everyone in the courtroom on the quivive in momentary expectation of something very exciting being developed. After being made to tell how and when she came to the city that afternoon, it finally developed that Miss Peck came to town to do, a little shopping.

Robert McCormick, of the Temple Street Livery Stables, who drove Miss Letitia Allec and her sister out to the Hunter place on the night of the murder, was a very careful witness. He

Henter place on the night of the murder, was a very careful witness. He said Miss Letitia asked him to drive out to Joe Hunter's, and that when they got there Joe was in bed drunk. Joe got up and joined the party at supper, but was cross and very jolly by turns. At that time Joe had his pistol on a stand at the head of the bed, and when he came out into the dining-room wore a light-colored coat, cut square and with a large check. At 11:30 o'clock the party left, and witness drove the girls to their home. Since then the witness said he had talked with Joe Hunter about twenty times, for he always put his rig up at his stable. The substance of all these conversations, however, Mr. McCormick failed to remember.

LOVE AND MONEY A MOTIVE.

LOVE AND MONEY A MOTIVE. Miss Letitia Allec, whose name has figured so prominently in connection with the murder of the Chinaman, was with the murder of the Chinaman, was the next witness called by the prosecution. She gave her age as being 28 years, and said she resided with her mother on Jackson street.

"I remember visiting the Hunter blace with my sister; and Mr. Mc-Cormick on Tuesday evening, May 31," she said. "We got there between 9 and 9:30 o'clock, and as the curtain was drawn L couldn't see if any light was

and 9:30 o'clock, and as the curtain was drawn, I couldn't see if any light was burning. I called to Harry Clark and he came to the door. Joe Hunter was in bed and we went into his room. He was sober. Some one remarked that they had had no supper, and I said I'd cook supper for them if there was anything to cook. It took twenty minutes to half an hour to get supper and set the table. Harry lit the fire and I lit the little lamp in the kitchen. I noticed nothing peculiar about the kitchen, or that blood or oil stains were on the floor. I was in Harry's room for a moment to get a chair. There on the floor. I was in Harry's room for a moment to get a chair. There was nothing peculiar about Harry's manner or about Joe's until supper. My sister didn't care to eat, as she had only recently left the supper table, and Joe spoke cross to her and scolded her. Harry and I were outside for from five to ten minutes. He had his money loose in his pocket, and I made a remark about it, and he held up a pile of a few half-dollars. That was all that was said about money that evening. The day before when I went away I paid a dollar to Al Barrell for some beer Joe and Harry had, and a glass of soda. We were all laughing, and Joe said: "We've got 200 or more of them," and then Charlie Barrell said he wished some would come his way; then Harry said, 'If I get twenty will you come back." We were all joking at the time,"

The witness stated that Joe wore a light coat at the supper, an old one with sagged pockets that she had seen before. She saw the laundry in Joe's room, and the amount due the Chinaman to be \$3.85, because on the previous week he refused to leave the clean laundry or take the dirty linen away unless he got his money, and consequently the laundry brought home on the day of the murder was that parcel that ought to have been left the previous Tuesday.

"On the Wednesday evening," resumed Miss Allec, "Joe Hunter come to my home. Mr. Clement and Martin Aguirre remained outside, but I ushered Joe into the parlor, I don't remember whether he asked if I had seen Harry or not, but I do remember ask-

Aguirre remained outside, but I ushered Joe into the parlor. I don't remember whether he asked if I had seen Harry or not, but I do remember asking what he had been doing that he looked as if he'd been on a holy terror. He said that he'd been looking for Harry Clark, and that Harry had killed the Chinaman. I asked him to tell me about it, and he said he'd tell me later, and then went away. He came again on, I think, Thursday, and I went with him to the Maplewood, over the Mott Market, to see Miss Anna Bibby. I stayed there ten or fifteen minutes, and then left, leaving Joe there. That was some time between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Since then I have seen Joe Hunter but have had no conversation with him.

"You have been and are an earpest friend of Harry Clark's?" began Mr. Jones, on cross-examination.

"Yes, sir," was the unequivocal reply.

"Living with him as man and wife?"

ply.
"Living with him as man and wife?"

"Living with him as man and wire?"
"Yes, str."
"And at the Hunter house you worked without wages?"
"Yes, str."
"Just out of love for Harry Clark?"
But at that the witness scornfully turned up her nose, and said that she didn't think one had to be in love, with a strong accent on the last word.
Then Mr. Jones tried to find out if she had not been constant in her at-

A Mother's Plain Words

"I suppose you will be astonished when I tell you that six years ago I was in a most dangerous condition with bronchitis and lung trouble, because you can see how well and strong I am now. The attack at that time caused terrible pain in my chest and lungs. I could hardly move, and to stoop caused intense suf-

In a most dangerous condition with bronchitis and lung trouble, because you can see how well and strong I am now. The attack at that time caused terrible pain in my chest and lungs. I could hardly move, and to stoop caused intense suffering. Someone advised Acker's English Remedy, and I thought I would try it, although I thought I would try it, although I tonfess that down in my heart I had little faith in it. The first bottle gave great relief, and the second bottle made me the healthy woman I am today. My husband's lungs are weak also, and he cured himself with the same grand old remedy. Our boy and girl have both been saved by it from death by croup. I know this is so, for when they were attacked in the night I had a bottle in the closet, and by acting quickly that fatal malady was easily overcome. We always give it to the children when they have a cough or cold, and we would not be without it for anything. My sister will tell you also, if you ask her, that it is a medicine that can always be depended upon for all the troublesof the breathing organs. I tell all our neighbors about Acker's English Remedy whenever I get a chance, and there are plenty of people around Mechanics wille, N. Y., where I live, who would no more think of going to bed at night without a bottle of it in the house than they would of leaving their doors wide open. As I look at it, parents are criminally responsible when they allow their children to die under their very eyes with croup, because here is a certain remedy that will conquer the terrible monster every time."

(Signed) Mrs. Floyd Fowler, Acker's English Remedy is seld by all druggists under a positive guarantee that your money will be refunded in case of failure, sec, soc, and \$i a bottle in

Acker's English Remedy is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee that your money will be refunded in case of failure. s5c., soc., and \$r a bottle in United States and Canada. In England, s. sd., ss. 3d., and 4s. 6d. We authorize the above guarantee. W. H. HOOKER & CO., Proprietors, New York,

tendance on Harry Clark at the jail, and learned from Miss Allec that in all she had been at the jail four or five times. This morning this witness will be asked to throw further light, if she can, upon the circumstances immediately preceding and just after the murder.

NOT YET PAID.

Board of Trade Representative Must Explain in Court.

A representative of the Board of

Trade will have an opportunity to explain in court why certain funds have not been turned over to Herman Colm. not been turned over to Herman Colm. Colm Brothers some time since went into insolvency, the assets of the firm passing into the control of Gregory Perkins, acting for the Board of Trade. Among the funds which came into his hands was the sum of \$\$17.08, belonging to Herman Colm, a third brother, who the court subsequently decided was not a member of the firm. The various claims against the firm were assigned to an employé of the Board of Trade named Denis, and the fund came into his possession. The court ordered the money in question to be returned to Herman Colm, and that order not having been complied with, Denis was yesterday cited to appear before Judge Trask in Department Four and give reasons why he should not be punished for contempt.

SUPERINTENDENTS WILL MEET. Iarmonious Action Between Schools of Various Counties.

Another meeting of the superintendents of schools of the various counties of Southern California will be held in the office of Superintendent Strine in this city February 14, with a view to agreeing on leading educators from the East to secure to appear at the various East to secure to appear at the various institutes and lecture on subjects connected with education. These institutes will be held during the last week in March and the first week in April, the counties to be divided between the two weeks, thus making possible the visiting of all the institutes by the educators who are engaged to lecture.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown

into the Courts. AN OLD CASE. Judge Shaw, sitting for Judge Clark, yesterday gave most of his time to hearing the old case of Carter vs. Latham, whereby the plaintiff seeks to recover about \$700 on a judgment rendered, growing out of business relationships some ten or eleven years ago. The hearing of the case was not completed yesterday.

JUDGMENT RENDERED. Judge Allen yesterday rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$750 in the case of the Los Angeles Electric Company against George Robinson. The complaint was based on the allegation that Robinson had contracted to furnish the plaintiff corporation with a given amount of petroleum at a given price, and had failed to keep his contract.

NEW CITIZEN. Judge Allen of Department Six yesterday admitted to citizenship Richard Davis, a native of England, on the testimony of Capt. M.

ABANDONED CHILD ADOPTED. ABANDONED CHILD ADVISION Christian Petersen and Christian Petersen. his wife, yesterday filed a petition in the Clerk's office for permission to adopt an abandoned child, the proper name of which they did not know, but which they had named clara Julia Petersen.

COMMITTED TO WHITTIER. Rob-COMMITTED TO WHITTIER. Robert E. Buckingham, a good-looking boy, was taken before Judge Trask yesterday, on the complaint of his parents, who alleged that he was incorrigible. The parents, as well as the boy, are respectable-appearing people, but it would appear that bad associations were having an evil influence on the boy, and he was committed to Whittier.

JUDGE YORK BETTER. Judge York was reported considerably improved yesterday, and it is his expectation to be on hand for the opening of his court Monday morning, he having been threatened with pneumonia, which has passed off.

FENCED THE HIGHWAY. Juan Melendez was on trial yesterday in Justice James's court, on a charge-of maintaining a nuisance in the form of a fence across the section line between sections 22 and 23, township 1 north, range 17 west, which is in the neighborhood of Calabasas. In consequence of the fence, it is alleged that traffic on a public highway was interrupted.

DIVORCE CONTINUED. In the Lindsey divorce case yesterday the absence of important witnesses was alleged, and the case was allowed to go over without date.

PROBATE OF WILLS. The will of Walter M. Patrick was yesterday admitted to probate, with Annie L. Patrick as executrix, the estate being valued at \$1450. A petition was filed for the admission of the will of Philander S. Dodge, with Elizabeth P. Dodge as executrix, the estate being valued at \$2400. A petition was also filed for the probate of the will of Patrina Groff, with George H. Stewart as executor, the estate being valued at \$4691.71.

LOST THE LAND. Sherman Page has brought suit against R. C. Shaw and his wife, Lena L. Shaw, for failure to perform a contract in lifting a certain mortgage on land in San Bernardino county, through which failure the By order of Board of Directors.

No Pay Till Cured



have such con-fidence in their ability that they will let the pa-tient deposit the price of a cure in any bank in Los Angeles, to be paid to them only when a cure is effected.

Payment may be made in monthly installments if preferred.

DR. MEYERS & CO. have cured and restored thousands of cases of nervous debility and contracted ailments which were abandoned as being past all earthly aid by other leading physicians. Dr. Meyers & Co. have the largest practice and the best equipped medical institution in America. Every member of the staff is a graduate from the best medical colleges in the world. They offer you half a lifetime of practical experience.

Advice and private book free at office or by mail. All correspondence confidential. No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender.

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218 S. Broadway.

Take Elevator Hours—9 to 5 daily; Evenings, 6 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 11.

mortgage was foreclosed and the land

TO QUIET TITLE. John A. Clark has brought suit against Jerome Caress as administrator of the estate of Antonio Urquidez, to quiet title to a certain tract of land in the Rancho Cienegas, and Walter J. Lundy has begun suit against William R. Rhelps et al. to quiet title to twenty acres of land in the Bonnie Brae tract.

SHE READS THE PAPERS. Runaway Boy Located Through a

Newspaper Article. A short time ago the police picked up two boys, who were wandering on the streets, under the apprehension that

they were escapes from the reform school. One of the boys gave his name as Bert Smith, and told a harrowing tale of having been turned adrift by his father at Jerome, 'Ariz. Being a bright little fellow and apparently honest, Chief Glass took quite an interest in his welfare and secured a home for him with a Mr. Stone, who lives in the suburbs south of the city. Yesterday Chief Glass received a letter from the sister of the boy at Phoenix, Ariz., as follows:

"We understand through the columns of the Los Angeles Times that two runaway boys were stopped there by the police. The younger and smaller of the boys, Ray Sult, who gave his name as Budd or Burt Smith. is my brother. When they reached Los Angeles the largest boy was arrested and put in jail for being a runaway from the reform school, but this proved to be a mistake, and he was released. He is at home now, and says one of the police secured Ray Sult a place to work in the country close to the city. If you would be so kind as to secure his address immediately and send it to us you would be obliging his mother and sister. The other boy talks of going back to Los Angeles again, and we would like to have my brother's address' before this boy can get there and start off some place and take my brother with him. Yours respectfully, "CARRIE D. SULT"."

SURE TO PASS.

H. P. Wood Thinks Favorable Action of Congress Certain.

of Congress Certain.

F. Q. Story, president of the Nicaragua Canal Association, yesterday received a telegram from H. P. Wood, who is now at Washington, stating that the House committee had agreed upon the proposed bill. Mr. Wood, who is at the seat of war, and should therefore be informed, is so certain of the ultimate passage of the act that he will start for home Sunday.

Although the local commission are modest in their claims it is stated from the very best sources that the approval of the House committee was obtained almost solely through the efforts of the local commission, and these gentlemen therefore have every reason to congratulated themselves upon the success of their disinterested labors.

PURE Bourbon, \$1 quart. Woollacott.

CASH REGISTERS REPAIRED. Made to look like new. All kinds of plat-ing and finishing done to order. Expert re-pair man, record five years on registers ex-clusively. Osborn Agency, 225 South Main.

THE CUBAN INGENIO.

BIG SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

Fields and Machinery Alike Have Been Rendered Useless by the War.

SCENES ON A TYPICAL ESTATE.

NECESSARILY HURRIED WORK OF THE HARVEST SEASON.

Slave Days-Difficulty in Managing the Irresponsible Negroes.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 3.—As Santa Clara province is the very heart and center of the best sugar-producing region in the world, and this city is the one port of consequence in the province, no better field could be found for studying the industry; therefore I have been visiting some of the neighboring plantations, in order that my readers may

see them by proxy, so to speak.

Thirty of the largest sugar estates on the island lie within a day's ride of Clenfuegos, and before the war 50,000 hogsheads of sugar annually left this port. The show place of the vicinity is the "Ingenio Hormiguero," (Ingenio being the Spanish term for sugar plantation,) a little principality of 3000 acres in cane, with the newest and most expensive machinery in its reset. most expensive machinery in its great mills. Its managers are the Provost brothers, Americans of French descent, and they cordially welcome all visitors and give them every facility for pur-suing their investigations. The whole place is laid out in lots of four or five acres in each, for greater convenience in managing such a vast concern. There are so many of these lots that a map of them is kept in the office, on which the exact condition of each is indicated by buttons of different colors. Thus, if a lot has just been planted with cane, the fact is announced by a green button; if the cane on another lot is ready to cut, a yellow button tells the story; and when the cutting is accomplished, a brown button is substituted. Between these lots are many miles of cart roads and bridle-paths, and there are also a dozen miles of railway, over which cane is brought to the mills in cars. are so many of these lots that a man

ruptedly night and day, one gang relleving another for a few hours' sleep. The ripening cane must have its juice expressed promptly, at just the right time, if its full value is to be retained and serious loss avoided. If the stalks are left too long in the field the saptends to crystallize, whereby the amount of juice is diminished and its quality impaired. A few years ago the Cuban overseer was never seen without his long cutting whip, as well as his machete and pistol, but now days he wears only the latter. The disappearance of the whip is as much due to an improvement on the side of humanity as to the fact that plantation labor is now nominally free. The darkest shadows of the picture lle far in the past. For centuries the bloodthirsty spirit of Spanish slave-holders had free scope in Cuba; and after the aboriginal race was sacrificed, millions of Africans were done to death by overwork, insufficient food, the lash, the tread-mill; simply to fill the pockets of rapacious masters and satisfy the mother country's demands for tribute. Early writers tell us how the slaves were allowed but four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, being worked by watches throughout the night. Later, under the so-called "improved" slave code, the blacks could legally be kept at work only from sunrise till sunset, with an hour for rest and food in the middle of the day; but this rule was as little regarded during the grinding season as the holiday of the year, notwith-standing its arduous labors, because then they are sure of a job, at good wages, with plenty to eat, beside the special privileges and holsterous amusements pertaining to the time.

The, fact is, the labor question is likely to become as serious in this Isle of Tomorrow as in any other portion of the earth. Some people contend that the abolition of slavery demoralized the labor system; perhaps it is possible that the mischlef dates farther back and the demoralization began when slavery was

labor system; perhaps it is possible that the mischief dates farther back and the

labor system; perhaps it is possible that the mischief dates farther back and the demoralization began when slavery was instituted. At any rate, the negroes, freed from the enforcement of work, are prone to be idle and thriftless, having no thought for the morrow and taking no interest in the property out of which they have to make a living. In the senson when the cutting of cane is necessary, they cannot, be commanded except at wages which the times and the prices of sugar will not warrant; and even then, whole gangs quit work for a week to enjoy some fiesta, or attend the festivities incident to a funeral or a wedding among their class, though their employers lose thousands of dollars by the delay. One is astonished at the number of negroes seen in Clenfuegos and throughout Santa Clara province—until he reflects that each of the great estates used to employ two or three thousand of them, and that there are chirty estates

employ two or three thousand of them, and that there are thirty estates within a day's ride of Clenfuegos. They

and that there are thirty estates within a day's ride of Clenfuegos. They went en masse into the Cuban army, and by the disbandment of that body are again let loose upon the community. Seeing black faces at every turn, on finds no difficulty in believing the oftrepeated statement that more than half the population of new Cuba is descended from the Africans. They are mostly uneducated, and of course unfitted for any higher position in life than working in the cane fields, or bush-whacking in the rag-tag army. Yet even now many of them are growling ominously and threatening dire vengeance on Americans because they are not given government positions under the new régime. They say: "We did the fighting and now we want to share in the benefits of independence."

pendence."
FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

MISDIRECTED GENIUS.

Newark, N. J., Man's Scheme for

Cheapening Electric Light. Many of the customers of the local electric lighting company in Newark

N. J., are now in a position to appreci

electric lighting company in Newark, N. J., are now in a position to appreciate the feelings of the man who had just trained his cow to live on one straw a day when it died. A hustling "electrician" went among the patrons of the electric lighting company offering to attach to their electric neters an electric light regulator of his invention, which, he claimed, would cut down their electric light bills at least one-half. His terms were that he would not ask for a cent in payment until the customer was thoroghly satisfied. The new arrangement worked splendidly, so far as the reduction of current charged for went, and the monthly central station bills were only half as much as they formerly were. One customer, relating his experience, said: "I don't know a thing about electricity, but I know when my lighting bills are half as much as they used to be; and as I wasn't kicking about them, even at the start, I put in a lot more lamps; sort o' blew myself out on lights, as it were. I told some of my friends, and they got the 'regulator' agent to put in his device, and everything worked all right-until one day an electric-light inspector looked in and told me that my meter was 'plugged in.' This was exactly what had been done. The wonderful new invention consisted in running a shunt around the meter, so that only half the current passed through it. The lighting company have had the 'inventor' locked up, and promise to do their best to see that his genius meets with a fitting reward."

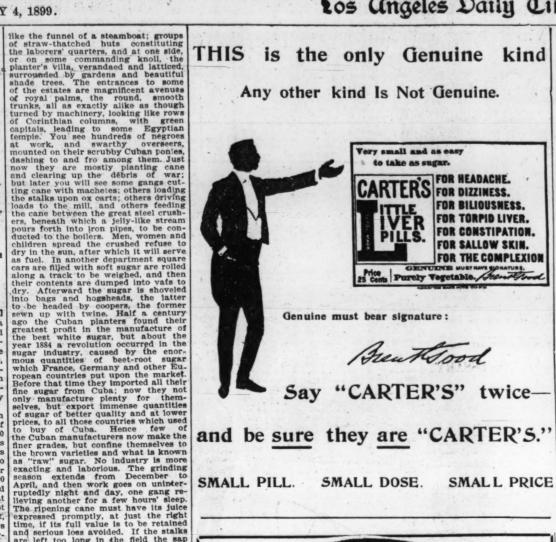
FOR colds, Woollacott's Bourbon, \$1 quart

FOR HOT AIR FURNACES Browne, the Furnace Man, 123 E.

which cane is brought to the mills in cars.

Not far behind the Hormiguero in size and value is La Constancia, a fine estate, under conservative English metals and the constancia of the consta

THIS is the only Genuine kind Any other kind Is Not Genuine.



and be sure they are "CARTER'S."

SMALL PRICE SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE.

Bright's Disease

Or c'renic inflammation of the kink yo is a very common aliment. Numbers of our best citizens have succumbed to its effect, even though under the most killful medical treatment. Like all chronic diseases, the symptoms come on insidiously. If proper treatment is obtained in the earlier stages, Bright's Disease may be cured. HUDYAN will cure it if taken in time. HUDYAN will relieve you of all the symptoms. Do not delay too long. Don't wait until your case becomes incurable. You will then throw your meney away on doctors and medicines. Begin the use of HULYAN now while you may be cured.

The Early Symptoms Are 1—Shronic Sick or Nauseous Headache-HUDYAN taken as directed will relieve the headache instantly.

2-3-Puffiness of the Skin Under the Eyes.
Due to a collection of fluid—in other words,
dropsy. HUDYAN will cause the extra
amount of fluid to be taken up by the blood
and be eliminated by the kidneys. 4-5-Pale, Doughy Complexion—Due to the imperfect circulation of the blood, HUDYAN will restore the circulation to its normal condition and cause the cheeks to become red and rosy.

6-Weakness of the Heart-One of the first symptoms and the obt that eventually causes death. HUDYAN will streagthen the nerves and muscles of the heart and make it strong and regular in its beating. 7-8—Weakness and Pain in the Regions of the Kidneys—HUDYAN will cause the kidneys to perform their functions properly thereby relieving the pain and weakness. Get HUDYAN at once and take it

regularly. Full and explicit directions go with each package. HUD-YAN is sold by all druggists for 50c per package, or 6 packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY CO., Los Angeles, or San Francisco. Remember that you can call and consult the HUDYAN DOC-TORS free. Call and see them. If you cannot call, write to the doctors

and tell them all about your case and they will advise you. The advise will be given free. Address

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HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, No. 316 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cor. Stockton and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.





No matter what doctors call your trouble, it is there because some organ is weaknature needs help. Give it to her and there need not be a pain nor any sign of weakness in your body. Reason this out. A littl, thinking on this line may save youlots of money in doctor bills. You want new strength in your nerves. not drugs in your stomach. My Dr. Sanden Electric Belt does the work.

Electricity, That is the great vital makes men feel bright, youthful and ambitious. I give it to you from my Electric Belt, which is worn while you sleep, and fills your system with its invigorating power. You wake up refreshed, and with confidence and courage. You feel like a

man and you are.

Read My Book, "Three Classes of tells how strength is restored, and gives hundreds of letters from men who have been cured. I will send it, closely sealed, free, upon request. Call and see it if you can. Congulation free, or write to

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, Los Angeles, Cal. 204 S. Broadway, cor. Second.

OFFICE HOURS-8 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1. NOT SOLD IN DRUG STORES.

The New Brew



long been demanded but never previously attained. It is superior in every way to the best English Porter, Stout and 'alf and 'alf: being mellow, refreshing and palatable. The only perfect Porter of American make. Try a bottle of the new brew. Sold at all buffets.

Made only by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N, St. Louis, U. S. A. Brewers of the Famous Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser Standard, Pale Lager and Anheuser-Busch Dark.



"As a newspaper correspondent I often make long journeys," writes a gentleman whose home is in Eimira, N. Y., "and not infrequently my wife accompanies me. Long days of riding on trains tend to aggravate her natural trouble with her bowels, which are slow-acting. We have but recently completed a trip of over eighteen thousand miles, occupying four months' time; and a Ripans Table, taken at breakfastime, has been the means of making the tour an enjoyable one. This statement of facts may not be a "good one," but the results obtained by the Tabules were good, and they now have a permanent place in our household."

style packet containing TEN RIPARS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some as -FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen cont cartons (19 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPARS CHIVAGAL No. 48 SCHOOL Street, Now York-or as imple carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

There is no Need of Paying High Prices

FOR Fine Dental Work. Our modern methods enable us to do the very dental work of all kinds without pair without a particle of pain by Dr. Schiffman. His method certainly robs the dental chair of all its horrors. C. J. McCORD,

I have just had nine roots taken out by the Schiffman Method; they were extracted without the slightest

Flexible Rubber Dental Plates Have many advantages over the old, thick. cumbersome, ordinary rubber plates, and

EXTRACTING FREE — When best plates are ordered. ALL our work is guaranteed to be the very work is guaranteed to be the very best. None better can be had anywhere, no matter how much you painless, CHARLES T. HEALEY.

Consultation and examination free. Lady attendant for ladies and children. Open evenings and Sunday 4-noons.

On account of some unfortunate experience I had in the extraction of my teeth I became a great coward in this respect. Dr. Schiffman extracted one of my very refractory teeth without causing me one particle of pain. D. K. TRASK, Attorney, Fulton Block. Attorney, Fulton Block. It is with pleasure that I state that

I have had several teeth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he killed and tracted the nerve and the mouth. Particles of food and small extracted the nerve and filled the nest one stronger than the will root of one of my teeth, and put on last longer are stronger than the stronger than a porcelain crown which cannot be being flexible. Dr. Schiffman's own process and made ONLY by us. A perfect it guarted in every case of plate work.

| Schiffman's own process and made of the process and made ONLY by us. A perfect it guarted in every case of plate work.

A son of Governor McCord of Arizona says: It affords me pleasure to add my name to the list of fortunate

ones who have had teeth extracted

pain, and I heartily recommend it to all.

D. C. MORRISON,
Judge Police Court.

Yuma, A. T.

Fulton Block, 207 New High St.

SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., 107 N. Spring St.

Either write or call on Mr. Miller and let him tell you himself what San Curo has done for him.

The Wonderful Rheumatic Cure.



San Curo, the new rheumatic cure, is making wonderful cures. We take the liberty of publishing a letter from a well known citizen and popular grand army

San Curo Medical Co. 325 West Fourth Street. Los Angeles; Gentlemen:—I had suffered wit rheumatism for ten years. I suffered so I could not sleep nights. One of my legs was drawn of of shape and was so painful that I suffered with every step I took. I practically lost the use one of my arms for several years. I tried all kinds of remedies, hot spiries, etc. but got no riled. I heard of your new remedy, San Curo, and thought I would try it. After the first few day I began to feel better. The cords of my legs and arm began to relax after I had taken it about week, and with the aid of your Cala Cactus Liniment I gradually gained the use of my arm at leg, and today I am sound and well, without an ache or pain. I pronounce San Curo the greate discovery of the age.

LEWIS H. MILLER: 127 East Third Street.

Q. M. Bartlett Logan Post, G. A. R., No.

If your druggist has not San Curo for sale it is because he is not acquainted with it. Do not let the price, \$1.00 per bottle, prevent you from giving "San Curo" a fair trial. It is the cheapest rheumatic cure in the world because it never falls to work a speedy and permanent cure. "San Curo" is a purely vegetable compound, and the ingredients being expensive we are compelled to charge \$1.00 for a 5-oz. bottle. It is composed of eight different fluid extracts.



CONSUMPTION CURED by the WHITMAN METHOD.

Best Bicycle For \$30...

> Ever sold in Los Angeles. Choice of Morgan & Wright, Vim or Chase tires. Choice of saddles, including the Christy, Wheeler and Garford. These wheels are fully guaranteed and are bargains at \$30. Call and see them.

COMET CYCLERY.

434 S. Broadway. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



Dr. Wong Cures hundreds of people by his Vege-table Compound. He eliminates all the pol-

son from the system. He has cured many a hopeless case, and he can cure you. Seventeen years in city. PULSE DIAGNOSIS

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WE GIVE Written Guarantee

PRICES: Rubber Plate Bone Filling Silver Filling.....

Teeth Extracted 25 Cents: New York Dental Parlors, 3211 S. Spring St.

For Comfort and Security Wear

Featherweight Truss

ARTHUR S. HILL, Truss and Surgical Instruments, 319 S. SPRING ST.

PARMELEE'S

Great China stock offers big bargains in The Retiring from Business Sale 232-234 South Spring Street

DR.PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

manufacturers of
Stuart's Dyspepsia
Tablets. Every form
of Scomach weakness

Bunyadi János NATURAL APERIENTWATER

IT IS THE BEST. Be sure you get the genuine

E BRUN'S This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary of the Genito



New Shoes in all the Latest Styles at the lowest price. Hamilton & Baker, 239 S. Spring St.





Edward M. Boggs CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,



tion, dressed as a jockey, in yellow, rode his pony in the fioral exhibits. J. W. A. Off drove a black pony to a cart, and Horace M. Dobbins won a second prize in his brougham, which was decorated with plumes and smilax. N. S. Sterry, attired in a red hunting suit, rode a black horse and also captured second prize in his class.

Directly preceding the floral class exhibit in the evening there was an exhibit in second Fittliwake, b.m., 14, 9 years, and Santa Clara, b.m., 7 years, G. L. while the properties of the sterner sex contented themselves who stuck to plush and furs looked all there was an exhibit in the evening there are the provided that the exhibit of the sterner sex contented themselves who stuck to plush and furst to plush and the exhibit of the exhibit of the exhibit of the exhibit of the exhip that the exhibit of the exhibit of the e





cial and floral classes:

Class 21—Horses shown in single harness to delivery wagons, as used for local deliveries: Prince, gr.g., 17, seven years, Frank H. Powell, Los Angeles, first; Johnnie, b.g., 15.2, seven years, A. Hamburger & Sons, Los Angeles, second; Prince Jack, ch.g., 17, six years, C. C. Desmond, Los Angeles, third; Charley, bl.g., 15, seven years, Ared Barman & Bro., Los Angeles, highly commended.

Barman & Bro., Los Angeles, highly commended.

Class 68—Pony sporting tandems, leader a hunter, shown first as a tandem in harness, before an appropriate vehicle, the leader then shown in the regular jumps, driven and ridden by the same man: Featherstitch, 14.1, ch.g., and Roasalle, 14.1, gr.m., W. S. Hobart, San Mateo, Richard M. Tobin, driver, second: Kittiwake and Santa Clara, G. L. Waring, Arlington Place, Riverside, S. W. Stillwell, driver, third. (Tandems not being up to standard, no first prize was awarded.)

Class 43—Ponles, other than Shetlands, not exceeding 14 hands, 1 inch high, three years old or over, shown in harness to appropriate vehicle: Spot, W. S. Hobart, San Mateo, first; Lightfoot, same owner, second; Kittiwake, 14, nine years, G. L. Waring, Riverside, third; Ned. b.s., 12.24, four years, Willie Hook, Jr., Los Angeles, highly commended.

Class 26 A—Pacific Coast-bred horses, 14 heade 2 inches and appropriate vehicles.

mended.
Class 26 A—Pacific Coast-bred horses,
4 hands 2 inches, and not exceeding
5 hands 2 inches, shown in harness to
uppropriate twb or four-wheeled venicles: All Baba, b.g., 15.2. 4 years,
fohn Parrott, San Mateo, first; Paquita,
b.m., 15.1½, 5 years, same owner, second.

ond.

Class 44—Pairs of Shetland ponies, shown in harness to appropriate vehicles: Nip and Tuck, each plebald g. each 44 inches, and 6 years and 7 years, respectively, Mrs. John R. Taylor, Los Angeles, first; Castor and Pollux, both piebald s., each 45—inches, 9 years and 10 years, respectively. J. C. Hardman, Riverside, second: Black Beauty and San Juan, both bk.s., 45 inches and 44 anches and 5 years and 12 years, respectively in the cold weather made a perceptible reduction in the number of the cold weather made a perceptible reduction in the col

C. W. Lehman, Los Angeles, first. (Single entry.)
Class 48—Ladies' saddle horses, not under 14 hands 3 inches, 3 years old or over: Tommy Tompkins. W. S. Hobart, San Mateo, first; Maggie, b.m., 15.2, 8 years., F. A. Hamsch, Montecito, second; Match Box, br.g., 14.3, 7 years., R. Barrett, Fithian, third; Straggler, ch.g., 15.1, 6 years, same owner, highly commended.
Class 35 A—Tandem teams, owned in

mended.
Class 35 A—Tandem teams, owned in Southern California, shown in harness to appropriate vehicles, by amateur drivers: Prince, bk.g., 5 years and Saccharine, sr.g., 16, 7 years, W. S. Newhall, Los Angeles second. No first given

L. V. Harkness, Pasadena, first (single entry.)
Class 41—Pony four-in-hand teams under 14 hands, shown before appropriate vehicles: Spot. Lightfoot. Dip and Sparkle, W. S. Hobart San Mateo, first (single entry.)

The evening programme closed with an exhibition of tandem driving through obstacles. Two tandems, each driven by two men, contested for a prize of \$10. Joe Dyer and William Rayner drove Peacock and Paragon, while Harry J. Webbz and E. J. Ballard dreve Monarch and Seldl. The prize was divided between the former two, their exhibitions being equal in point of merit. All of the horses in the contest are the property of Walter S. Hobart. During the latter part of the contest are the property of Walter S. Hobart. During the latter part of the contest Dyer was thrown from his seat by a sudden lurch of his leader, but he regained his equilibrium without losing the lines.

One of the finest driving performances of the day was that given by Sidney Silvell of Santa Barbara. Mr. Stilwell is a thorough horseman, and his performance was above the usual standard.

Following is a list of the prize winners in the regular classes exhibited yesterday, together with their owners and descriptions, not including the special and floral classes:

Class 21—Horses shown in single harness to delivery wagons, as used for local deliveries: Prince, gr.g., 17, seven years, Frank H. Powell, Los Angeles, second than the property wagons, as used for local deliveries: Prince, gr.g., 17, seven years, Frank H. Powell, Los Angeles, second than the property wagons, as used for local delivery wagons, as used for local deliveries: Prince, gr.g., 17, seven years, Frank H. Powell, Los Angeles, second the property and the dark of the property developed the property and best and property developed the property developed the property developed the property and the property developed the property developed the property developed the property developed the property develope

around the ring and told how many silver dollars were pounded up to make his bridle and martingales, and then came the pony four-in-hand, but the genial young owner was on a bed of pain and suffering. The crowd cheered the pretty ponies and the dainty little drag, and when they went off a very clever exhibition was given by D. F. Donegan, the well-known street contractor, with his pyramid team, who did some very able driving through obstacles, but he stayed too long, and his team got tired, and began to upset the posts instead of clearing them.

Two of Mr. Hobart's horses—old Merry Boy, as old as a man, and Huntress, were given a shy at the high-jumping business. The mare did not evidently relish the game, but the old bay gelding was in his glory. Merry Boy shows marks of advancing years, and does not look as glossy as some of his younger stable mates, but the strong-willed old chap carries his Roman head as erect as the best of them. And while Huntress invariably cropped the 7½-foot jump, the resolute old bay horse cleared them like a fluttering pigeon, and the whole house, thoroughly good-natured over the novelty of the thing, literally rose to its feet to applaud him. A display of tandem driving through obstacles concluded the evening's amusement.

SOCIETY IN THE BOXES.

The Four Hundred Were Out in Full

In spite of the cold weather yesterday afternoon and evening, society was out in full force at the horse show. The gayly-decorated boxes were filled, and, n fact, the second day's attendance was larger than the first. All smart set seem to be of one min All the that the managers guessed just right when they decided to have a horse show in Southern California. So with full confidence in those who have the matter in hand, there has been no hang-ing back. This is the one occasion on which, while having a novel time, so-

ing back. This is the one occasion on which, while having a novel time, society can also add to the attractiveness of the scene. Pleasure is added to the affair between exhibits by delightful music, furnished by the Santa Catalina Marine Band.

Following is a list of the box-holders and their guests yesterday afternoon and evening:

M. E. Wooster, secretary of the association, occupied a box, which was handsomely decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Wooster had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vail, Mrs. Hugh Vail, Dr. William Le Moyne Wills, Miss Wills, Messrs. Herbert Gregg, Andrews and N. W. Myrick.

The president's box was occupied yesterday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sibley Severance, the Misses Severance.

Miss Helen Nevin, Miss Grace Mellus, Miss Katherine Melius, Miss Seymour and Master Tommy Osborne. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Severance had as their guests Bishop and Mrs. Johnson, Reginald Johnson, Miss Hortense Childs and the Misses Severance.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Scott gave a box party yesterday afternoon to Mrs. J. M. Elliot, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. McCwm. Miss Salie Scott and Miss Fannie Elliott. In the evening the box was occupied by Maj. and Mrs. Henry T. Lee and family.

As occupied by Maj. and Mrs. Henry

Lee and family.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. King enterained Mr. and Mrs. George Durbrow,
fiss Woiters, Mrs. Rufus H. Herron,
fiss Edith Herron, Miss Gertrude
fing, Miss Ryan and J. William Woiers. They gave box parties in the
fiternoon and evening.

The Boston Globe Says it Make

THE MIDWINTER TIMES.

Shiverers There Kick Themselves. [Boston Globe:] While winter is browing slush and snowballs at the dwellers here in the East it seems like rubbing it in a bit for the Los Angeles Times to mail its midwinter number to Boston, for it contains that calculated to make shiverers in this part of the world kick themselves. This particular number of that enterprising journal bears date of January 1. With it came a pictorial magazine with covers warm enough to melt ice. This contains 28 pages and is the usual Sunday offering pages and is the usual Sunday offering of The Times to its readers. On the ters. They gave box parties in the afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forman's winter sitting on the lofty Siera

Charles Silent to Mrs S E Posey, option to purchase part see 1, 2 S 14, \$10,000.

J F Jenkins and Annie J Jenkins to Hanford L Gordon, lots 35 and 37, extension of Nob Hill tract, \$4500.

Peter Peterson to Mrs E Wood Davis, part lots 2 and 4, block E, Moore & Kelleher's subdivision, \$300.

Fredonia Elizabeth Haggin and Edward T. Fredonia Elizabeth Haggin and Edward T. subdivision, \$500.

Fredonia Elizabeth Haggin and Edward T Haggin to W C Richards, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 17 to 20, McKee & Lindsay's subdivision, \$1000.



SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

Miss Forman, Miss Ward and Mrs. Schallert.

The box purchased by John Off was occupied yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Off. Miss Julia Off, Mrs. M. J. Lock and Georgie Off.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hellman gave a box party in the afternoon and evening and their guests included: Mr. and Mrs. James Hellman, Mrs. Milner, Schneff, Sunderland, Kingsbaker, Harris, Miss Hellman; Messrs. M. M. Hellman, Irving Hellman

J. J. Fay's box was occupied yesterday afternoon and evening by Miss. Anna Fay, Miss Christy of Chicago, Miss Feldher of Jackson, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Bonsall, Mrs. J. J. Fay and Mr. and Mrs. Bonsall, Mrs. J. J. Fay and Mr. and Mrs. Modini-Wood, Miss Wolfskill, Miss Wolfskill, Miss L. C. Goodwin and Mrs. Charles Guyer occupied the box with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Francis.

Those who shared Mr. and Mrs. Yan Nuys's box yesterday afternoon and evening were Miss Annis Van Nuys, Maj. and Mrs. Klokke, Miss Klokke, Miss Laura Hubbell, Miss May McClelan, Messrs. Ned Hoyt of Iowa, Philo Lindley and Venton Van Nuys.

The Wilshire box was occupied by H. G. Wilshire. Miss Norah Wilshire and Mr. Burnett.

M. A. Hamburger's box was occupied

Mr. Burnett.

M. A. Hamburger's box was occupied by Mrs. R. E. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Sweet, Misses Schwarz, Freda Hellman, Belle Hamburger, Evelyn Hamburger, Mr. and Mrs. Ferd K. Rule entertained Misses Mercedes de Luna, Victoria Carson, Lucy Carson, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Mrs. Herron, Irwin Herron, Ray Rule and Gerald Rule.

A party that was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Clark included Mrs. Richard Mercer, Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, Misses Lucy Clark, Mary Clark, Louise Burke, Patti Woodard of Chicago.

Louise Burke, Patti Woodard of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Cline had as their guests Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Mrs. Thomas Gable, Dr. and Mrs. Mac-Gowan, Mrs. M. A. Briggs, Mrs. Victoria Herrell, Alice Cline, Thomas and Lewis Bable and William Gibbon.

The box purchased by Judge and Mrs. C. N. Sterry was occupied by Mrs. Robert Fenyes of Pasadena, Misses Muse of Pasadena, Bennett, Sterry, Perley, Ruth Sterry, Norman Sterry.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hubbard of Redlands, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Roberts of San Francisco and E. H. Spoon of Redlands occupied a box in the afternoon and evening.

and evening.

Mrs. Irving R. Smith and daughter,
Miss Gladys Smith, and Miss Myrtle
Gallighar were among box occupants
in the afternoon.

G. W. Luce and J. A. Muir purchased a box together, and had as
their bests Miss Augusta Heinzemann.

Miss Ella Heinzemann, Mrs. Murrieta, Miss Mita Murrieta and John C. Muir. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Posey enter-tained Mrs. M. M. Richmond, Mrs. J. W. Dentson, Mrs. S. E. Posey, Oliver Posey, John Posey and L. G. Foster. Mrs. John E. Plater, Mrs. Wilbur Parker, Mrs. O. W. Childs, Mrs. Earl, Miss Waddilove and Dr. Bryant oc-cupied a box in the afternoon and even-

cupied a box in the afternoon and evening.

Count and Mrs. Jaro von Schmidt included in their party Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Morehouse, Miss Vera Morehouse, Mrs. Ev. R. Hull, all of Pasadena; Mrs. C. B. Hahn, Mrs. Dan McFarland and Miss Louise McFarland.

The box purchased by Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Thom was occupied by Miss Jette Thom, Miss Clark, Miss Mason, Messrs, Sam Haskins, W. W. Stephens and H. S. Van Dyke.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hinman's guests for the day were Mr. and Mrs. William M. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Wilt Norris, Mrs. Otheman Stevens, Mrs. Crouch.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bard, the

Mrs. Otherman Stevens, Mrs. Crouch.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bard, the
Misses Bard, Mrs. Zellar and Master
Bard occupied a box in the afternoon.
H. M. Dobbins of Pasadena entertained Pasadena friends in the after-

tained Pasadena friends in the afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. McNabb and Miss McNabb gave a box party in the afternoon and evening.

Miss Lottie Green, daughter of Col. and Mrs. G. G. Green of Hotel Green, Pasadena, occupied a box with Miss Waldby, Mrs. Thompson and Miss Briggs, all of Hotel Green.

Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Variel, Misses Florence Variel and Bacon occupied a box in the afternoon. The Haas box was filled with guests, including Misses Ruth Haas, Leach, Nellie Densicher, Hessalmann and Herbert Baruch.

Mr. and Mrs. Tobin, J. A. Donohue and John Perrott of San Francisco were among box-holders in the afternoon.

were among box-noters in the afternoon.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith of Pasadena, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wyatt occupled a box in the evening.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Solano, Mr. and
Mrs. Walter J. Barlow and Miss Patterson occupied a box in the evening.
Many other boxes were occupied by
members of the 400, who have shown
by their regular attendance that the
first horse show of Southern California is appreciated.

Horse and Buggy Stolen.

A telephone message received at the County Jall after 1 o'clock this morn-ing, reported a horse and buggy stolen at Fullerton last night. The rig belongs to O. Johnson. The thief was supposed to be headed for Los Angeles. It is an open buggy, formerly as top buggy, and the horse is described as a knock-kneed bay with a hole in his forehead.

looking down on Los Angeles,, "man-tled in gold and robed in light." Fol-lowing are articles on the early history of Soutern California, the growth of that part of the State, the climate, soil, mineral wealth and dozens of other in-teresting themes.

A Northern View of It.

[Colusa Sun:] The worth of a live sewspaper to a locality it well exemplinewspaper to a locality it well exemplified in the Midwinter Number of the Los Angeles Times. Everything is touched upon and presented to the understanding in a way that will best commend it. Nothing possible has escaped this great advertising medium. That section of the State, as fine as it is, has by no means the natural advantages which lie north of the Tehachepi. Yet, that part of the State has been painedd in all its rosy colorings to the dwellers of the bilizzard lands of the East and having the word "south" for a prefix, has made surprising strides along the road to progress. We have water, land and climate superior to even the Eden of the south, but they are unknown to capital because our vast acres are in the hands of the few and are planted to wheat. The Times is doing a magnificent work for its home.

"Brimful of Information." [Lebanon (Ill.,) Journal:] The Jour nal acknowledges the receipt of a copy nal acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the Midwinter Number of the Los Angeles Times, containing 94 pages. It is brimful of information relating to Southern California, and is withal handsomely illustrated it is a spiendid example of journalistic enterprise, and conclusively proves that the Times is a great newspaper. is a great newspaper

"An Excellent Write-up." [Northfield (S. D.,) Journal:] The January 1 (Midwinter Number,) issue of the Los Angeles Times comes to our exchange table. It is a paper of 118 pages, with lithographed covers and contains an excellent write-up of Los Angeles and vicinity, illustrated with artistically grouped half-tones.

"A Magnificent Specimen." [Waterloo (Ind..) Dawn:] This office has received a copy of the Midwinter Number of the Los Angeles Times, which, to say the least, is a magnificent specimen of the newspaper-making art. To the average reader it may not be quite clear why so many pages of reading matter and photograph half-tones should be put together and sent out, but when one looks carefully into the contents, it is found that some one more enterprising and energetic than his neighbors has had the happy conceit to write about the most important features in and around the city of sunlight, fruit and flowers. Thirty-two pages are given to a complete write-up of the vicinity in which several of Waterloo's citizens are sojourning this winter. [Waterloo (Ind..) Dawn:] This office this winter.

"Should Send for a Copy." [Lapel (Ind.,) Clarion:] Last week we received the Midwinter Number of the Los Angeles Times, which contained 118 pages, with a description of Los Angeles. Cal., and a further graphic description of the five southern counties, which are the banner counties of the State. The cover page is printed in colors giving a nice birds-eye view of their beautiful harbor. All persons wishing to know more about Southern California should send for a copy of this handsome paper.

"A Mine of Information."

Ephrata (Pa.,) Review:] The Los Angeles (Cal.,) Times of January 1, 1899, appears in newspaper octavo form, 118 pages, with a lithographed cover, the pages being filled with reproductions of industrial scenes common to Southern California. The edition is a mine of information, which is indeed valuable.

"Biggest and Most Gorgeous." Inggest and Most Gorgeous."

[Oxford County (Me.,) Advertiser:]

The biggest and most gorgeous NewYear's edition of any paper which has
come to our sanctum is the Los Angeles (Cal.) Times. Southern California
ought to grow, with a paper like the
Times to boom it

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1899.
Harold Kenworthy and Cara Kenworthy to James A Frame, lots 7 and 8, block 7, subdivision of Garvey ranch, \$2000.
Harrison L Rice to Charles Christman, lot 111. West End Terrace tract, \$1000.
Catherine L Whiteman to Lon H Mitchel, lot 8, block B, J H Bryan's Figueroa-street subdivision, \$3000.
B E Ninde to C A Landreth, part lot 3, Gunn & Hazzard's plat of Cullen tract, \$50.
C R Dixon ad Julia Dixon to same, part lot 3, same tract, \$10.
Sarah C Burkin and T K Burkin to C A Landreth, part lot 3, same tract, \$800.
C W Wyche and Minnie Wyche to California Cycleway Company, part lot 12, block A, A A Burrowa's subdivision, \$1.
Emily P Webb to William Tenhaeff., lot 9, Williams tract, \$4000.
Estate of Friedrich Edward Keffel, deceased, order confirming sale to Johanna Agnes Keffel, undivided one-half interest in part lots 5 and 6, block 19, Hancock's survey: also mortgage (538-204;) to Daniel Meyer, personal property. No 24°.
Mrs Sara E Posey to Charles Silent, part sec 1, 2 S 14, \$13,500.
Charles Silent, Mary C Silent, W A Jenkins and V A Humphrey, trustees, and Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California to Mrs S E Posey, lots 4 and 5, Chester Place, \$15,500.

J Brandt, lot 36, O T Bassett's subdivision, \$3800.
Raymond Improvement Company to Mrs Julia M Walton and Maria S French, lot 5, block 17, Raymond Improvement Company's tract, \$1.
Same to same, same, \$825.
Same to Joshua R Swain, lots 1, 2 and 3, block 7, division 1, same tract, \$450.
Same to same, lot 6, block 7; lot 8, block 11, division 1, same tract, \$1700.
John F Mendenhall, administrator of estate of Virgil M Chaplin, deceased, to Blijah Cash, lot 2, block 7, Marathon tract, \$77.
W E Hubbard to John S Sampson, Jr, lots 1, 2 and part 2, block 8, same tract, \$10.
Rosedale Cemetery Association to Mrs Cornellus A Logan, lot 48, section M. Rosedale Cemetery, \$400.
Same to same, agreement to care for said to same, agreement to care for said

lot, \$100.

George W Stimson and Jennie W Stimson to George W Burleigh, part lots 19, 20 and 21, Victoria tract, \$1.

George W Burleigh and Maggie E Burleigh to George W Stimson, same, \$1.

Oliver Youngs, trustee, to Patrick Hughes, part block 196, Pomona tract, \$2,50.

James J Watson and Francisca F Watson

A C Bowlin and Etta Bowlin to Christian subdivision of lot 7, block 38, Hancock's sur-J Brandt, lot 36, O T Bassett's subdivision, vey, gift.

subdivision of lot 7, block 38, Hancock's survey, gift,
Wilbur P Rice and Mary A Rice to John
Rogers, lots 32, 33 and 34, block 107, Long
Beach, \$1700.

Mary T Ellis and Charles J Ellis to George
W King and J Downey Harvey, part lots 26
and 29, 38 James Park, 45.
Henry Fr Weber and Friederike Weber to
Ferdinand Heim, lot & of subdivision of part
of estate of Ynuario Avila, deceased, \$5.
John D Shellhamer and Lucila W Shellhamer to Title Insurance and Trust Company,
trustee for State Mutual Building and Loan
Association, trust deed, fot 1, block 3, H M
Ames's first subdivision, Vernon, \$600.
Adam H Schurmer and Rosa K Schurmer,
formerly Rosa K Patterson, to Bennett W
Strong, lot 13, Safford's subdivision of Bradbury block, \$1000.

Horace Anthony to Mrs Jessie Hurlbut, lot
3, block 8, George Dalton, Sr, tract, \$325.
Mary Dirkson to D A Watson, lot 17, block
7, Woolen Millstract, \$225.
H P Epperson and Artemecla Epperson to
Amelie Blanc, part lots 3, block 79, Clearwater, \$1.
W S Miller and Mary E Miller to Standard

to George Rheinschild, lot 16, block 12, Brooklyn tract, \$20.

James J Watson and Francisca F Watson to same, lot 1, block 8, Brooklyn tract, \$5.
Edward E Eldridge and Oria A Eldridge to Cornelius Groot and Emily D Groot, part Rancho La Bailona, \$500.
Cornelius Groot and Emily D Groot to Oria A Eldridge, same, \$500.
Samuel George Dunkerley to Emily Dunkerley, lot 25, block 3, Bentley & Crippen's Reile Bruce to Etta W Perkins, lot 8, block 41, Highland Park tract, \$300.

Belle Bruce to Etta W Perkins, lot 8, block 41, Highland Park tract, \$300.
George Tavener and Mary E Tavener to E J Fleming, undivided one-third of part sec 10, 1,8 8, 45.

1 S. 3, 45.
Nettle Hanbury and J D Hanbury to Los Angeles National Bank, assignment of trust deed (1171-132).
John S Sampson, Jr, and Jennie A Sampson to Apollonie Barbon, lots 1, 2 and part 3, block 8, Marathon tract. 510.
J G Howland and Dora I Howland to D R Rozell, part sec 31, 2 S 13, \$1000.
George W Stimson and Jennie W Stimson to Mrs Mary E Alles, part lots 19, 20 and 21, Victoria tract, \$6000.
Katte V Washburn and Thomas Washburn to O T Johnson, part lots 3 and 9, Stanfordavenue tract, \$1000.
Charles Raphael and Bertha Raphael to

\$2000.

Rosedale Cemetery Association to Ida Has-kin, lots 1 and 6, section 1, Rosedale Ceme-tery, \$450.

Total, \$100,579.50.

Honors for the Wrong Body. [Vienna Correspondence Chicago Rec ord:] A queer telegraphic correspondence was carried on recently between the capitals of Saxony, Bohemia and Russia. Somebody of other in Ddesden had a maiden aunt who was taken sick and died in a hospital at Prague while on her way to Vienna. The nephew was notified and he telegraphed to the Prague hospital authorities to send the body to Dresden for entombeht in the family valut. When the coffin on its arrival was opened it was found to contain not the body of the aunt, but that of a uniformed and bedizened Russian general. Immediately the nephew wired to Prague:

"No dead aunt, but Russian general. Where dead aunt?"

From Prague came the reply:
"If dead aunt not arrived, then Petersburg."

The next felegram went to the railthe capitals of Saxony, Bohemia and

Petersburg.
The next telegram went to the railway authorities at St. Petersburg and
read:
"What do with dead Russian general?

"Where is dead aunt"

And fre?m St. Petersburg was received the characteristic reply:
"Bury general in all silence. Aunt just buried here with highest military

Schillings Best

English Breakfast Ideal Blend

lea

Society Women

and, in fact, nearly all women who undergo a nervous strain, are compelled to regretfully watch the growing pallor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty and that good health gives to the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves - these are the secret of health and beauty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable, to the mother they are a necessity, to the woman approaching fifty they are the best remedy that science has devised for this crisis of her life.

Mrs. Jacob Weaver, of Bushnell, Ill., is fifty-six year-sold. She says:
"I suffered for five or six years with the trouble that comes to awomen at this time of life. I was much weakened, was unable muchtof the time at do my own work, and suffered beyond my power to describe. I was downhearted and melancholy. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Then I made up my mind to try Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought the first box in March, 1897, and was benefited from the start. A box and a half cured me completely, and I am now rugged and strong.—Bushnell Ill. Record."

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution. DR WILLIAMS



sure that the full name is on the package. For sale at all druggists, or sent postpaid by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Price Fifty cents per box.



Elegant Doulton Ware At a Heavy Discount From Former Prices.

You know what it means when WE advertise a DISCOUNT SALE, It will pay you to look into this matter.

H. F. Vollmer & Co. Direct Importers, 116 5. Spring St.

Marvels of New Invention.

New and Unusual Industries.

SUNDAY TIMES

FOR FEBRUARY 5, 1899

Read the Magazine Section. Tales of Travel and Adventure, Wit and Wisdom of the World.

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VIEWS OF A PROMINENT FILIPINO

Ramon Reyes Lala outlines the American attitude regarding the islands; by Ramon Reyes Lala. 0 0

NAVAL MANEUVERS IN THE WEST INDIES. Admiral Cervera will again be chased to his lair; by R. G. Skerrett.

BEECHER'S PULPIT AT THIRTY-NINE.

Newell Dwight Hillis's remarkable success as preacher and orator; by Samuel Merwin.

UP THE PARAGUAY.

Thirteen hundred miles into the heart of South America; by Frank G.

BRAZIL AND ITS INDUSTRIES.

Prosperity has come with education and stability of government; by W. R. Greenwood. DEER FARMING IN WASHINGTON.

A park near the city where the graceful creatures are bred and sheltered; by Julius A. Truesdell.

BOAT THAT WILL ROLL ON THE SEA. Fréderick A. Knapp secures capital to build a big new barrel ship; by

Forrest Crissey HOW SNAKES WALK WITH THEIR RIBS.

A track in the road tells whether a snake is venomous or harmless; by G. R. O'Reilly.

WORLD'S GREATEST PEARL FISHERIES.

Come to us with the Philippines and bring trouble with them; by Michael Gifford White.

ANECDOTES OF FAMOUS PLAYERS.

Great men and women who were identified with Shakespearean roles;

by Edith L. Lane.

A BUTTERNUT VICTORY.

Tale of a political misunderstanding a generation ago; by John Nelson

THE REAL CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW. His unique political record and the curious circumstances of his first speech; by I. D. Marshall.

WOMAN AND HOME.

Bob-tailed Jackets and Beetle Coats-Evanescent popularity of extreme modern styles; by Mary Dean. Millionaire Clothes Sales-Colored wardrobes are disposed of to make room for mourning: by Emily Holt A Pine Woods Publisher-Mrs. Helen Van Vechten Is the only bookmaker in the world; by Delia T. Davis.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

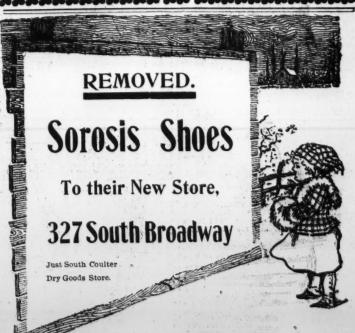
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Swapping Horses-The way Alden Merriman got into trouble trading with other folks' property; by Charles Battell Loomis. Games for the Family; by Mina Smith. Flying Prayers—A woman who tied petitions to the legs of birds. Fishing on Horseback—A California boy who made money catching squids; by C. F. Holder.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES. FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS. The arrival of Bradstreet's for last week ex-plains the comparatively easy feeling in the London money market. For while deposits increased at the Bank of England and the ratio of the gold while deposits increased at the Bank of England and the ratio of the gold reserve rose, that was not alone a sufficient reason for the feeling of confidence which led to some expectation that the discount rate would go down to 3 per cent. To be sure this did not occur. The balance due this country is so immense that any urgent call for payment would change the feeling of ease into one of alarm, and if the demand was strong from this side, a crisis night be produced. But Europe is reducing, if not wiping out the balance standing in favor of this country. This is being done by selling very large blocks of American securities. The bonds being sold are the very best, paying the highest dividends in the market. These are sold because prices for them are high and the sale involves making a profit on their cost price. One steamer arriving in New York had on her between \$5,000,000 and \$5,000,000 worth of such securities. The New York banks are taking these at the high ruling rates in view of the bills of exchange they hold against London.

IMPORTS INCREASING. It is only natural that an increase in the imports of merchandise from Europe should begin to develop. The prospect of passing the Dingley Bill caused so great a volume of goods to be rushed in two years ago that the country has been years ago that the country has been unable to absorb them all up to the present moment. But by this time that glut has been nearly worked through, and things will tend toward a more normal basis. The country, moreover, is now more prosperous and people will indulge in luxuries to a larger degree. At the port of New York for the month of January the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted in value to \$27,020,796, compared with \$25,580,973 in 1898. The increase amounts to nearly \$1,500,000.

IMPORTS FROM GERMANY. For 1898 the value of all imports into the United States from Germany were \$82,350,514, as compared with \$97,237,-088 in 1897. The falling off was almost entirely on sugar.

DUTY ON CURRANTS. The Philadelphia Grocery World states that a concerted action will be made to have the 2 cents per pound duty on Grecian currants removed. Speaking of this effort the Philadelphia paper says:
"But it is being viceorally engaged."

the 2 cents per pound duty on Grecian currants removed. Speaking of this effort the Philadelphia paper says:

"But it is being vigorously opposed by the California raisin interests, who make the untenable plea that Greek currants are a competitor of California raisins, and that their free admission would react against the domestic raisin industry. In support of their argument that the two classes of fruit are separate and distinct, and do not in any sense compete, all of the importers cite the fact that the consumption of Greek currants has been greater under the duty than before it was imposed. If the California arghment that a duty on currants helped their raisins was logical, surely the imposition of such a duty should have decreased the consumption of currants and increased that of California raisins, which has not been the case."

The paper then quotes from a circular of a Pittsburgh firm which it states is the best argument offered on the other side.

If it is the best it is a mighty poor one. For it claims that the imports under the tax are larger than before it was imposed. It is then a good revenue measure, why change it? No one seems to suffer. The circular claims that the "poor" are the greatest consumers of Grecian currants "who use them all the year round." Such people may be poor in compafison with Mr.—Carnegie, but the family which eats Grecian currants all the year round is in no danger of going hungry. The consumption ranges at 15,000 to 20,000 tons a year. At \$40 per ton the duty is worth \$80,.000 a year. Better keep it on and get the money to pay off the war debt and build the canal. The "poor" people of Pittsburgh seem to get all they want "every day in the year" anyway.

STOCKS OF COFFEE. There are all told in the United States 1,350,000

ica, 15: 2-lb. hand, 16; domestic Swiss, 15; imported Swiss, 26@27; Edam, fancy, per doz., 9.00@9.50. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 10½; fancy wrapped, 11; plain wrapped, 10%; light medium, 9; medium, ½; bacon bellies, 9½; Winchester, 9½(10½; 9èr, 9½(10½); selected mild cure, 9%; pienic, 5%; boncless, 9; Winchester, 9½(20½); 49°r, 9½(20½); boncless, 9; Winchester, 9½(20½); 49°r, 9½(20½); clear backs, 6%; English bacon bellies, 9.

DRY SALT PORK — Per lb., clear backs, 6%; English bacon bellies, 9.

DRIED BEEF — Per lb., insides, 11½; outsiles, 10.

PICKLED BEEF — Per bbl., 15.00; rump butts, 15.00.

PICKLED PORK - Fer bbl., Sunderland 14.00. The bar tierces Rex, pure leaf 14.00.

LARD—Per lb., in tierces, Rex. pure leaf.

7%; Ivory compound, 5%; Suetene, 5%; special kettle-rendered leaf land, 7%; Orange brand, 56s, 7; 10s, 7%; 5s, 7%; 3s, 8; Silvet Leaf. 7%; White Label, 7; Orange Blossom, 7.

Pearl (Impound, 5%)

GRAIN AND HAY. GRAIN AND HAY

WHEAT—Per cental, 1.25@1.39 wholesale; millers' quotations, 1.50 for job lots.
BARLEY—Per cental, 1.25 wholesale; millers' quotations, 1.35.
CORN — Per cental, large yellow, 1.05@1.07½; small yellow, 1.05@1.07½; white, nominal: millers' quotations, small yellow, 1.25; large yellow, 1.10.
HAY—Per ton, alfalfa, 17.00@18.00; barley, 21.00@22.00.

FLOUR AND FEEDSTUFFS.

POULTRY AND GAME.

BEANS. BEANS - Per 100 lbs., small white, 2.65; ady Washington, 2.30; pinks, 2.40; Limas

LIVE STOCK.

-Per cwt., 4.00@4.50. E - Per cwt., 3.00@4.00 for prime steers, 2.75@3.00 for cows and helfers. SHEEP-Per bend, wethers, 2.25@3.75; ewes, 2.75@3.25; shearlings, all kinds, 2.50@3.00;

FRESH MEATS. BEEF-Per bbl., 7@7¼. VEAL-Per lb., 7½@8. MUTTON-Per lb., 8@8½; lamb, 9.

DRIED FRUITS, NUZS, RAISINS.

Dilled Fruitts. NUTS. RAISINS.
RAISINS—Londed Lycts per box 1600175;
Ranse. 3½06 per lb.; seedless St.tanas, 5½08.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples, tvaporated, choice to fancy, \$2010. apricots, new, 11½02½; peaches, fancy 10; choice, 9; pears, fancy vaporated, 10011; plums, pitted, choice, 90; 10; prunes, choice, 408; fancy, 9½010, dates, 10; prunes, choice, 408; fancy, 9½010, dates, 10; prunes, choice, 408; fancy, 9½010; dates, 10; prunes, choice, 408; fancy, 9½010; dates, 10; prunes, choice, 408; fancy, 9½010; lates, 10; per shells, 80%; fancy layers, per lb., 10@12; imported Smyrsotshells, \$6091; hardshells, 12½08; almonds, witshells, 10%15; paper-shells, 10%15; hardshells, 10%10; peans, 10%12½; fiberts, 12%10; peans, 10%12½; fiberts, 12%10; peans, 10%10; p

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES. FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES.

LEMONS - Per box, cured, 2.00@2.25; uncured, 1.00@1.25.

ORANGES-Per box, seedlings, 1.00@1.50; new navels, 2.00@2.50.

GRAPE FRUIT-3.00@3.50.

LIMES-Per 100, 1.00.

COCOANUTS-Per dox., 90@1.00.

BANANAS-Per bunch, 2.00@2.25.

STRAWEERRIES-Common, 10@12; fancy, 16@173.

STRAWEERKES-Common, 169172.
PINEAPPLES-Per doz., 5.00@6.00.
APPLES-White, winter pearmain, per box, 1.25; red, 1.25@1.50.
L25; red, 1.25@1.50; belldowers, 1.50; pippins, 1.25@1.50.
PEARS-Winter Nellis, 1.50@1.60.
CRANBERRIES-Per bbl., 9.00.
GUAVA BERRIES-Per crate, 1.75@2.00.
HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

HIDES-Dry and sound, 14 per lb.; culls, 13; ip, 11½; calf, 13½; murrain, 10; bulls, 6½. WOOL -Nominal. TALLOW-Per lb., No. 1. 2%@2%; No. 2, 3

HONEY AND BEESWAX.

AND RESONAL AS A SHARE S

demand, which is yet strong, but in all the miner metals the London market is singu-larly uncertain. Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States, against 33 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 39 last year.

Bradstreet's Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say that a guisting down of speculative interest is noticeable in a number of markets this week, without, however, bringing to light any important impairment of the underlying strength of the general business situation. The outburst of last week in wheat and cotton, in fact, must be regarded as furnishing a vent for outside speculative interest, because these staples did not suddenly gain instrength from causes located in those trades, but the activity was really a result of an overflow of speculation from the stock market. The important price recessions of the week are those noted in wheat and other cereals, except oats. Immediately instrumental in bringing about this reaction might be mentioned the final government estimates by the same authority, and exceeding all but the same authority, and exceeding all bu Bradstreet's Review.

rearr ago, 365 in 1897, 338 in 1896 and 223 in 1895. Canadian failures for the week number 55. Canadian failures for the week number 55. Canadian failures for the week 12 this ceek a year ago, 58 in 1897. 60 in 1896 and 1 in 1895. Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will ay that aithough the stock market has been terive, the volume of transactions has fallen from the high records established in the preceding week. As the close of a month atended by a phenomenal amount of trading and public participation naturally resulted in a large increase of the detail work, which was already almost overtaxing the facilities of the average brokerage establishment, the change was not an unvelcome one. In fact, t was suggested that in view of the facts, the larger interests connected with the market concluded to give will street a badly-tended respite. At the same time, after such that the street of the acceptance of the same time, after such that the street of the same time, after such that the such expectation, after s

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended February 2, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

1	None Vonle		Inc.	Dec.
1	New York		44.8	
1	Boston	156,247,751	25.5	
1	Chicago	121,781,000	47.1	
1	Philadelphia	99,074,781	37.1	
1	St. Louis	29,204,268	6.6	
. 1	Pittsburgh	23,104,997	32.9	
1	Baltimore	24,294,175	37.8	****
1	San Francisco	17.043.444	2.4	****
1	Cincinnati	13,226,350	2.5	
1	Kansas City	11,165,842	7.0	
1	New Orleans	10,140,745		0.8
3	Minneapolis	9,373,073	28.0	
. 1	Detroit	9,373,073 7,530,227		****
; 1			19.9	****
1	Cleveland	9,099,881	29.4	
	Louisville		5.9	
1	Providence	4,515,500	35.5	
1	Milwaukee			5.8
9	St. Paul		15.2	
9	Buffalo		11.5	
1	Omaha	6,968.183	37.7	****
3	Indianapolis	5,449,515	37.4	
	Columbus, O	5,113,400	12.6	
1	Savannah	3,383,383	18.4	
8	Denver	3,327,376	6.0	
t	Hartford		24.1	
3	Richmond		48.6	
-	Memphis			40.8
e	Washington		10.8	
î	Peoria	1 402 214		****
-	Pochector	1,493,314		19 0
n	Rochester		F 9	12.8
n	New Haven		5.2	
V	Worcester	2,154.731	50.2	
1	Atlanta		2.4	
v.	Salt Lake City		65.2	
0	Springfield. Mass		17.3	
e	Fort Worth		46.0	
n	Portland, Me		19.0	
g	Portland, Or	1.972,727		
	St. Joseph	. 4 2,010,253	52.3	
8	Los Angeles	1.655,836	27.2	
n	Nerfolk	1,074,992	17.3	
n I-	Syracuse	1,036,867		1.8
a	Des Moines		62.7	
	Nashville			
g	Wilmington, Del		18.8	
g	Fall River		14.5	
	Scranton		14.0	
it				
y			4	5.1
e	Augusta, Ga		72.1	
0	Lowell		29.9	
96				
le	Seattle			
of	Tacoma	. 687,746		
in		983,772		
10		8,252,400		
,-	Houston	. 7,218,478	4.1	L
W			-	

the specialties the decline was even more pronounced, ranging from about 2 points in Sugar and Tobacco to 5 in New York Airbrake. In this group Manhattan and Tennessee Coal each lost 34, People's Gas, Brooklyn Transit and Federal Steel about 3 each, and the preferred stocks of Great Northern and Iowa Central about 3 points each. The declines were very general, and embraced declines were very general, and embraced to have lost its the bear movement appeared to have lost the bear movement appeared to have lost the bear movement appeared to have lost its the can all indication ceased. The bull leaders tock and liquidation ceased. The bull leaders tock and liquidation ceased. The bull leaders tock and liquidation continued practically to the close, withinly a momentary slight recession on profit taking a turn on the idea that much of the weak-held stocks had been transferred to stronger interests. Among the stocks which responded most readily to the recovery were New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Burlington, Sugar, Reading first preferred, Atchison preferred, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Consoliated Gas and Manhattan, Metropolitan Street Railway made a very handsome gain for the day. The buoyancy in this stock, together with the resistance shown by New York Central on the break, made them leaders in the recovery. Standard Oil stock forpped from 4.50 bid last night to 4.12 of-fered on curb today, with transactions at 4.15, and then rose to 4.40, and closed at 4.35 44.38. The bond market yielded sympathetically with stocks. Total sales were 34,460,000. United States new fours coupon declined %, and the fives advanced 14.4.

| Cally with stocks. Total sales were \$4,460,000. United States new fours coupon declined \(\frac{1}{2} \), and the fives advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \), and t Closing Stocks-Actual



INDIGESTION. Horsford's Acid Phosphate

mparts to the stomach health strength. Agreeable to the taste. Take no Substitute.

lower for spot wheat, and %d lower for futures, while outside markets all showed considerable weakness. Owing to the sharp decline of the last few days, a profitable shortage had been created, which the more experienced traders tried to secure under cover of the bearish news, enabling them to execute the maneuver without attracting attention. May opened a shade higher at 78%, and as some of the bulls who succeeded in getting out near the top of the recent advance were ready to try another Investment, May was bid up to 74. The market kept up pretty well for an buyers end to that the higher and the strength of the st

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool Grain.
Liverpool Grain.
Liverpool Feb. 3.—Wheat, spot dull;
No. 1 California, 68 86268 96; No. 2 red western winter, 68 2d; No. 1 red northern, 68;
corn, spot quiet; American mixed new. 38
8%d; old, 38 9%d. Receipts of wheat during the past three days were 485,000 centals, including 326,000 American. Receipts of American corn during the past three days were 156,000 centals.

Oil Transactions.

OFFICERS:

Middings — Per ton, 21.00@23.00; bran, 20.00 @27.50.

Hay—Wheat, 14.00@17.50; wheat and oat, 13.00@16.00; oat, 13.00@15.00; island barley, 26.50 [May—Wheat, 14.00@17.50; wheat and oat, 13.00@16.00; atlafa, 11.50@12.50; stock, 10.00@11.00; straw, 40@70 per bale.

Beans — Pink, 2.00@2.10; Lima, 3.20@3.25; small white, 2.10@2.29; large white, 1.75@1.85.

Potatoes — Early Rose, 1.27.15; 1.50.85.

Potatoes — Early Rose, 1.27.15; 1.50.85.

Merced sweets, 1.50@1.75; new potatoes, 1/6@2.

Vegetables—Common onions, 50; green peas, 4/6%; string beans, 20; egg plant, 12½; tomatoes, 75@1.50; garlic, 50%; mushrooms, 10@15.

Fruit—Fancy apples, 1.25@1.75; common apples, 50; pears, common, 65; oranges, navels, 1.50@2.75; seedlings, 56@1.55; Japaness Mandarins, 1.25@1.50; Mexican limes, 5.50@6.00; common California lemons, 75@1.25; good to common California lemons, 75@1.25; good to common California lemons, 75@1.25; good to common dairy good: 1.50@2.00; fancy, 2.50; bananas, 1.25@1.25; codd to dar. 12; eastern, 12½@13.4; Young America, 12; eastern, 12½@13.4; Young America, 12; eastern, 14½@12; California cream cheddar, 12; eastern, 14½@12; California cream cheddar, 12; eastern, 14½@13.4; Young America, 12@13; western, 14½@12; California cream cheddar, 12; eastern, 14½@13.4; Young America, 12@13; western, 14½@12; California cream cheddar, 12; eastern, 14½@13.4; Young America, 12@13; western, 14½@13.4; Young America, 12@13; western, 14½@12.

Eggs—California, 22@25.

Poultry—Lava urkeys, 12½; dressed turkeys, 12@16; odd, 50; tryers, 5.50@6.50; hens, 4.50@5.50; geese, 1.50@2.00; plgeons, old, 1.00@1.25; plgeons, young, 2.00@2.25.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3. — Silver bars, 59%; Mexican dollars, 47½@48; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

Receipts.

...Specialists...

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

DR. TALCOTT & CO

Practice confined exclusively

We are always willing to wait for our fee until cure is effected.

We mean this emphatically and is for everybody. We guarantee to cure enlarged veins, usually found on the left side, in one week. Rupture and Piles cured without pain or detention from business. Trusses properly fitted. Circumcision without pain. Weakness, prematureness, inflammation, and all discass of a private nature asseciate. eases of a private nature a specialty. Cor. Main and Third Sts., over Wel Is Fargo Private entrance on Third St.



DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing specialists, establic years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles, private diseases of men

Not a dollar need be paid until cured, CATARRH a speciaty. We cure the worst cases in wo or three months. Discharges of years' standing cured promptly. Vasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily topped.

Examination, Including Analysis, Free No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed come and see us. You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. *Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12 Address

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co. Builders' Hardware. Stoves and Ranges, Tinning and plumbing. COMBINATION OIL AND COAL MUI-AIR FURNACES. New Location, 412 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California,

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank

Capital - - - \$500.000.00 Deposits - - \$4,250,000.00

Surplus = = \$925,000.00

OFFICERS:

I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, W. H. Perry, J. F. Francis, A. Glasseli, I. W. Hellman, Jr., C. E. Thom, O. W. Childs, G. Helmann, Assistant Cashier. Direct banking connections with and Drafts for sale on London, Paris, Berlin, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokahama, Honolulu, Manila and Iloilo. Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

W. C. PATTERSON, President, WARREN GILLELEN, Vice-Pres't.

W. D. WOOLWINE, Cashier.. E.W. COE, Ass't Cashie

The Los Angeles National Bank.

Capital \$500,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$60,000.00. The very large percentage of available cash and Government bonds to deposits, renders

Deposits....... \$1,372,911. Available Cash.... \$507,816 Circulation 450,000. U. S. Bonds............. 665,000

Exchange on All the Principal Cities in the United States and Europe Bought and Sold.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO. N. W. corner Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

A general banking business transacted, Interest paid on term deposits. Accounts of corporations and individuals solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for rend of the corporation of the corporatio

First National Bank of Los Angeles.

LARGEST NATIONAL BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. W. G. Kerckhoff, Vice-President. W. T. S. Hammond. Assistant Cashier.

Capital.....\$ 400,000 Surplus and Undivided Profits.. 260,000 Deposits..... 2,150,000

The National Bank of California. N. E. Cor. Spring and Second.

JOHN M. C. MARBLE, Pres't. J. E. FISHBURN, Vice-Pres't. JOHN E. MARBLE, Vice-Pres't. A. HADLEY, Cashier. R. I. ROGERS, Ass't Cashier. SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING EVERY DEPARTMENT

BANKING. SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK. N.E corner Main and First streets, Los Angeles, Cal, OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: VICTOR PONET, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres.; C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; M. N. AVERY, Cashler, P. F. SCHUMACHER, Ass't Cashler; E. Eyraud, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll. Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Junction Main, Spring and Temple Streets. (Temple Block.) Los Angeles.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
OFFICERS.

DIRECTORS. H. W, Hellman, Kaspare, Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankersheim, O. T. Johnson, PAberhaas, W. G. Kerckhoff. T. L. DUQUE, President. I. N. VAN NUYS, Vice-President. B. V. DUQUE, Cashier.

California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal. OFFICERS.
F. BOTSFORD, President.
W. HUGHES, Vice-President.
G. MOSSIN, Cashier.
Capital—\$250,000.00.
Surplus and undivided profits, \$25,000.00.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK ISS NORTH SPRING STREET.

DIRECTORS: J. H. Braly, J. M. Elliott.

W. D. Woolwing, W. C. Patterson. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

A. H. Conger, Suite 321 Wilcox Bldg. Dealer in Municipal, School and Corporation Bonds, Local Bank Stocks, and negotiator Real Estate Mortgages. Money to loan and financial trusts executed.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING. Const Vessels on the Way. FOR SAN PEDRO.

Deep-water Vessels Nearly Duc.

FOR SAN DIEGO.

City of Madras, British ship, 1577 tons, Capt. Ingram, from Cardiff, for Spreekels Bros. Commercial Co., 121 days out Jan. 25.

Carlisle City, British steamer, Capt. Aitken, from Hongkong, for California and Oriental Steamship Co., 16 days out Feb. 1.

Mrs. Sammon again took charge of her children, who were looked after by kind-hearted neighbors during her absence.

WOOLLACOTT'S Pure Bourbon, \$1 quart 50 cents pint. 124 N. Spring.

LOST HIS BADGE.

Callman Sammon Fired from the Fire Department. Patsy Sammon has been suspended

from service as a callman of the fire department by Chief Moore, on account of alleged drunkenness and neglect of his family, an exposure of which was made several days ago. Mrs. Sammon, who disappeared from her home last Monday on account of her husband's Monday on account of her nusband's conduct, and the little girl who wan-dered away Tuesday in search of her parents, both returned next day, and Mrs. Sammon again took charge of her



PASADENA.

BATTED OFF A FLAT CAR

Fellow Nearly Killed by His Fall from the Speeding Train. An Agitation for Better Protection at a Crossing-Gilman is Glad He's at Highlands.

ence.] A young fellow with a fearfully scarred and swollen face accosted Policeman Pinkham about 8 o'clock this evening and asked for shelter. Both eyes were locked up. Over one a gash had been cut. Cuts streaked his cheeks, and he looked as though he had been pummeled half to death in a prize fight. He claimed he received his injuires from being knocked off a train by a brakeman. The officer took him to the station, gave him a supper and a bed, and heard his story in fuil. He gave the mame of Joe White, and said he was a glass-blower by trade when he left Pittsburgh, Pal., to see the country, about two months ago. He had no trouble in making him was a country of the country of the country of the process of the country, about two months ago. He had no trouble in making him was gottern Pacific flat car and was discovered by the brakeman in question. The chap took me unawares," said White, for it wouldn't have happened so. The train was going twenty miles an hour, this side of Colton, when he came up to me and hit me a blow that knocked me off the car. He struck me without saying a word. If I had suspected such any attack, he would have had to go over with me. I struck the ground on my face and shoulder. A pebble ground into my eye. I was able to walk, and struck off across the country in this direction. Night before last they washed my wounds for me at Ontario, and I thought I was getting along well, but last night I had to sleep in a barn and I got cold.

The inflammation in the young fellow's face attests that his injuries are dangerous, besides being extremely painful. He is about 23 years old, and states that he has an aunt an Santa Clara county, whom he was on his ways to visit. He says there were fifteen other tramps on the same train, who had come with him all the way from Yuma, but they were not discovered. Over one a gash had been cut. Cuts streaked his cheeks, and he looked as though he had

they were not discovered.

An examination shows that the young man have a state of his body, and there are reasons for believing that his second of the affair is substantially correct. That he was not killed outright is the strange part of his adventure. He desires to be sent to the County Hospital, and probably will be taken down in the morning.

BALLOAD COUNTY.

RAILROAD-CROSSING AGITATION.
Travelers say they have not seen many surface railread crossings in the United States where there is such constant danger from a large and continuous traffic unprotected by a gate as at the intersection of Colorado street by the Southern California Railway. This crossing is in the busiest part of the city. There is a steady stream of carriages, wagons and pedestrians over it at all hours of the day. There is only one other block in town where the track could cut through a greater traffic er.be a greater menace to safety. This track, too, is the main transcontinental line of the Santa Fé system. It is rather remarkable that the present condition of affairs should have been tolerated so long by either the railroad officials or the city fathers. A flagman is stationed there and does his duty, but at such a blind and populous crossing it is customary to have gates. This matter is the cause of the latest agitation in this city, petitions having been started asking the C.ty Truttees to take steps to secure greater protection at this crossing. RAILROAD-CROSSING AGITATION.

Eugene Gilman, who was taken from this city to the Highland Asylum a few days ago, is getting on well. His mother has paid him a visit, and he assured her that he was cona visit, and he assured her that he was contented, happy and confident that he would soon be well again. "They are all dressed in white here and won't hurt me," he sa'd, "and there are bars to keep bad people out." Gilman's reculiar delusion, before he went to Highland was that everybody here was dressed in green and was bound to kill him. He would wake his mother in the middle of the night, to tell her of his fears and of the people he saw pursuing him. His insanity was brought on by everwork, and the doctors think it will prove but temporary. He sufficiently realized his condition to be willing to go to the asylum. He was in good standing there, and his friends hope to see him on duty again after a few months' rest.

THORNTON'S BONNEMEN.

ing three criminals to San Quentin, one dentity realized his condition to be willing to go to the asylum. He was in good standing here, and his friends hope to see him on duty agan after a few months' rest.

THORNTON'S BONDSMEN.

The gentlemen who were on the bond given to the postmaster by Franklin W. Thornton, the clerk who absconded, received today a note from Postmaster Wotkyns informing them that Thornton had proven short in his accounts, and that they would be held accounted to meet the postmaster and Inspector Flint this forenon, and they did go. All that developed at this meeting was that the bond will not be paid without a contest. The bondsmen asked Inspector Flint why they should be held for the deficit rather than the company on the other bond given to the government by Thornton last January. They saver that they got no satisfactory answer from Mr. Flint, who said he was in a hurry to catch a train and would look the matter up.

Sald one of the bondsmen this evening:

to catch a train and would look the matter up.

Said one of the bondsmen this evening:
"We have as yet seen no proof that we are responsible for whatever shortage there may be in the postoffice. It is true that \$762 was taken, but there is no evidence that Thornton took it. Because he has fied from the city is not proof that he took the money. We do not feel called upon to pay till we are convinced that we are legally holden." It looks as though there would be a lawsuit over the bond,

It looks as though there would be a lawsuit over the bond,

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Herbert Haddon of Pasadena, who went to the Philippines with the United States Army, fell sick and was recently reported at the point of death, now writes hie mother that he is on duty again.

The temporary pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church has been tendered to Rev. Robert J. Burdette, who is likely to come to Pasadena soon for the benefit of his health.

Prof. Frank J. Polley of thus tity, who spent last summer abroad, lectured at the Los Anselse Fublic Libraries of Europe."

A thirty-six-hole golf match will be played on the Country Club links Saturday, between Orr and Way of this city and Crosby and Grinley of Los Angeles.

At the Shakespeare Club "Browning afternoon" readings from the poet were given by Mr. von Newnyer of Los Angeles.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give a symmastic and literary entertainment.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give a gymnastic and literary entertainment on the 16th 19st.

The Echo Mountain House has engaged Miss Julia Phelps, the harpist, for the season.

The mercury touched the freezing point in Pasadena this morning. Two tramps were sent down for ten-day terms today.

Choice beef, mutton and lamb, at Breiner City Market.

Cream wafers, 15 cents, McCament's, today Special Sunday dinner at Arlington Res

arket.

What is it? What is it that McCament is elling for half price today? It's cream rafers that will melt in your mouth. All

FULLERTON.

Superior Grade of Oranges Being

Superior Grade of Oranges Being Sent Ont.

FULLERTON. Feb. 3. — [Regular Correspondence.] Up to date 104 cars of oranges have been shipped this season from this city. Thirty-six cars will go out this week, and a BEEKINS Van and Storage can save you

EWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS. SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

this week.

Pipe has arrived for the water line to be constructed from the Yorba reservoir to the Santa Fé oil field, where it is expected 50,000 gallons will be used daily on completion of the line. The company has contracted for the water at 10 cents per thousand gallons. Stockholders in the new Fullerton Building and Loan Association will meet Monday evening to complete organization and elect officers. SAN DIEGO WANTS A FEW FED-ERAL PLUMS,

ANAHEIM. Grip Revived in Serious Form-On Family's Affliction.
ANAHEIM, Feb. 3.—[Regular Correspondnce.] The bad weather of the last several

days has caused a revival of grip. A num-ber of new cases have been reported since yesterday. They are generally of a serious nature, the lungs and heart being the com-

noon at 2 o'clock.

The heaviest frost of the season was experienced last night.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Ten Thousand Gallons of Wine Burned-Struck Gas. Burned—Struck Gas.

SANTA BARBARA. Feb. 2.—[Regular Correspondence.] Ten thousand gailons of old wines were destroyed by fire last evening together with a fine residence and winery of Carlos Conterio, situated at the west

in, and owing to the fact that the water

"I believe there is with many people nere an erroneous impression as to the extent to which casterners influence the affairs of the town." said a keeper of one of the local drinking places today. "They contribute only a very small proportion to the volume of local trade. Santa Monica does not get much

SKIPPER'S KNEE DISLOCATED.

SKIPPER'S KNEE DISLOCATED.

While personally attending the hauling of a mooring line with a windlass Wednesday evening, Capt. J. Brannon of the ship Dashing Wave, lying at Port Los Angeles, was the victim of a painful accident. The line parted and a broken end flew against the skipper's left leg so as to pull the bones out of position at the knee joint. Dr. Hamilton of this city was sent for and attended the navigator, who displayed great fortitude while the dislocation was being reduced.

SANTA MONICA BREVILIES.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

erves south of town has been very good lately.

A very cold wind has been blowing from the sea today, but the air has been uncom-monly clear.

MALT Vivine, \$2.50 dozen. Woollacott

and Stands a Show of Getting Some Ten-company Post in View-Dry. dock Situation - Water Polo Game-Sea Turtles Caught Off

nature, the lungs and heart being the common points of attack. In the family of Henry Burdot ten severe cases were superior today. New fire hydrants are being put in at several points in the city. The fire service will be made much more effective.

Mrs. M. Rivera died at the age of 80 years at Los Alamitos yesterday. The body was taken to Yorba today for interment. The deceased was born at the latter place.

A heavy wind yesterday and last night destroyed the good effects resulting from the 13 of an inch of rain which fell on Wednesday night.

The funeral of F. Baum occurred this morning. Two sons and a daughter of the deceased are in Alaska, and will not learn of their father's death for some time.

The Odd Fellows and other orders of which the deceased was a member will have charge of the funeral of Free Doer will have charge of the funeral of Free Doer will have charge of the funeral of Free Doer will have charge of the funeral of Free Doer will have charge of the funeral of Free Doer will have charge

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] A number of moves are on foot to secure for San Diego city and harbor the recognition from the government that is felt to be their due. San Diego wants a ten-company military post here, a dry dock, a naval coaling station, a branch hydrographic office, and a few other things. It is said on the best of authority that the government, without any asking on the part of San Diego, has practically decided to establish a ten-company infantry and artiliery post here, to be accessible by sea or rail to coast points, Honolulu or the Philippines.

A representative of the adjutant-general's office was here some weeks ago, gathering data to be presented to the Washington authorities regarding location of the post, water supply, drainage, etc. The water supply question is understood to be the greatest obstacle in the way of an early establishment of the post. A bountiful supply of pure water must be provided beyond failure before the post will be located. This, of course, is a matter that can be settled to the entire satisfaction of the government, and probably very soon, since the development of storage in the back country brings the question every day nearer to a satisfactory settlement.

While these moves have been on foot, steps have also been taken to show the government the advantage of establishing a branch hydrographic office here, as well as making this a naval coaling station. Even under present arrangement ships have coaled here in a very satisfactory manner, and have been enabled to go on sudden cruises with the greatest dispatch. But the growing needs of the navy require a coaling station where a ship can go alongside a dock and beroaled in a hurry from a coal pile of the required quality and abundant quantity.

So far as the dry-dock proposition is concerned, it is hard to believe that the government will build one on the Southern Califories is that the government must affecting docking, the price and topography of ground surrounding the dock, and other questions dir

in, and owing to the fact that the water mains do not extend within four or five blocks of that location, the fire department was helpless to do any effective work, and both buildings, which were of wood, were soon a mass of flames and nothing could be done. Everything within the building was destroyed, not even the personal effects of the family being saved. Mr. Conterio has been a confirmed invalid for over a year, being confined to his bed all this time. It was with the greatest difficulty that he was rescued.

was with the greatest difficulty that he was rescued.

The wines that were destroyed were of great value, as most of them were from ten to fifteen years old, and were commanding the highest prices in the market. The origin of the fire is believed to be the explosion of a gasoline stove, which was in use at the time the fire started. No the word of the fire is definitely the cause.

The wines and buildings were without insurance and will be a total loss to the owner. There is a small insurance policy on the furniture, but very little in comparison to the total loss, which Mr. Conterio estimates at \$10,090.

GAS EXPLOSION.

Another explosion occurred on the S. W. GAS EXPLOSION.

Another explosion occurred on the S. W. Knapp oil property at Summerland Wednesday night, when at a depth of 295 feet a large flow of gas was struck. The force of the explosion was so great that pieces of rocks and loose material about the well were thrown three or four hundred feet into the air. Fortunately no one was in the immediate neighborhood at the time and no serious damage was done.

About five weeks ago a smilar explosion occured within a very few feet from this one. The flow from this first well lasted only a few days and work was resumed and cil was struck after boring had been done for only a few feet. SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

been materially aided by a number of funerals during 1898

G. P. Hall. Horticultural Commissioner, suggests, that the city, build a park and name it "Butler Park," in honor of the president of the new steamship line. Others are demanding that Mr. Butler be nominated for Mayor of San Diego.

Carl Carlson, the chevalier d'industrie who was found beeging with 39 in his inside recket, was allowed half an hour to disappear yesterday, with a sentence of six months in jail suspended over him.

W. A. Sloane was yesterday appointed Superior Judge pro tem., to try a civil case requiring immediate attention. Judge Torrance is presiding in another county.

One-fourth of an inch of rain fell during the showers ending last evening. In the back curtry as much as an inch of rain fell in places.

Frank Freeman and Isidro Renterias, sen-

places.

Frank Freeman and Isidro Renterias, sentenced to San Quentin for one year for burdary, were taken worth by steamer last night.

Charles R. Ogden, working in the citric-acid factory at National City, had his hand cruehed in the machinery yesterday.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Feb. 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] Water polo between the stalwart San Diego and Coronado teams was stalwart San Diego and Coronado teams was the attraction last night at the bath-house. Several hundred guests of the hotel saw the fun. The bath-house was warm and cosy, though the night was boisterous. The Cororados wore red bathina suits, and the San Diegos back. Isidor Nystrom acted as umir. The ball was tossed back and forth with rapidity, and the boys grappled, ducked, s rugeled under water, dove, swam, and otherwise disported like dolphins. Coronado proved too much for the San Diego team, and won by one goal. Afterward there was a lot of lofty and fancy diving, with Horace Poole, the San Diego high diver, as the star. He frequently makes dives of eighty and ninety feet into the bay. Last night he dived from the ceiling of the bath-house into a few feet of water, winning enthusiastic applause.

FUN WITH SEA TURTLES.

only a very small proportion to the volume of local trade. Santa Monica does not get much of its living from easterners, at least not directly, but rather from Los Augeles and the rest of Southern California, from Arizona and New Mexico, and elsewhere in the Southwest. But, assuming that the eastern people do cut a big figure here, they are by no means united on the idea of driving the saloons out of business. Those who come from the larger cities of the East are accustomed to having saloons about them, and do not demand that the conditions shall be radically different here. How is it expected to build up this town by raising saloon licenses so high as to confiscate the properties of some of us and give the others a monopoly of the business? Will that bring prosperity? Will there be more people coming here to spend their money because there are fewer are balloon ascensions, whales, aquatic events and other attractions. That will bring the people here and when they come they will spend their money here. I do not see how that can be done by driving out of business a few men who are trying to make a living." Another saloon man said today that if the proposed raise in licenses were put into effect, he would not be able to subscribe for the Sunday band concerts, and was confident that others would also refuse their accustomed subscriptions. FUN WITH SEA TURTLES.

Among the fishermen outside yesterday in the choppy sea were two young men from San Diego, who had great sport catching a school of sea turtles into which their smack haprened to run. The turtles were upon the surface of the sea, sunning themselves, and floating lazily along. The boys rigged up atrong lines with nooses, and stole silently alongside the biggest fellow, who seemed to be asleep. With a quick jerk one of his flippers was caught and the rope jerked taut.

There was a lively sequel, and the big turtle pulled himself together and tried to dive. He could not, and reappearing, he started on a fast gait to the southward. The boys gradually hauled him to the gunwale, where with another line they got him into the boat. He weighed 276 pounds. It is not often that the turtles are found off this manner they caught thirteen big turtles, running from eighty to 245 pounds. It is not often that the turtles are found off this part of the Gulf of California.

The fish catch yesterday was: Halibut, 160; lebsters, 150 pounds, trout, 100, croakers, 175; silver smelt, 135 pounds.

CORONADO BREVITIES.

Mrs. B. A. Coy and Miss Daisy Prichard of Odebolt, I was are night in the first the south of the code, and wiss Daisy Prichard of Odebolt, I was are nightynes wight hear of the code of the cod

Mrs. B. A. Coy and Miss Daisy Prichard o spending part of the winter with relatives at Highland. They visited Tia Juana today, to get a glimpse of Mexican life.

C. A. Rockwell of Rochester, N. Y., is among the visitors at Hotel del Coronado. Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Rogers of New York are here for part of the season.

Joseph E. Bidwell and wife of Chicago have joined the big Chicago colony at Hotel del Coronado.

ave joined the visit of the wife of Chicago are here for part of the winter.

Fremont Everett and wife of Lyons, Neb., and Miss Ida M. Watt of Laurel, Neb., are guests of the hotel. They will remain some weaks. and Mrs. A. E. Evans are here from ouver, B. C., enjoying the change of

Ancouver, B. C., classification and scenery.

George H. Asselstine of Great Falls, Mont.,
as come down to escape the rigors of the

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CEREAL COMBINE. Big Deal Covering All Kinds of Breakfast Foods Now Forming.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.-The Chronicle says that a combine covering all grades of oatmeal and other breakfast foods, both in bulk and package, is in process of formation, and will be launched within a few days. The capital of the new corporation, that is to absorb the

new corporation, that is to absorb the American Cereal Company and about ten smaller concerns in the same business, is now estimated at \$33,000,000, although the exact figures will not be determined until the selling price of the more outlying mills is definitely known. Ferdinand Schumacher, president of the American Cereal Company, whose principal mills are at Akron, O., has sold his holdings of 12,000 shares in the company, to Robert Stuart and others who have formed the combination to control the principal cereal industries of the United States. The capitalization of the new cereal company is to be divided between about \$12,500,000 noncumulative preferred stock paying 7 per cent. interest, and about \$18,000,000 common stock.

ORANGE COUNTY.

CANNERY TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE NEXT SEASON.

ugar-beet Growers Going to Law Harry Spencer Dend on the Klondike - Extension of the Santa Ana Valley Canal Works.

spondence.] It is now practically an assured act that Santa Ana will have a cannery, and that, too, before the opening of the next can-ning season. For the past week or more a committee of enterprising residents of this ning season. For the past week or more a committee of enterprising residents of this city have been zealously working to raise the remainder of the cash bonus of \$5000 necessary to secure the establishment of the cannery, and their efforts have been successful. It is necessary to not only raise a cash bonus of \$5000, but a suitable site has to be provided, and this means an additional expenditure of from \$1000 to \$1500, making in the aggregate \$5000 or \$6550 to raise by popular subscription. The entire amount has not yet been subscribed, but the amount secured is so near the sum needed that the statement can be safely made that Santa Ana will have one of the largest and best-equipped canneries in Southern California before the opening of the next canning season. Two representatives of the Cutting Canning Company were in the city yesterday, and met about twenty-five business men of the town in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of talking over some of the details of the proposition. It was ascertained that the cannery the first year will employ from \$15\$ to \$200 workmen, and during the season would pay out in the neighborhood of \$50,000 for labor slone, and perhaps twice this amount will be paid out for fruit to the farmers and fruit-growers all over the county. It is the intention of the company to enter largely into the canning of asparagus, to-matoes, corn and other vegetables, just as soon as the products can be raised in sufficient quantities to justify handling. During the meeting a great deal of information was sobtained from the representatives of the Cutting company as to what the residents of the Santa Ana Valley might expect from the company, should it establish a cannery here.

After the meeting the committee took up the menter of a site, and, it is understood

the company, should it establish a cannery here.

After the meeting the committee took up the matter of a site, and, it is understood now that they have obtained an option on a site that will be entirely satisfactory to the Cutting people, and it can be secured at a very reasonable figure. As soon as the remainder of the bonus is subscribed, which will probably be within a few days, the Cutting people will be notified, and work will then be started on the construction of the main building at the very earliest possible moment, as there is not more time now than is really needed to complete the building and get everything ready for the opening of the next canning season.

DIED IN THE KLONDIKE.

DIED IN THE KLONDIKE.

Harry Spencer, who left this city about a year ago for the Klondike, in company with Ernest White and Paul Tyson, is dead. A letter was received here yesterday from Mrs. Spencer, who is now in San Francisco, to the effect that she had just received the sad news from the far North. Mr. Spencer was about 35 years of age, and he had many friends in this county. For several years before his derarture for the Klondike he was warehouse man for James Irvine on the San Jeaquin ranch. The letter received here did not state whether Mr. Spencer had come to his death from natural causes, or whether it was of some violent form.

"I AM GUILTY."

"I AM GUILTY." was arrested, and tried for the offense. He strutly maintained his innocence, but the evidence was so strong against him that the jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to death. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and he was granted a new trial on error of the lower court. He also brught backfromes he has been innguishing in the County all awaiting a new trial. But a guilty conscience has presumably been wearing upon him, and today he sent word to his attoriety at the ke was relity of murdeting Garcia, and

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious

Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular perrmance of nature's function. statement we print from Miss GER-TRUDE SIKES, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:
" DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a

new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhoea. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medi-cines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhœa. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experi-ence in treating female ills is unparal-

leled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing

women during a single year. All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.

confession meant at least life imprisonment, and perhaps the gallows, to him. After pleading guilty to the information against him, the court set Friday, February 17, as the date to hear evidence in the case, in order to determine the extent of the punishment that should be meted out to him. Fellows has greatly increased in flesh since he was sentenced to death, about a year ago, weighing now about fifty pounds heavier than he did then. Today when he deputy sheriff started to handcuff him upon leaving the courtroom, the manadat to be escorted to the jail between two officers.

TROUBLES OF THEIR OWN.

Some of the sugar-best growers in the west-

TROUBLES OF THEIR OWN.

Some of the sugar-beet growers in the western portion of the county seem to have troubles of their own that are not likely to be soon settled, notwithstanding the fact that the law has been invoked. A number of the growers who had been furnishing beets to the Los Alamitos factory assigned claims against the Bixby Land Company to J. H. Davis, and he has now brought suit aganist the company to recover about \$2000, the value of 500 tons of beets delivered to the sugar factory, and which were not paid for by the company, on the ground that the quality of the same was below that allowed by the contract between the company and the growers. The case came up for trial a few days ago in the Superior Court, and Wednesday was dropped temporarily in order to give the plaintiff an onportunity to file a new complaint, the fact having been developed that the old complaint was faulty. The plaintiff was assessed all costs that had accrued so far in the suit.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

The following term-trial jurors have been drawn for the ensuing term by the clerk of the Superior Court: W. A. Packard, John A. Engle, J. L. Martin, William R. Farrington, George H. Bryan, John P. Jessen, Robertounn, A. R. Kelsey, Fred J. Graser, Marshall Northcross, E. W. Crowell, Albert Lee, D. F. Witmer, S. O. Walker, Adolph Roeder, W. F. Stroschein, E. K. Benchley, S. B. Scales, J. N. Bill, David Kuttel, Stephen McPherson, W. W. Buell, James T. Smith, W. H. Brooks, A. W. Thompson, George A. Riley, John McCutstian, Jesse Davis, O. J. Buck, A. L. Glass.

Culstian, Jesse Davis, O. J. Buck, A. L. Glass.
Rain began falling in this city about midnight Wednesday, but it did not last long. Only a quarter of an inch fell here. The precipitation was greater in the eastern portion of the valley, and in the mountains. Today has been cloudy, and the temperature has fallen considerably, while the wind continues up, all of which indicates more rain. The mountains east of this city have a liberal coating of snow.

The Orange County Teachers' Institute will be held in this city the last week in March, beginning Monday, the 27th. Each county institute in the southern portion of the State will be entirely separate this year, the Southern California association preferring to reserve their stength and energy for the National Educational Association, which convenes in Los Angeles early in the month of July.

of July.

A petition for the probate of the will in the estate of Dr. A. B. Haywood, deceased, has been filed in the Superior Court of this acounty. Dr. Haywood had been a resident of the Santa Ana Valley for the past forty years, and had practiced medicine in Southern California, traveling on horseback from Santa Barbara to San Diego. The doctor was \$2 years of age at the time of his death.

and testament of the late Eugene Swayze.

Word was received here yesterday that
Mrs. P. Alnsworth of Los Angeles, mother of
Mrs. Ed Parker of this city, had died from
the effects of pneumonia, and other complications. The deceased was a resident of Orange county for many years.

That Orange county is a peaceable, law-

"A PERFECT FOOD - as Wholesome as

Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast

Costs less than one cent a cup.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1780. ******************



Wonders

NILES PEASE Furniture THE CO.

Heart Disease

Nineteen times out of twenty when you thin you have Heart Disease, you have only got fisturbed heart from other causes. Go to Dr. Clark & Clark: they can tell you where the trouble is and give the right remedies.

THE NEW -- Crystal Palace-IS NOW OPEN. MEYBERG BROS.,



shipped from the town of Orange the p-week, ending Wednesday. The quality the fruit sent east this year is unusua

A ten-acre ranch in the Los Bolsas rancho has been purchased by Albert Dargatz, with a view of making it his permanent home in the near future.

Orange is to have an "Old Maid's Convention" on the evening of February 7. Invitations have been issued to all the bachelors in the Santa Ana Valley.

A half-dozen more Weary Willies have been added to the Santa Ana chain gang, and the whole of them have been set to pounding rock.

Albert Moody of Garden Groxe has purchased a block of valuable property at Arch Beach of Thomas Thomas of Newport Beach.

"The First Five Minutes After Death" is the subject selected by an Orange minister to discourse upon text Sunday evening.

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach Giddiness, Fulnoss after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flusaings of Heat. Loss of Appetite, Costveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every suffers will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival LARCEST SALE





CASH BUYERS' UNION

LOS ANGELES

Mining Review.

16 Pages, with Heavy Cover EVERY WEEK. LOWEST PRICED

MINING JOURNAL ON THE PACIFIC COAST. Subscription \$2 a Year. Single Copies 5 cents. BEND FOR

SAMPLE COPY--FREE 110-112 N. Broadway, Los Angeles Cal.

Great Gatherings Of Bargains at the

New York Skirt Co., 341 SOUTH SPRING.

SEE Those lovely \$3.50. Also those Fine, All-wool Flounced \$5.00 Wool Waists at great reductions, and Eider-

New Braided Dress Skirts

MAKE PERFECT MEN



PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Made Him Well and Strong.

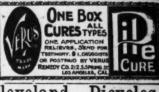
Gave Up Hope

Feared Her Little Boy Could Not Recover

"My little boy was taken with inflam-matory rheumatism when he was two years old. Some one had to sit up with him every night. At one time we thought he could not live from day to day. He had a heart trouble caused by the rheumatism. I had about given up day. He had been t trouble caused by the rheumatian. I had about given up all hope of Bis recovery, but I got a bot-tle of Hood's Saraparilla. Before he had taken half the contents he began to im-prove. He kept on gaining and now he is well and strong and goes to school every day. I owe his life to Hood's Sar-saparilla." Mrs. P. S. LOCKRIDGE, 1228 West Second Street Loc.

Hood's Sarsa-parilla
Is the best-intgetthe One True Blood Purifier.
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,





WHOLESALE.

Cleveland Cycle Co. 332 South Main,

Westminster Block. Carloads of '99 Models in Stock By the FOO & WING HERB CO.,





Such Bargains Have Never Been Offered Before. JOE POHEIM

THE TAILOR 143 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

MRS. SHINNICK,

LINES OF TRAVEL Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



north bound.
The steamers Orizaba and Coos and Bay leave san Pedro and East San Pedro for San Fransisco, via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Faviota, Port Harford, Cayueos, San Simeon, donterey and Santa Cruz, at 6:30 p. M., Fob. 4, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Mar. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 Apr. 1 and every fourth day thereafter. Carconnect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:08 P. M., and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:25 P. M. For further information obtain folder. The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice, steamers, salling dates and hours of sailing. W. PARRIS, Agent. 124 W. Second Street, Los Angeles, GOOPALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agents

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY

Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenus
and Jefferson street.

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1882.

Leave Los Angeles—| Leave Redondo—

9:30 a.m. daily
1:30 p.m. daily
1:30 p.m. daily
1:30 p.m. Sat, only

Take Grand-avenue electric or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.
L. J. PERRY, Superintendent.

VINTER CRUISE TO THE SCENES OF the battlefields of the Spanish-American war. The American line twin-screw U. S. Mail S.S. New York (C. Auxiliary Cruiser Harvard,) will sail if New York, March 4, 1899, visiting Havana, Santiago, Siboney, Daiguiri, Guantanama, Santiago, Ponce, Windward Islands and Januarian Cruiser Havana, Santiago, Ponce, Windward Islands and Januarian of trip, 31 days. Pesseg, 20016ad upward. For full information regarding rates, accommodation, etc. apply to 1N-

rates, accommodation, etc., apply to IN-TERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 30 Montgomery st., San Francisco, or to any of its agents. Oceanics.S.Co



Stralia. HUGH B. RICE, Agent 230 S. Spring St

****************** City Briefs.

David C. Cook, the editor and pubsher of Sunday-school literature, will lisher of Sunday-school literature, will speak at Vincent M. E. Church, cor. Main and Twenty-ninth st., next Sun-day morning and evening. Morning eubject, "Some Bible Blunders;" even-ing subject, "Rest."

The congregation of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church having decided to vacate the Tabernacle, will hold its last service in that building on Sunday morning. Rev. E. A. Healy's subject will be the "Working of All Things Together for Good."

Of interest to mone C. M. Stank Ch.

gether for Good."

Of interest to men—C. M. Staub Shoe
Co., 255 South Broadway, are closing
out several lines of men's shoes at cut
prices. A double sole tan shoe, \$5
value, at \$4; a \$4 calf shoe at \$3, a \$3.50
box calf shoe, \$2.75.

box calf shoe, \$2.75.

Manicuring, 25 cents; shampooing 50 cents; hair dressing, 35 and 50 cents; facial treatments, 50 cent; expert artists, finest store in city. Mile. Elise, 349 South Broadway.

Fifteen hundred dollars worth of Mexican drawnwork will be closed out at wholesale prices. Campbell's Curio. Store, 325 South Spring street.

The C. M. Staub Shoe Co., 255 South Broadway, will close out broken lines of mens, women's and children's shoes at greatly reduced prices.

First Baptist Church, 727 South

First Baptist Church, 727 South lower street. Rev. Joseph Smale will reach sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

D. Howry, undertaker, still at the stand, 5th and Broadway, open day night; lowest prices in the city. Fried chicken with bacon and bak potatoes, only 20 cents, the Roya Bakery's specialty, 118 S. Spring st.

Reopened for season of 1899, "Bol-ter's," leading hotel and cafe of Long Beach. Special rates to tourists. Beacn. Special rates to tourists.

The ladies will find S. Benioff, the ladies' tailor, at 330 S. Broadway, under Friday Morning Club Hall.

Dr. J. W. Jauch has removed his office to rooms 203 and 204 Douglas Building.

Lowest prices, opals, drawnwork, carved leather, Field & Cole, 349 Spring.
10c shells for 5c this week only. Wink-ler's Curlos, 346 S. Broadway

Drawnwork sale at Campbell's. There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Lewis & Co., George R. Smith and Tony Arena.

The Y.W.C.A. has engaged Miss Adele Stoneman as director of the Choral Club, which meets each week at the association rooms.

the association rooms.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher will address
the assembled teachers of Los Angeles
at the High School building upon the
subject of "Egypt" at 9:30 o'clock today.

auther of "Egypt" at 9:30 o'clock to-day.

Cast-off clothing and food supplies are greatly needed in the charity work of Bethlehem Institutional Church. Notify Mrs. Albert I. Bradley, deaconess. No. 510 Vignes street, and articles will be called for.

Postmaster Matthews has been greatly annoyed the last few days by people who are afraid of receiving smallpox infected mail. Some think that the postoffice department of the Federal building is under quarantine, and that carriers will not be permitted to deliver mall in the infected portions of the city, while others are almost ready to emigrate because a quarantine has not been put in force.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the State Loan and Trust (Company, held yesterday, the following officers and board of directors were elected for the ensuing year: Officers—H. J. Woollacott, president; J. W. A. Off. cashier; Gibbon, Thomas & Halstead, attorneys. Directors—R. H. Howell, C. C. Allen, F. K. Rule, J. W. A. Off. B. F. Ball, J. A. Muir, B. F. Porter, W. Gillelen, W. P. Gardiner, L. C. Brand, H. J. Woollacott.

Coroner Holland held an inquest yesterday morning at Garrett's undertak-

Coroner Holland held an inquest yesterday morning at Garrett's undertaking perlors on the body of Santos Ocaño, the Mexican who received fatal injuries several days ago by falling from his wagon near Hollywood, the verdict of the jury being to the effect that his death was due to accident. Deceased owned a small place at Calabasas, from where he was in the habit of hauling wood, residing while in this city with a sister on the East Side. A niece of deceased arrived yesterday morning from Yuma, and a sister will arrive this morning, when the funeral arrangements will be made.

R. H. Carr of Victoria, B. C., is at

is at the Annex.

S. E. Davis and family of Minneap-olls are at the Annex.

Mayor D. C. Reed of San Diego ar-rived yesterday at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Walkington of Ireland and Miss Sparr of England are in the

Superintendent J. S. Anunsen of San Pedro Harbor work arrived yesterday at the Nadeau.

Mrs. A. N. Van Huesen of Albany, N. Y., is at the Van Nuys Annex and will leave on Sunday for her home with the remains of her son who died at Pasadena.

W. B. Jenkins of Colorado Springs, who is extensively interested in Cripple Creek mines, is visiting friends and relatives in the city. He is accompanied by his wife and child, and is stopping at No. 1028 Santee street.

To the Pen for Life. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A jury this afternoon found Frank Siple guilty of murder in the first degree-and sentenced him to life imprisonment. He was convicted of giving morphine to Franklin F. Smith, causing Smith's

Franklin P. Smith, causing Smit death. The trial lasted nine days.

Lieut. Peary

the Arctic explorer says of

Cleveland's **Baking Powder**

which he took with him on his Arctic expeditions:

"Cleveland's stood the tests of use in those high latitudes and severe temperatures perfectly and gave entire satisfaction.
"Mrs. Peary considers that there is no better baking powder made than Cleveland's. I shall take it again on my next expedition.

"R. E. PEARY, U.S.N."

and Baking Powder Co., New Yor

KOYAL **Baking Powder**

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

POLICE COURT.

Garbage in His Wagon-Great Day

Fred Hendershad, driver of an express wagon, was in the Police Court before Justice Austin yesterday, charged by Officer Bert Smith with pumping garbage in an alley between Fourth and Fifth streets and Broad-way and Spring street. Hendershad way and Spring street. Hendershad acknowledged having dumped the garbage into the alley from his wagon, but said that some one put the refuse matter into his wagon while he was at lunch. On being asked if he knew who put it there, he said he did not, but that it evidently came from some saloon. He said he could prove by witnesses that the garbage was not in his wagon when he went to lunch. When he returned he found it there, and simply dumped it into the alley. In order to give him a chance to substantiate his statement, Justice Austin continued further hearing of the case until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Yesterday was a good day for drunks. Jim Burke, Richard Ryan, J. B. Malone, John Anderson, Earl McGee, James Smith, Thomas Carson, Frank Smith, J. B. Goodwin, Tom Kelly and William Johnson had been found by the officers in various stages of intoxication from a modest toot up to a full-sized jag. They were fined in sum of \$1, \$2 and \$3 each, according to the amount of their libations.

Hermenia Corrigan, a Mexican woman, was charged with having been intoxicated on the premises at No. 233½ East First street, the landlady, Mrs. C. F. A. Toepel, being the complaining witness. Mrs. Corrigan denied having been drunk and intimated that her ayrest was simply due to spite work on the part of the annolady, but the testiacknowledged having dumped the gar

F. A. Toepel, being the complaining witness. Mrs. Corrigan denied having been drunk and intimated that her arrest was simply due to spite work on the part of the landlady, but the testimony of the officers went against her, and she was adjudged guilty. She was given the privilege of paying \$5 or serving five days in the City Jail.

Deputy Sheriff J. B. Loving, who was arrested Thursday evening on San Pedro street by Officer Hubbard on a charge of fast driving, pleaded not guilty to the charge. In order to hear the testimony of witnesses, Justice Austin continued the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Arthur Parker and E. Johnson, two men who are temporarily out of work, and were found sleeping in box cars, were allowed to go.

Hayes McLaughlin, a colored individual who had been arrested on a charge of vagrancy, tried hard, to prove that he was a horny-handed son of toil, but fate was against him, and he went below for forty days.

William Hogan, a patriarch of the genus hobo, was arrested by Deputy Constable Arguello in the river bottom on a charge of vagrancy. Hogan outtalked the arresting officer, however, and gained his freedom.

J. McKinley and Frank Herman, two workingmen with little funds but a laudable desire to keep clean, washed their shirts in the river in the vicinity of Ninth street. Deputy Constable Arguello spied them in the act, and took them in. They both denied any intention of wrong-doing, saying they had been told that it was all right to wash their shirts in the river in that vicinity. As they had very little money they thought they would do their own recognizance, sentence being reserved.

Tom Andrews, the man who is accused of stealing lead pipe from vacant houses, was arraigned and will have his preliminary examination this morning at 11 o'clock.

Fernando Gonzales was charged with

houses, was arraigned and will have his preliminary examination this morning at 11 o'clock.

Fernando Gonzales was charged with disturbing the peace. Miss Eloise Coronado, the complaining witness, said that last Sunday forenoon, while she was in the store of M. G. Gonzales, corner Marchessault and San Fernando streets, the defendant, who is her brother-in-law, entered the store and used obscene and violent language to her. Witnesses who were in the store at the time testified, but their testimony was unwilling and unsatisfactory, and the defendant was discharged.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage Licenses.

The folowing marriagel licenses were issued by the County Clerk yesterday: Carlos N. Rodriguez, a native of California, aged 31 years, a resident of Newhall, and Josefa Persa, a native of California, aged 18 years, also a resident of Newhall.

William Franklin Shields, a native of Iowa, aged 24 years, a resident of Los Angeles, and Minnie Kincher, a native of Illinois, aged 25 years, a resident of Nordhoff, Ventura county.

Oakley V. Stephenson, a native of Illinois, aged 29 years, a resident of Los Angeles, and Lilly L. Cooper, a native of Canada, aged 39 years, also a resident of Los Angeles.

Philip J. Golz, a native of Germany, aged 27 years, a resident of Los Angeles, and Malissa A. Van Tress, a native of Illinois, aged 25 years, also a resident of Los Angeles.

Canfield not a Candidate.

Canfield not a Candidate.

COLUMBUS (O.,) Feb. 3.—Dr. J. H.
Canfield, president of the Ohio State
University, was asked regarding the
report that his name has been presented to President McKinley for the
position of librarian of Congress. He
said he had received an intimation of
the fact, but knew nothing of the influence which caused the presentation.
He said that he was not a candidate,
but would not say whether he would
accept it or not.

DEATH RECORD. SWETT-In this city, February 3, 1899, Angela, only and beloved daughter of Frank H. and Lizzie P. Swett, deceased, Funeral from the family residence, No. 1316 Maple avenue, at 1 p.m., Sunday, 5th inst., thence to St. Vincent's Church. Interment New Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

New Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

BOYD—At her late residence, No. 301 South Bunker Hill avenue, Mary Bird Boyd, wife of W. S. Boyd.

Interment private.

LUNT—At Santa Cruz, February 1, 1899, Arthur J. Lunt.

VAN HEUSEN—At Pasadena, Cal., February 3, 1899, William Manning Van Heusen, aged 33 years. 33 years. YBARRONDO—In this city, February 3, 1899, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. T. de Ybarrondo, aged 20 months.

SUTCH & DEERING FUNERAL PARLORS, Nos. 506-508 South Broadway. Mrs. Spooner attendant for ladies and children. Tel. M. 665

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO. Will check baggage at your residence to an point. No. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 249. TALLY-HO Stables and Carriage Co. is now located at 712 South Broadway. Same telephone, main 51.

kind.





You can buy cheaper California wines

SELECTED SHERRY quart . \$5.50

Charles Stern & Sons,

TCANE GRANULATED SUGAR.

MERICAN SARDINES, can.	30
IUSTARD SARDINES, can.	30
IUSTARD SARDINES, can.	30
IUSTARD SARDINES, can.	30
UERMAN BIRD SEED, puckage	60
OU CAN BUY FROM US FOR 25 CENTS A POUND AS GOOD A CANDY AS YOU GET ELSEWHERE FOR FIFTY CENTS POUND.	

BOILED HAM, pound. TRIPE (Houeycomb,) p LAMB'S TONGUES, es SALMON BELLIES, e

Apples. E HAVE LEFT 75 HOXES OF CHOICEST VARIETIES OF PANCY APPLES WHICH WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL TO-DAY.

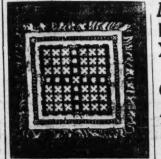
R COFFEE FRIENDS WILL BEAR US OUT IN THE STATEMENT THAT WE HAVE THE BEST COFFEES IN THE CITY FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

35 cents Pound. CHASE & SANBORN CELEBRATED STAND-ARD JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE-King of them all.

YERXA.



Foot-form Shees COR.4 G BROADWAY



Drawn Work stool worth of doyles, centers will be sold at wholesale prices. CAMPBELL'S CULDO STOOL STO will be sold at wholesale prices. CAMF CURIO STORE, 325 S. Spring Street.



TREATED BY

Diamond rings, pure white, perfectly ou \$7.03, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50. You want to see thes Larger diamonds but not better ones. W. J. GETZ, 386 South Broadway

Once you eat of "Bishop's" Soda Crackers you! will order no other





"Premier"

Wines.

buy cheap meat or good.
Which will you

Winery and Distillery, 901-531 MACY ST.

Depot - ELLINGTON DRUG CO., corner Fourth and Spring.

SATURDAY'S BARDAINS. 18 counds for \$1.00

Our Delicacy Department FONGUES, each.
BELLIES, each.
OT PORK SAUSAGE, pound....

Coffee.

28 cents Pound. OUR LEADER JAVA and MOCHA COFFEE— Your money back if this coffee does no please you.

Special Towels. 150 dozen Marsellies towels, size 18x36 inches, fringed, very absorbent and durable; worth 10c;

Cream Damask. 10 pieces of cream table demask, five different patterns all linen, 60 inches wide, worth 40c a yard;

Ladies' Shoes. Bright Dongola kid, button and lace with patent leather tips and new commade to sell for \$2.00 a pair;
Tonight only. Handy Pins. Your choice of a box of good black pins; paper of American pins or a paper of safety pins; each worth 3c;

Handkerchiefs.

Black Ribbons.

Ladies' lawn initial handkerchiefs in almost every letter; they come 6 in a box; worth 60c; Tonight $25^{\rm c}$

Choice of any Trim-

med Hat in the

house worth up to

\$6 or \$7 for





Chronic Diseases

Homo Alo Medical Institute. 245 South Spring Street.

MEYER BROS., Successors to Lud Zobel & Co. 219 S. Spring Street 7mmmmmmmmmmm

Wonder Millinery...

design sale メドメドメドメドメドメドメスとスとスとスとスとスとス

\$1 and \$1.25 Kid

And we guarantee them as fully at this price as though you paid regular price. Black and all col-ors, but not all sizes in each color; every size in the lot however; 2 clasps, pretty backs; choice for 69c a pair, but not more than 2 pairs to a customer

\$1.50 to \$2 Dress Goods for 98 Superb elegance and richness. Not one piece borders on the commonplace. Fabrics

that are in the first blush of popularity. These beautiful colored and solid black mate-

rials are most easily damaged by flying mortar dust, so we reduce the price before the mortar dust attacks them. Buyers will be fortunate. Not a yard worth less than \$1.50. Black Mohair and Wool Poplins......98c Colored Matelasse Crepons Black Ottoman Cords......98c Colored English Whipcords98c Black Whipcord Serges98c Colored English Covert Cloths98c

Boys' Boys' middy suits

with a deep

Women's An assortment of well made and

made of mixed covert cloths in

tan, blue, green and gray m x-tures; reduced from \$2.75

\$12.50 to......\$8.75

Hosiery Boys' and girls' heavy cord uroy Specials and french ribbed no siery with double heeis, toes and knees, fort black corresponding the second state of the secon

fast black, regular 20c values: Reduced to 10c

Misses' fine French ribbed liste double knees and feet. sizes 5 to 94, regular price 35c and 50c; 19c

Plaited Accordion plated chiffon and mous-Chiffon selaine de soie, 20 miles wide, in white maize, pirk, blue lavender and red with or without a beautiful embroidered fourse.

beautiful embroidered figure: sold regularly at \$2 a yard: 98c

ter, salad, dessert, dinner and soup. Haviland, Lemoge and

Austrian: Regular prices from 35c to 50c each:

Royal blue, green and maroon hand-decorated china; the latest and most attrac-tive china in the market. 25c soup bowls for 15c. 124c sauce dishes for 8c, 15c plates for 10c. 50c berry bowns, 38c.

China shapes as bread and but-

Alteration Sale Price Decorated 745 decorated plates in such

Suits very stylish reefer suits

RECORD

something entirely

splendid suits for \$3.50.

Black Creponettes and Fancies98c Colored Venetian Sultings98c

Window Agood painted Ladies' Bre-

Suits and

Overcoats

for \$9.65.

Men are pleased

with this sale. So are we. We started in to clear the men's store of suits

overcoats and ul-sters and we are

doing it. Every kind and every

style of suit in the

house, except 'full dress,

Shades cloth, mounted on a reliable, Silkoline drapery stuff made, as efin brown mixed Suits cheviots, trimmed self-acting spring roller, each fective as silk, 36 inches wide, an endless variety to shade warranted, size 36 in. by 7 feet, good line of colors, choose from, worth 12 1-2c 40c shades; special at 25c. and 15c a yd; special at 81/3c.

Special The prettiest

Black Jackets All jackets in the house are reduced in price. We cannot quote all, so only the black ones get mention today. Every one is a new style, newest sleeves and proper lengths. Jackets worth up to \$20.00,

reduced to Jackets worth up to \$15.00, reduced to ... Jackets worth up to \$8.50, reduced to

Hair Florence celebrated hair brushes, Brushes solid, hard rubber backs, 15 rows of genuine Russian bristles a brush which will wear for years; 50c size for 39c Nail Solid back nail brushes, 8 rows of

Brushes fine bristles, long polished han-19c Woolen Regular \$1 quality of Underwear women's derwear. Fine wool vests and pants, finished with silk, natural gray and white; good 69c \$1.00 values; On sale at...

\$3.95 Tan Kersey Capes for \$6.00 Black Kersey Jackets for 2.00 Wool Shirt Waists for

\$1.50 Eiderdown Sacques for

Men's fancy web Suspenders, with woven ends and nickel plated fasten. 1 0c ings, good 20c quality; tonight at.....

Men's Underwear.

underwear, bound neck and front, good 50c grade; tonight at.....

Black Veiling.

Coque Boas.

Suspenders.

\$1.50

\$1.50 to \$200 Fleeced Wrappers for

\$1.49

Some Ladies' \$5.00 shoes for \$3.50; button and Shoes lace styles, hand sewed, extension soles, patent leather tips, new round toes, all sizes but not all widths; now selling

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THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]
THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in its the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Eich number ha large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 maga.

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with numerous original illustrations. Among the art The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading math with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are top possessing strong local and California color and a plauant Sou western flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Is mance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials, Music, Art as Drama; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Ciris; Travel and Adventuation Busics Business Assourcements.

Drama; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Uiris; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

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ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION. ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

CHURCH TAXATION.

MONG other propositions that are being considered by the Legislature at Sacramento, is the exemption from taxation of property used exclusively for church purposes. As our readers are aware, California is the only State in the Union where such property is subject to taxation. A strong effort is being made to secure from this Legislature the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment such as shall provide for such exemption, and lift the burden of taxation from all property used, entirely for purposes of worship. This would not include any holdings belonging to a church, and held for its enrichment, but simply church buildings and places of worship, from the ownership of which there accrues to the church no actual financial profit.

It is a movement which every good citizen of the State may well hope to see succeed, for the church spires which rise throughout our land are, no less than the common schools, the indexes of our civilization, and the vote for such an amendment to our State Constitution would by no means be confined to church members, but would embrace the vote of every citizen who has the good of the public at heart.

Christian America knows what it owes to the church; it realizes that a churchless community is not an orderly, and law-abiding community; that where the church is strongest the saloon and other evils do not thrive, but that prosperity and industry are nurtured through its influence. The church has entered into all that is noblest and best in our land, into the strongest fibers of American civilization. It is the life-blood of American freedom and the vitalizing force in American progress. Multiply the church spires and the church membership of this country, and you strengthen by just so much the bulwarks of American freedom, for the church helps to make good citizens and good law-makers. In the consistent churchman no one expects to find a violator of law, an enemy of education and of human progress, for he looks upon life from its most elevated standpoint, and he sees in every fellow-man a brother. Not from the Christian church does oppression come, nor the influences which are at war with the advancement of the this amendment to our Constitution is submitted law. Another member, and another, and anby this Legislature to the people of the great commonwealth of California, thousands who are not church members, but who realize what a mighty power for good the Christian church of this land is, will vote for it, and they will help California to wheel into line with the other States of the Union, which are seeking to aid the efforts and lighten the burdens of an institution so essential to the very life and advancement of this free land.

We must not forget that the American nation

had birth in the desire for religious freedom, so that it may be recognized as the offspring of the church. Liberty was cradled here and nurtured by God-fearing men, who had fled from persecution and tyranny. The church was the strong corner-stone of our national life, and upon this we have reared a nationality more powerful and resourceful than that of any age that has preceded our own, and there can be no reasonable doubt that if this question is submitted to a vote of the people of this State, the majority will vote for its adoption. It is better to do what we can to strengthen the church than it is to pay taxes for the restraint of the lawless, and the punishment of criminals. Better to support the church than the jail and the poorhouse, which never flourish in communities where the church is strong, active and influential.

The church is a conservator of peace, of good morals and industrial enterprise. It is a Fill our broadener of human sympathies. churches and aid them in the work which they are doing to elevate the race and you empty our jails and lessen the demand for poorhouses and homes of correction. Thus the citizen who votes for the reduction of church taxes votes indirectly for law and order and the best good of the community in which he lives. He saves himself from the demands upon his purse made for the support of the lawless and worthless, and he performs his duty as a good citizen, a lover of humanity, and a friend of the race.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION,

T is one of the evils of the democratic form of government that the statute-books are burdened with a great amount of ill-considered, crude, and unnecessary or positively vicious legislation. The legislators of the several Statesand the same is true of our national legislatorsseem to vie with one another in an effort to introduce and "put through" a large number of bills, restricting, regulating, prohibiting, or permitting, this or that action on the part of individuals, associations or corporate communities. These over-zealous "statesmen" proceed upon the assumption, apparently, that the more bills a member can introduce and have enacted into law, the greater is his ability as a legislator. The result of this perverted view of the case is the flooding of legislative bodies with great masses of nascent legislation, based, not upon any public need or demand, but principally upon the desires of parvenu statesmen to exploit their ideas, or tack of ideas, on the science of civil government.

Among this great mass of ill-considered legislation there are found, at almost every session of every Legislature, some measures of a positively vicious character, introduced at the instance of persons or corporations who will be benefited by the enactment of such measures into law. Unfortunately, it is not difficult for interested parties to secure the introduction into a State Legislature of such measures as they may, for selfish reasons, desire to have incorporated into the laws of the land. Still more unfortunate is the fact that it is a matter of comparatively little difficulty, in many of the States of the Union, to secure the enactment of unrighteous laws, if sufficient tact, skill, and money be employed for the purpose.

One of the pernicious methods by which so many evil measures get through legislative bodies into the statute-books arises from a practice familiarly known as "log-rolling." A nember of the Legislature has one or more bills race. The mass of men admit this fact, and if which he very much desires shall be made into other, indefinitely, is similarly situated. first member may not favor the bills of his neighbor, but in order to secure votes for the measure or measures for which he is responsible, he agrees to vote for those of other members. Thus, instead of standing on its merits or falling on its demerits, a bill will often be passed, without reference to its value as a law, through the mere trading of votes.

All this, of course, is wrong—seriously wrong.

No bill should pass a legislative body save upon its merits, strictly, and its success or defeat, when put upon its passage, should reflect the honest opinions, honestly expressed, of the members of the body acting upon it.

If all the absurd, unjust, and oppressive laws enacted in the United States were enforced, we should be the most governed-and the worst governed-nation on the face of the round earth. It is not altogether certain that we are not, already, the most governed people. But our freedom from annoying and unjust restrictions is far greater than it would be if all laws were enforced. At least half, and probably more than half, of the laws enacted by legislative bodies of all kinds in the United States, lapse and become a dead letter through non-enforcement. In some cases they are so obviously unjust, absurd, and oppressive that enforcement is entirely impracticable. In other cases, an attempt to enforce a bad law is combated at once by an appeal to the courts on behalf of the person or persons brought under its oppression, with the result, in the majority of cases, that the law is declared unconstitutional, and therefore invalid. But there are many evil laws which are allowed to remain on the statute-books, and which are enforced with sufficient strictness to work much wrong, hardship, and oppression upon a people who are theoretically self-governed and are supposedly free from oppression.

It is both fortunate and unfortunate that so many laws are allowed to become a dead letter. It is fortunate, because if all these laws were enforced, and were retained on the statute-books. the American people would be under a system of oppression, of their own forging, less tolerable than that which obtains in "darkest Russia." It is unfortunate, because the non-enforcement of law naturally and inevitably breeds disrespect alike for law, for those who make the law, and for those who are charged with its enforcement.

The remedy for the over-legislation from which the American people are suffering, while easy of discernment, is not so easy of realization. It would be a blessing if about nine out of every ten laws enacted at each legislative session could be stricken out immediately after their enactment. But until public ppinion so changes that it will require legislators to exercise as much zeal in securing the repeal of bad laws as they do in securing the enactment of new laws, good or bad, the evils of over-legislation are likely to continue.

WHERE POPPIES GROW.

Close by the field where popples grow, My love and I, long years ago, Went hand in hand, one summer day, In that fair land that keeps the May Forever hid in skies of blue, The moraing ever fresh with dew, And all the light of spring-time glo The golden land where poppies grow

Here as we plucked the sunlit flower, We saw the secret of its power; In love it won, from shade and sun, And lived its light till day was done, Caught golden gleam, and in its hua Still held the freshness of the dew, And gave no hint that winter snow Can blight the fields where popples g

O Love, 'tis years and years ago,
Since we have walked where popples grew,
Yet have you kept for me the glow
Of that fair day so long ago.
As hand in hand we walk today,
You fill my heart with joy of May,
And though our heads are white as snow,
Love keeps the gleam the popples know.
MARY M. ADAMS.

Our Club. We're going to have the mostest fun! It's going to be a club; And no one can belong to it But Dot and me and Bub

We thought we'd have a reading club, Not Dot nor Bub nor me.

And then we said a sewing club. But thought we'd better r'Cause none of us knows ho Not me nor Bub nor Dot.

And so it's just a playing club;
We play till time for tea;
And oh, we have the bestest times!—
Just Dot and Bub and me,
—[December St. Nicholas.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT FILIPINO

RAYMON REYES LALA OUTLINES-THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

By a Special Contributor.

THE annual banquet of the Wellesley Club, on January 21, was attended by 300 members and a number of distinguished guests. The special topic of discussion was territorial expansion, and among the more prominent speakers were Prof. Bliss Perry, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Hon. Edmund Wetmore, Richard Hovey and Ramon Reyes Lala.

Mr. Lala, author of "The Philippine Islands" (Continental Publishing Company, New York and London,) is a native of Manila, of a high-class family there, but for some years an American citizen, resident of New York He is tall, handsome, animated, and speaks English fluently, having been educated at St. John's College, London. In New York and vicinity he is in demand as an authentic and interesting lecturer and writer on the Philippine Islands.

What Mr. Lala had to say is so timely, and of so much value—coming from a representative of the best element of the Filipinos—that his remarks are here quoted in full:

Ladies and gentlemen: I have been much interested in the admirable addresses that have gone before, and, I assure you, I am not unmindful of the honor that places me in the company of such distinguished speakers.

I have been asked to say a few words about the muchdiscussed and little-known Filipinos, of which long-suffering and much-maligned race I am, I believe, the only one that is also an American citizen. So you will understand that I am not here tonight to crave admission to the glories and opportunities of American citizenship. I am already annexed! And whatever limitations the republic may find necessary to put upon the exuberant ardor of those savages of Luzon, of which you have heard so much, there is at least one Filipino that refuses to be limited; who is here tonight to have his lit

And, I would add further, I am not here to ask jour to colonize my native land. I myself have taken the initiative, and have come to colonize America. And when my countrymen hear of my good fortune, and how the Americans have rewarded my attempts to enlightenthem, I am persuaded that many will come over to assist me in the good work so auspiciously begun.

Naturally, I am pleased at the interest manifested in my country, and I appreciate, indeed, the many gracious invitations I have received to lecture on the Philippine Islands. Most of them I have accepted; for I am eager to correct the prevailing misconception regarding my countrymen.

outerymen.

I am a Filipino, and I am proud of it! I claim the distinction, too, of being a fair representative of the remote people; therefore, I hope you will infer that we are not as black as we have teen painted. We have, at best, some of the attributes of humanity; the faculty of intellect, some of the graces of civilization. We do not claim all?

The Filipinos are not a race of irrepressible savages, a noisy horde of Asiatic cut-throats, unversed in the ways of the Occident, demanding the boon of American citizenship. They are, in many respects, a gentle, ductile race, gifted, yet possessed of well-defined limitations, They are Christians, and, as such, ask for Christian forbearance. They are men, and, as such, ask for human

I have seen it stated that, in the interior of some of the Philippine provinces are many tribes of irresponsible savages—pagans and cannibals all—who, if the islands were annexed, would be a perpetual menace to the in-tegrity of the republic; a persistent problem in the body

There are a few such tribes; but they are not the Filipinos; they are the degenerate remnants of the negro aborigines, and are fast dying out. It is not with these you have to deal.

these you have to deal.

The Filipinos are all of Malay origin, with a sprinkling of half-breeds, of Spanish or Chinese descent, called Mestizos. They are Catholics, and have, for centuries, had the benefits of Christian civilization. When, therefore, you consider how we have been oppressed by generations of priestcraft, and by ages of Spanish tyrrany, the fact that we are what we are is truly remarkable.

And what can we show?

markable.

And what can we show?

We have our own lawyers and doctors, and other professional men by the hundreds, educated, as I was, abroad, in Europe, or in America or in the universities of Manila. We have our poets, artists, musicians, who have awakened the wonders of travelers, the admiration of Europe. We have our merchant-princes and our large cities, our own architecture; in brief, our own civilization.

civilization.

If this is not so grand as yours, my fellow Americans, remember we have not had the same advantages, the same fostering forces. On the contrary, we have been oppressed as no other nation under the sun; and we have longed for liberty, and pined for freedom! We were in the world; we wanted to become part of it. This divine aspiration for the expression of our nationality, in the form of statehood, found vent in many rebellions. The last, by your help, was successful; the hated Spanfard has been driven back to his European lair; at last we feel we are free to work out our own destiny along

fard has been driven back to his European lair; at last we feel we are free to work out our own destiny along the line of our own God-given individuality.

Now, the question is, how can this be done? By annexation? By a protectorate? By independence? Although I believe we have a great future, I cannot disguise to myself the conviction that we are not yet ready for independence. More especially because the Filipinos have not find the preparation for self-government possessed by the founders of the American restrict. And I apprehend that, intoxicated with their new found liberty, the Filipinos might perpetrate ex-

cesses that would prove fatal to the race. I feel this all the more when I consider that the revolutionary leaders—Aguinaldo and his companions, though fervent patriots—do not represent the best classes of my countricts trymen, who almost without exception, are for a pro-

ctorate, or for annexation.

And it is this that I, too, a Filipino, desire most a And it is this that I, too, a Filipino, desire most ardently. Give us an American protectorate; a territorial government; the judiciary, the customs, and the executive in the hands of Federal officials; the interior and domestic administration in the hands of the Filipinos themselves. And their self-selected officials will rule understandingly and well, without friction; which would be whostly impossible for alien functionaries, begotten of a western civilization.

of a western civilization.

Of you, Americans, I, a Filipino, therefore, beg, to not leave my countrymen as you found them! You cannot, in humanity, give them back into Spanish bondage. You cannot, in justice, sell them to some European or Asiatic power to become subject, most likely, to another tyranny. They feel that they have fought for, and won, their own freedom, though acknowledging that you have

their own freedom, though acknowledging that you have facilitated it. They would, therefore, oppose such disposition to the bitter death. And a Filipino knows how to die! Let a thousand martyrs attest!

You must help them, you who have so nobly assisted in freeing them; you must make it possible for them to attain their destiny—the realization of the national self.

Naturally, some are not yet ready for all the duties of citizenship, all the functions of statehood. But under an American protectorate you can educate them to a proper appreciation of this dignity, and thus become self-supporting, self-respecting, self-governing. Then let the Filipinos decide for themselves the question of annexation.

annexation.

This, it seems to me, is the only solution. One, too, in perfect agreement with the dictates of prudence and common sense; and in nowise at variance with the established traditions of the American republic and the principles of its Constitution.

So far, I have spoken as a Filipino. Now I wish to



RAYMON REVES LALA. [From "The Philippine Islandz," by Ramon Reyes Lalla. Copyright, 1898, by Continental Publishing Co.]

speak as an American citizen. I believe—doubtless with many others—we should, so far as possible, keep out of diplomatic entanglements, and avoid Old World methods. We should, therefore, never seek to become a colonizing power; but, inasmuch as the Filipinos have been virtually thrust upon us, and inasmuch as our duty to them demands some kind of government for their benefit, we are forced to make a temporary departure from the policy of the fathers, and take the islands under our protection. Humanity dictates this procedure, and humanity is the paramount law. A precedent, too, based upon justice, can never be untimely.

What need now to talk of annexation, when it is

upon justice, can never be untimely.

What need now to talk of annexation, when it is plainly impossible for generations to come? Let us rather meet present conditions with the solution of expediency, based upon right. The future—let it solve its own problems! Other and unforeseen conditions may arise that will make the solution easy. The honorable expedients of today become the lauded precedents of tomorrow. We have found it expedient in the past to annex territory; and in various ways: By joint resolution, by discovery and occupation, by purchase, by war, and by treaty; and today we are the fear and wonder of the rest of the world.

If it should some time be found expedient to annex

If it should some time be found expedient to annex my native land, I, for one, do not believe it would sound the death-knell of the republic, and proclaim the sound the death-knell of the republic, and proclaim the birth of imperialism. All these calamities were prophesied at the time of the purchase of Florida and Louisiana; the admission of Texas and the Territories of the virgin West; the purchase of Alaska; the annexation of Hawaii. And the Union still lives!

If England and Holland, with their magnificent domestic territory, are able to rule ten times their own population in their colonies, to their own enrichment

population in their colonies, to their own enrichment and to the hetterment of the natives, why shouldn't we be able to rule a few islands, containing one-tenth of ours? Especially when we consider the enormous extent of our home territory, which will ever prevent the disintegration of the republic. If one Englishman rules

ten Hindoos to his own profit, can't ten Americans rule one Malay for his salvation?

one Malay for his salvation?

As I have said, the question of annexation should rightly be settled by the Filipinos themselves; and will in time. Yet we should first gradually help them to all precious incidentals of our American civilization. Nor should we forget our duty to ourselves and to succeeding generations of Americans. The day when we shall surp England's place as mistress of the seas is but a few generations distant. War will soon strangle himself with his own hand. The battle of the future will be the flerce rivalry of commerce, and we should prepare for it.

The Philippines are the keys to the Orient; with them we can unlock not only riches incalculable, but make them a means of livelihood for millions yet unborn. We should take steps to improve this prize, that is the rightful spoil of a just war—a war for humanity, in which justice triumphed. There comes, indeed, a tide in the affairs of nations, as well as of men, when opportunity must be taken at the flood. This is a crucial hour; an hour that demands the display of the highest virtue. Today is the crisis in our national life. Be true to the past, just to the present, and faithful to the nour; an nour that demands the display of the highest virtue. Today is the crisis in our national life. Be true to the past, just to the present, and faithful to the future. This is the problem we must solve.

In giving my fellow-countrymen the boon of freedom and the boods of Archives and the boost of the country we have th

In giving my fellow-countrymen the boon of freedom and the benefit of American civilization, be charitable. For their crude intelligence, face to face with freedom, will doubtless abuse the gift so generously given. Their eyes, used to the superstitious gloom of Spanish tyranny, will be dazzled by the sudden sunrise of American liberty, and, in their gropings for truth, they may stumble into error. Let us be helpful. It takes a vigorous manhood to keep step with the pace of the century.

Our national progress is full of the episodes of failure. This you know. We should, therefore, expect a few false steps in the Filipinos' tentative, groping efforts.

But I believe that Time's index finger points onward and upward, and America follows, keeping step with the heart-beats of God.

heart-beats of God.

We have heard much lately about the manifest destiny of the republic. There is much discussion, too, concerning the sphere of our duty. The path we have entered has not been entirely of our own choosing. We entered upon a war partly for vengeance, partly to bring the blessings of liberty to those who appealed to us to save them from political slavery.

them from pointeal stavery.

The magnificent results of the war have placed us in a bewildering maze of new problems, that must be met with an immediate solution. Shall we solve them with an eye to our own gain, or for the advantage of those who hall us as their deliverer? There is only one way—we must proceed along the line of duty; and that is also the line of right. For I believe it to be our mission to rever and by solving others, we shall says ourselves. e, and, by saving others, we shall save ourselves.

we must accord to our new possessions all that we ourselves enjoy. We must know no other destiny but freedom; no other law but love. We cannot now shirk the tremendous responsibility that the success of our adventure has brought upon us. We would be cowards to attempt to shift the burden of our duty upon those not responsible for the present state of affairs. We have chosen, we have acted, and we must abide by the results.

If would be a short-sighted policy, indeed, that would augment the responsibilities of the next generation by the blind exploration of new possibilities for private or public gain. There are good men and true who should be chosen to see that justice is done.

should be chosen to see that justice is done.

Let religion, with love and peace, speak words of hope to the millions so long bound in chains of darkness. Let her succor the unfortunate, while her kindly eyes beam mercy on the erring. Let art, with her message of beauty, and science, with her passion for truth, invade the immost haunts of ignorance, teaching those to know, who have never known; helping those to think who have never thought, thus making manhood, not being, the criterion of American citizenship.

NOT THE CANON'S WORK.

[London Academy:] Conan Doyle is himself the hero of a story in a little Irish town. The town possesses a convent ruled by a Mother Superior whose eyes have seen their best days. Going lately into the local bookseein their best days. Going tacty into the focal book-seller's shop, she picked up a volume which she thought was written by Conan Doyle, a dignitary of renown in those parts. She bought it, and had it read aloud for the edification at the midday meal of the community. The edification in the first chapter seemed far to seek.

Never had love-making been so freely alluded to within those secluded walls. The novices were thrilled. "Well, well," said the Mother Superior, "the dear Canon is preparing us for a miracle of grace. The frivolers flirt, by the mercy of heaven, no doubt ends by taking the veil."

Then came the awakening. Someone eagerly peering

taking the veil."

Then came the awakening. Someone eagerly peering into the volume perceived that the title page bore the word "Conan" instead of "Canon." The discovery reached the ears of the Mother Superior.

"Very well," she said, "the bookseller where we bought the book is a pious man, and now that we have paid for it we should we wasteful not to read it to the end"

What she decreed was duly done; and it is Conan Doyle's fault if all succeeding books chosen for community perusal have seemed to be exceedingly dull.

FROM THE DEPTHS.

[Unidentified:] Rev. Dr. Macgregor of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, whose semi-jubilee as minister of the parish was celebrated by a dinner the other day, preached bewas cerebrated by a dinner the other day, preached be-fore the Queen and royal family at Balmoral, and dined with them in the evening. As is generally well-known, he is, like Zacchaeus of old, a man of small stature and lame. In consequence, when in a strange public hard he is, like Zacchaeus of old, a man of small stature and lame. In consequence, when in a strange pulpit, he is always provided with a footstool to raise him to the necessary height to be seen by the congregation; but the story goes that on one occasion when preaching in a country church he found that this necessary footstool had not been provided. He has a keen sense of the humorous, and when on standing up he found that he was quite invisible to the congregation, he announced is the opening psalm, "Lord, From the Depths to Thee I cried." Even his serious Scotch hearers could not repress a smile after this announcement, and the stool was speedily forthcoming. TO TO

THE WAS TO THE WAS

A BOAT THAT WILL ROLL ON THE SEA

FREDERICK A. KNAPP SECURES CAPITAL TO BUILD A BIG BARREL SHIP.

By a Special Contributor.

AST year the world was amused, then perplexed, then astonished at the effort of Frederick A. steering is done by rudder "drags" at each end oper-Knapp, a daring Canadian inventor, to navigate a steel from a bridge suspended outside the boat. Knapp, a daring Canadian inventor, to navigate a huge boat which rolled on the sea like a barrel. The initial trip of the experimental boat convinced number of capitalists that Mr. Knapp's invention would revolutionize the science of navigation, and now with thousands of dollars at his command, the inventor is letting contracts for the construction of the first Knapp roller boat. It will enter into active competition with steam and sail vessels of the present type for the world's water traffic. The big cylinder will be fin-

The success of the first full-sized roller boat, the initial steps in the building of which are now occupying the attention of Mr. Knapp and his associates in

ated from a bridge suspended outside the boat.

A knotty problem in the construction of this boat was the application of the power by which the outside cylinder is revolved. This is accomplished by a battery of three engines having a long, upward stroke, the pistens being attached to "cranks" of the big driving shaft. The points on the circle of the shaft at which the pistons apply the power are equidistant from each other, or 120 degrees apart. At each end of the driving shaft is a powerful cogwheel fitting into the cogs of the cylinder's bearings, or more properly into an internal "spur gear" rigidly connected with the solid bulkhead of the cylinder.

of the cylinder.

Above the suspended cradle of the boat is an arched ceiling hiding from view the interior of the revolving cylinder overhead. Light and air are freely admitted

BUILDING THE ROLLER BOAT.

To form a correct mental image of the roller boat picture a huge barrel or cylinder 500 feet long, 96 feet in diameter and 24 feet from the hollow core to the outer surface. This is constructed of boiler plate so riveted as to be air-tight. It has an inner, an outer and a middle skin, these tubes being held at proper distances from one another by circular partitions forming airtight compartments which make the boat unsinkable.

tight compartments which make the boat unsinkable. Not only is this great barrel the shell of the boat, but it is also its propeller—the wheel which gives the craft its actual traveling capacity. Think of a boat with a paddle wheel 500 feet broad and 96 feet in diameter! But fie term "paddle wheel" is not strictly applicable in this case, for the roller boat has neither screw nor paddles. The four-inch T-rails running from end to end of the outside of the cylinder are better described as cogs which set into the water and enable the roller to roll forward over the sea instead of merely revolving without progress. The progressive action of the cylinder is similar to that of the broad-tired wheels of a country traction engine pulling its way up a hill, the cogs with which the tires are crossed biting into the roadway and giving foot-hold and pulling power.

Within the tunnel or core of this hollow cylinder is suspended the boat proper, or the portion carrying the

within the tunner or core of this hollow cylinder is suspended the boat proper, or the portion carrying the passengers, crew, cargo and engines. The cylinder revolves around this inner cradle, the latter always remaining level. Only at the points where the "spider work" of the cylinder projects down to the "journals" or huge hollow steel axles by which the central section of the boat is suspended, does the framework of the roller come in contact with the hanging or non-rotating part of the craft. The suspended interior is divided into of the craft. The suspended interior is divided into three lengths, two long sections separated by a short one. The short central section of the inner cradle contains the engines, one end section the first-class and the other the second-class passengers. The passage from one to another of these sections is through the hollow "journal" which is a part of the non-rotating life center of the boat. As these steel axles, in a roller boat for ocean service, are bored by tunnels ten feet in diameter, it will be seen that they are ample for carrying all the electric-lighting cables, telegraph and telephone wires,

Chicago, will mean a complete and sweeping revolution of all deep-water transportation. If this pioneer roller achieves no greater speed than that made by the crude model which has been operated in Toronto Bay, the crafts now plowing the inland seas may read their orders to tie up in permanent quarters, for the carrying capacity of the roller boat is immensely greater on the same draught than that of the prevailing type of vessel, while the power required to propel it is far less.

To form a correct mental image of the roller boat, picture, a burge heavel oversilender. So feet the 182 of the control of the poportunity for end-to-end pitching.

allows little opportunity for end-to-end pitching.

The problem of the speed which the roller boat will be able to show is an interesting one, certain to provoke a wide range of comment from nautical men and engineers. Regarding this point the inventor says:

"If the freight boat which we shall put into commission next summer, for the ore and grain traffic of the Great Lakes, makes no better speed than did my first crude working model it will outclass all competition on the part of the swiftest freighters now on the inland seas. That model was 110 feet long and 22 feet in diameter. Loaded to 100 tons displacement she revolved ten and one-half times a minute on the application of less than 20-horse power of steam. This gave her a steady speed of six miles an hour. The roller boat for ocean traffic will be 800 feet long and 200 feet in diameter. On the basis of what has already been done with the model in Toronto Bay, operating under an insignificant expenditure of power, I think it may be reasonably granted that adequate engines will be able to turn the



FREDERICK A. KNAPP.

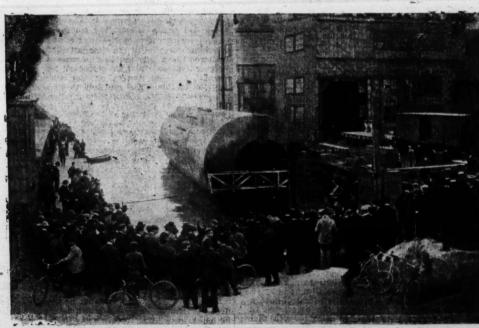
ocean boat thirteen times a minute. That means a speed of 100 miles an hour!
"I have constantly to meet the objection that the

"I have constantly to meet the objection that the roller boat cannot make progress against a gale. This point is raised by engineers who are willing to grant that the boat will be able easily to attain a speed of a hundred miles an hour in still water. In answer to this I have only to say that if the boat can go a mile a minute it can keep out of the face of any gale, for storms travel in the form of a progressive circle. With such a speed as that under discussion the boat can so quickly shift her course as to put the wind at her back and get where the opposing current of the gale cannot overtake her. However, I take the position that no wind can ever stop the roller boat, because the greatest wind resistance the big ocean roller can possibly encounter is 500 to 600 tons, and this cannot have any appreciable effect in overcoming the momentum of a rolling cylinder weighing 25,000 tons. The lesser power must give way to the greater.

weighing 25,000 tons. The lesser power must give way to the greater.

"And right here some engineers will exclaim that this conclusion is contrary to 'well-established scientific principles;' that momentum is not a force, not an energy; that the engines of the boat must exert sufficient steam power to overcome the resistance of the wind independent of momentum. This is answered by a simple illustration, the basic facts of which no well-informed engineer will dispute. An ordinary locomotive developing a speed of a mile a minute is mounted on Holman trucks and thereby increases its speed to two miles a minute, meeting a wind resistance of more than 3000 horse power while actually exerting only 1500 horse power of steam force. power of steam force.

"In this operation the engine does not increase its piston speed. While its drivers are working at the rate of a mile a minute the geared trucks increase its actual of a mile a minute the geared trucks increase its actual speed on the track to two miles a minute. This means a tremendous increase of wind resistance without any increase of steam power. Now what force is it that enables 1500-horse power of steam to overcome 3000-



THE ROLLER BOAT IN ROLLING TRIM.

horse power of wind resistance? There is but one answer: Momentum!—the inertia of motion maintained by the continuity of the initial steam power.

"The broad and really scientific engineer invariably accepts this illustration at its full face value. It is only the theoretical rule-of-thumb man who fails to recognize its force. And this observation applies to every principle involved in the construction and operation of the roller boat. There are two or three simple and fundamental principles which help to make clear the points of difference between the present type of ship and the roller boat so far as the problem of speed is concerned. The present ship is a huge plow, the largest portion of which must be submerged in order to prevent it from being overturned. Its progress is made by forcing its way through an incompressible fluid, the resistance of which increases as the cube of the velocity up to a speed of 20 knots an hour, and beyond that the ratio of the increase is unknown. It is a question of brute force, of engine power, working against the force ratio of the increase is unknown. It is a question of 'brute force,' of engine power, working against the force

On the other hand, the roller boat reverses the oper-"On the other hand, the roller boat reverses the operation and works with nature's forces. Direct water resistance and 'skin friction' are its friends, which help instead of hinder its progress, furnishing the leverage necessary to produce the forward movement. Without the water resistance which the T-rails on the exterior of the roller meet, the cylinder would simply roll over and over without any forward movement. The stronger the resistance the more easy and rapid its progress. Then, the greater the speed of the roller the less will be its draught. At very high speed it will be practically in the position of a broad wheel rolling on a level surface.

face.

"The weight of the big ocean vessel will be 16,000 tons, and it will require 6000 tons of cargo to put it down twelve feet into the water. Its displacement as a freighter will be so great that when it is drawing thirty feet of water it will be carrying 60,000 tons of cargo. On the same draught as the lake vessels passing through the 'Soo' the roller boat will carry a cargo three times greater. It should be remembered that the interior circle of air-tight compartments in the cylinder may be used for carrying many kinds of freight like coal, grain and ore. So long as the cargo of this character is equally distributed it will not interfere with the proper action and ore. So long as the cargo of this character is equally distributed it will not interfere with the proper action of the cylinder, which will remain at all times an evenly-balanced fly wheel. The freight boats will be so constructed that trains may run into the boat, at the open end, unload and backed out upon the dock again. The loading and unloading of the compartments in the cylinder will be accomplished with great facility, the roller being so turned that the compartments from which being so turned that the compartments from which grain or ore are to be unloaded will be elevated above the level of the cars, on the deck, into which the cargo is to be transferred. Unloading from the cars will be done on the same principle, the compartments for the reception of the cargo being brought lower than the cars, thus making it possible for gravity to do the main part of the work." part of the work.

The absolute safety and indestructibility of the roller boat is a feature of intense personal interest to all who travel by water. The cylinder is a mammoth life preserver, and the perforation of any considerable number of the air chambers would not affect its buoyancy. The steel construction of the interior portions renders it indestructible by fire. If the machinery of the roller boat were disabled and the winds were to dash it on the rocks of a seacoast it would remain unsinkable, and the accident would not result in loss of life or cargo. Such a catastrophe as that which befell the Bourgogne will be impossible with the roller boat.

Frederick A. Knapp, the inventor, is a successful Canadian bairrister living at Prescott, Ontario. He has been at work on his invention since 1892.

FORREST CRISSEY. The absolute safety and indestructibility of the roller

FORREST CRISSEY.

A PHILOPENA EPISODE.

HOW PAUL JONES STOLE A MARCH UPON HIS DUSKY LADY LOVE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

"Well, Paul," said I to my dusky friend, "this is great and surprising news we hear of you! Why did you not tell us that it was to be a double wedding? I Why did thought it was to be just your sister's marriage.

"Well, sah, I'd a tole you ef I had a knowed it shore myseff. Ise been a hopin' et would a-come off befo. But you kaint neveh tell how de gals is a-goin' to do. But

tell you how it is.

"You knows I'se a-been a-keepin' comp'ny wiff Miss Emeline Brown fer mo'e 'n a yeah. Now I neveh could very well stan' de smiles of de ladies, least not to any great degree, but lawsy me! when I set my lamps on dat yaller gal, I knowd it was all off. My heart jess turned over once er twict, an' I was no gooder dan a dead man. Um! Um! When she roll up dem eyes o' hern an' toss her haid an' show dem white teef in one

dead man. Um: Um: When she roll up dem eyes o' hern, an' toss her haid, an' show dem white teef in one sweet smile—Um! Um!

"Case o' love at furs' sight—on my side at leas'—an' as fer Miss Emeline, she never yet owned dat it was a case on any sight—though I has my 'spicions dat maybe of she would own up dere would be considerable of a 'case' after all.

"Well seh after I had de pleasure of knowen de lady.

'case' after all.

"Well, seh, after I had de pleasure of knowen de lady fer a sho't while I takes her out to all de shows; I takes her to de chu'ch, to dinnehs, to sociables—I sends her candy an' I sends her flowers, an' I takes her ahm, an' I walks out wiff her on Sundays, an' de goodness knows what all I don't do to win dat girl's affections. But neveh nary word o' love could I aidge in sidewise ter her. No, sah, Misteh Paul—I don't want ter marry—less change de subjeck, Paul—I don't want ter marry—less change de subjeck, er I'll change de comp'ny.' An' dats de way she hole me fer a whole yeah.

"Nen et come to de place where my sisteh Lillie an' "Nen et come to de place ware my sisten Linte an Plink Sampson gives out dat dey is a-goin' ter be married. Pink he gits ahoft o' me an' he says, 'Less make it a double-header, Paul,' But I say, 'Oh, you git out! Brush, niggeh, I hain't no marrying man—what you take me fer?' Eh, but de Lawd Amighty knows I'd a tied de knot in lessen a houah, ef Miss Emeline had a hean willing.

been williner.
"But all de same, I 'sides 'twixt me an' myseff dat I goes to Miss lady an' make my proposition all over, an' have it settled.

"I make de furs' move. She toss her haid. I move

again. She smile an' say, 'No, sah! Misteh Paul, when you git me ter say "yes," I'll—'
"'What?' say I, 'marry me? Well, all right, but in de mean time, I tell-you what less us do—come less have a good dinpah'

What: say I, harry new Well, an light, but in de mean time, I tell-you what less us do—come less have a good dinneh.'

"So she jump up, an' pin on dat hat o' hern, wiff de mile-long fedders, an' pull on her white gloves, an' give a hitch ter de back o' her skirt—Um! Um! she's a stunner. But I had on my dog, too. I had 'sided I would make a sure-nuff finish of it dat night, so I goes primed. Say! You knows dat warm coat o' mine. Dat swell affair—dat light ovehcoat—big pearl buttons—short—full, well, I had dat, an' my red gloves, an' my pats, wiff red laces in 'em, oh, I'se a warm membeh when I has on m' dog. An' I had it on to a finish dat night. I was wearin' a collah high as any cuff, an' a tie dat was so noisy dat you couldn't heah you'seff eat. "Well, we start down de street—doin' a furs' rate cake walk. An' we had a dinneh dat sure nuff cost de mon.

"But as we sat dere, eatin' nuts, an' talkin' deep 'bout de Philippine question, I cracks a nut wiff 'two

'Now! See heah! Miss Emeline, how's dat fer

"'Now! See heah! Miss Emeline, how's dat fer a Philopena question? Now, sence ets a question of dat kine, less us eat dis heah nut, an' de philopena will be "Yes."—come now, fer you' country's sake, Miss Emeline—fer de extension of de U-nited States—fer de sake o' Ole Glory—come ahaid, Miss Emeline.'
"Now dis heah lady o' mine, is pow'ful patriotic, an' when I 'peal to her in dat way, she say 'Aw right, Paul,' an' we eat de philopena togedder.
"Now, I know'd betteh dan ter catch her on dat yes right dere—fer I know'd I'd have a better oppe'tunity later on. An' when she took dat kuhnell from me, I know'd she hod forgot what she said 'bout when she said 'yes'—well, to be shore, I did de finishing of it, an' put in de part 'bout marrying me—an' I hadn't forgot it, ef she had.
"Well, et would a done yer soul good ter see de way

"Well, et would a done yer soul good ter see de way she watch out to keep from being cought, an' I lets her go 'long till et come de night o' Lillie's an' Pink's wed-

"Me an' Emeline was ter stan' up wiff de bride an' groom. An'! law me, so fer as I was concerned dere wa'n't no one in all dat room dat equaled my lady fer

wa'n't no one in all dat room dat equaled my lady fer beauty. An' de dress she wore would take away you' breff. An' I had on my dog, too. Yes, sah! Shore!

"Well, we had a pianner rented fer de 'casion, an' de lill lame music teacher was a playin' de Dewey march. Oh, we spread dat night. A feller hain't married every day, an' we wanted et done up right.

"Well, Miss Smith was a playing de march, an' de two lill pages, yes, seh! pages, come in carryin' bokays, den comed de bride, an' den Miss Emeline a follerin'

"De groom an' I met em at de alteh, an' we stood up. "But 'bout de time dat de bride bow her haid low, an' say 'I do,' I leans over ter my lady an' I says, 'Solemn, hain't it, Emeline?"

"An', sah! she say 'Yes, Paul.'

hain't it, Emeline?'

"An', sah! she say 'Yes, Paul.'

"Philopena,' says I.

"She 'membered what she says den, an' in a kind of 'pealin' way she whispers ter me, 'You hain't a goin' ter hole me to dat, is you Paul?'

"Den I whispers: 'Now what you tell me—didn' you say dat whenever I could get you to say 'yes' you would meany!"

"'No, sah,' she says, 'you said dat.'
"'Well, I knows, don't I.'
"'I specks you do, Paul,' she says, hesitatin' like.
"Now dere wa'n't no break in de ceremony 'tall, 'cause I had tole de preacheh dat when I give him de wink, he was ter marry me an' Emeline an' dat it was as a sur-

was ter marry me an' Emeline an' dat it was as a surprise to de folks—so he neveh smelled a rat.

"So, by de time he was done prayin', we was through whisperin' an' I give him de wink, an' he tole de bride an' groom ter step aside, an' I led my lady to de alteh—an' de knot was tied—an' de ring was took from my pocket—an' it was put on her fingeh.

"On' dat's how it all happen. Yah! Yah! Yah!
"How's dat fer a U-nited States Philippine question most."

ROOSEVELT AT SCHOOL,

NEW YORK CHILDREN MAKE THE ROUGH RIDER TELL STORIES.

[New York Sun:] Col. Roosevelt went to the West Side Italian schools in New York the other day and talked to the children. He went by invitation, disappointing a lot of politicians and office-seekers who besieged his house, to keep the appointment. One of the boys had invited him. The colonel did not know his name, for he didn't sign it. He wrote that since the Governor-elect went to Randall's Island to see the children there, why couldn't he come to Sullivan street? It may have been that Mr. Roosevelt had no good answer to this, or it may have been the boy's plea to "please not tell teacher," who had told them not to worry him,

not tell teacher," who had told them not to worry him, or perhaps it was the postscript which informed him that "us boys are all glad you are going to be Governor." Whatever it was he went.

The West Side Italian School is at No. 24 Sullivan street. There was a policeman at the door who was startled nearly out of his wits by seeing the well-remembered agile shape in the blue overcoat run nimbly up the steps and pull the bell. Before the bluecoat had recovered himself the colonel was inside and the mighty cheer that rose from 375 little Italian throats as he was recognized, convinced the cop that he was not dreaming; that it was indeed the day of Teddy come back. Miss Satterie, the principal, had introduced the visitor to the children with the simple question:

to the children with the simple question:
"Who is this?"
"Roosevelt!" cried the little fellows, s cried the little fellows, shoving bowls and spoons. They had just been eating their din-

bowls and spoons. They had just a sked.

"Yes, but what's his other name?" she asked.

"Teddy!" yelled the troop joyously, and Miss Satterie blushed. Col. Roosevelt laughed long and loud.

"It is all right," he said, when he could get his breath. "That's what I am called."

Then he wanted to know what he could tell the children. A little lad with very brown fists, which until then he had kept carefully tucked away in his trouser's pockets, shot both up in the air at once.

"About the horse!" he plumped out breathlessly.

"The horse?" said Col. Roosevelt, reflectively. "I sup-

pose, now, some wooden horse and Christmas"—and he felt in his pocket. But he remembered.

felt in his pocket. But he remembered.

"Oh, yes—Texas, you mean—my horse which they said was shot under me in the fight, but it really wasn't! The bullets merely grazed it, but it went right on till we came to the first fence, when I had to jump off and let it go and chase the Spaniards on foot, and Texas went. I didn't suppose I should ever see him again, but after the fight there he was, as well as ever, only a little scratched. Wasn't it good?"

The boys, who had sat open mouthed, were not so easily satisfied, and the colonel had to tell them of his other horse, Rain-in-the-Face, too. While he talked he looked across the teacher's desk and nodded to two pictures standing there. One was of his own father, the

looked across the teacher's desk and nodded to two pictures standing there. One was of his own father, the elder Theodore Roosevelt, who was one of the earliest and stanchest backers of Charles Loring Brace in his fight for the poor children of New York. While he lived he was the children's great friend. The other was of his uncle, James Roosevelt, who to the day of his death paid the rent of the other Italian school down in Beach street. Now that he is gone it will be closed. The Roosevelts are held in honor, with reason, wherever the work of the Children's Aid Society goes on. This West Side school is one of their score of similar shelters for 6000 or 7000 slum children, the poorest of the poor foreigners. They showed the colonel their flag drill, and as they stated with raised hands that they would love the flag and defend it with the valor of true Americans, his eye kindled. Then he spoke to them from under the Christmas tree, that for once lost its attraction, and his words mas tree, that for once lost its attraction, and his words

mas tree, that for once lost its attraction, and his words thrilled the little fellows visibly.

"I had a bugler in my regiment," he said, "who was an Italian, like most of you. He was a fine fellow, so brave! He blew his trumpet in our first fight out at the front, giving orders as he was told until a Spanish bullet clipped off the two middle fingers of the hand that held the bugle. He went and had it dressed and came back to help carry the wounded to the regreal; the rest of the bugle. He went and had it dressed and came back to help carry the wounded to the rear all: the rest of the day with his bandaged hand. He was like my flag bearer, who went right on and up, though he was pelted with bullets that tore the flag to rags. They were good soldiers. Like all men that are truly brave, they were tender and good toward those who are weaker than they. We can all be that if we can't all go to the war. We regiment was a corking good one. One-fourth of all they. We can all be that if we can't all go to the war. My regiment was a corking good one. One-fourth of all the men in it were killed or wounded, yet they never gave back an inch, never once. They always went forward. The Spaniards dreaded them with reason. But no sooner was the fighting over than everyone of them gave half of his hard tack to the starving women and children who came out of Santiago. They were good fighters, and back of that they were true men and first-class citizens. I want you all to be as they were—brave and fearless, able to hold your own, to fight if you must, but tender to your mothers and sisters and to the little ones, decent and clean. Keep like that, and when you grow up, if we have another war, I will put every one of you in my regiment."

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MEN OF NOTE.

Senator Vest once took lessons in boxing, and, like Gov. Roosevelt, is an expert at "the manly art." Peter Joyce, a captain of police in St. Louis, has worked seven days a week for thirty-seven years with-out a holiday.

John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, mentioned as a possible successor to John Russell Young as librarian of Congress.

Representative de Armond of Missouri has the reputation of being the most rapid speaker in the House, and is the dread of all the official stenographers.

Senator-elect McCumber of North Dakota is one of the bitterest fighters in the State. Personally he is re-garded as "chilly," but he is a ready debater and an eloquent speaker.

John D. Rockefeller's fad is music, and it is said he plays every minute he is at home. Although greatly bothered by persons asking alms, he never refuses a man on the street.

Chief Justice James P. Sterrett, who delivered the opinion of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the Quay certiorari case, once had Matthew Stanley Quay in his office as student-at-law.

Gertner, the professional claqueur of Vienna, who ac cumulated \$50,000 in his unique calling, has just died of a broken heart because he lost his job, owing to his awaking from a doze and applauding at the wrong time.

Senator Davis of Minnesota owns one of the best private librates in the country. His taste for good reading he inherits from his father, a man now well on in the eighties, who has written histories of England and

Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Henry V. Boynton are so much alike that even mutual friends sometimes mistake them. When both were present at a recent reception it was necessary for them to run a sort of clearing-house of messages one had received for the other.

Governor J. G. Brady of Alaska as a child was a homeless waif in New York city. He was sent to a farmer in Iowa by the Children's Aid society and when he was grown his way to college was paid by the society. He went to Alaska as a missionary and now is governor. of the territory.

Tesla thinks a man has just so many hours to be awake, and the fewer of these he uses up each day the more days will the last. "I believe that a man might live two hundred years if he would sleep most of the time That is why negroes live to such an advanced age, because they sleep so much."

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the French jurist who quit the Court of Cassation on account of his anti-Dreyfus sentiments, is by profession a magistrate, by instinct a politician, and in his lefsure moments he is a novelist. He is the author of a batch of novels issued under the pseudonym of Jules de Glouvet.

Czar Nicholas II. is said to have an aversion to the pseudonym of a part kind. He has you

Czar Nicholas II. is said to have an aversion to the needless slaughter of animals of any kind. He has re-cently forsworn the pleasure of the chase and the shooting of game, and since his suit, from motives of policy, refrains from indulging in this pastime, the birds and beasts in the imperial reserves live in undisturbed quiet.

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A BOAT THAT WILL ROLL ON THE SEA

FREDERICK A. KNAPP SECURES CAPITAL TO BUILD A BIG BARREL SHIP.

By a Special Contributor.

AST year the world was amused, then perplexed, heating tubes, etc., and for affording a passageway. The then astonished at the effort of Frederick A. steering is done by rudder "drags" at each end oper-Knapp, a daring Canadian inventor, to navigate a ated from a bridge suspended outside the boat. huge boat which rolled on the sea like a barrel. The initial trip of the experimental boat convinced a number of capitalists that Mr. Knapp's invention would revolutionize the science of navigation, and now with thousands of dollars at his command, the inventor is letting contracts for the construction of the first Knapp roller boat. It will enter into active competition with steam and sail vessels of the present type for the world's water traffic. The big cylinder will be fin-ished and launched at the beginning of next summer.

The success of the first full-sized roller boat, the initial steps in the building of which are now occupying the attention of Mr. Knapp and his associates in

ated from a bridge suspended outside the boat.

A knotty problem in the construction of this boat was the application of the power by which the outside cylinder is revolved. This is accomplished by a battery of three engines having a long, upward stroke, the pistons being attached to "cranks" of the big driving shaft. The points on the circle of the shaft at which the pistons apply the power are equidistant from each other, or 120 degrees apart. At each end of the driving shaft is a powerful cogwheel fitting into the cogs of the cylinder's bearings, or more properly into an internal "spur gear" rigidly connected with the solid bulkhead of the cylinder.

Above the suspended cradle of the boat is an arched'

Above the suspended cradle of the boat is an arched ceiling hiding from view the interior of the revolving cylinder overhead. Light and air are freely admitted

BUILDING THE ROLLER BOAT.

Chicago, will mean a complete and sweeping revolution of all deep-water transportation. If this pioneer roller achieves no greater speed than that made by the crude model which has been operated in Toronto Bay, the crafts now plowing the inland seas may read their or-ders to tie up in permanent quarters, for the carrying capacity of the roller boat is immensely greater on same draught than that of the prevailing type of vessel, while the power required to propel it is far less.

To form a correct mental image of the roller boat, picture a huge barrel or cylinder 500 feet long, 96 feet in diameter and 24 feet from the hollow core to the outer surface. This is constructed of boiler plate so riveted as to be air-tight. It has an inner, an outer and a middle skin, these tubes being held at proper distances from one another by circular partitions forming airtight compartments which make the boat unsinkable.

Not only is this great barrel the shell of the boat, but it is also its propeller—the wheel which gives the craft its actual traveling capacity. Think of a boat with a paddle wheel 500 feet broad and 96 feet in diameter! But he term "paddle wheel" is not strictly applicable in this case, for the roller boat has neither screw nor paddles. The four-inch T-rails running from end to end of the outside of the cylinder are better described as cogs which set into the water and enable the roller to roll forward over the sea instead of merely revolving without progress. The progressive action of the cylinder is similar to that of the broad-tired wheels of a country traction engine pulling its way up a hill, the roadway and giving foot-hold and pulling power.

Within the tunnel or core of this hollow cylinder is suspended the boat proper, or the portion carrying the passengers, crew, cargo and engines. The cylinder revolves around this inner cradle, the latter always remaining level. Only at the points where the "spider work" of the cylinder projects down to the "journals" or huge hollow steel axles by which the central section of the boat is suspended, does the framework of the roller come in contact with the hanging or non-rotating part of the craft. The suspended interior is divided into three lengths, two long sections separated by a short one. The short central section of the inner cradle con-Not only is this great barrel the shell of the boat, but

of the craft. The suspended interior is divided into three lengths, two long sections separated by a short one. The short central section of the inner cradle contains the engines, one end section the first-class and the other the second-class passengers. The passage from one to another of these sections is through the hollow "journal" which is a part of the non-rotating life center of the boat. As these steel axles, in a roller boat for occan service, are bored by tunnels ten feet in diameter, it will be seen that they are ample for carrying all the electric-lighting cables, telegraph and telephone wires,

at the open ends. Only the ends of the cradle are, of course, in the least exposed to sea and weather, and the fact that the bottom of the suspended section of the boat is high' above the reach of the fiercest storm waves is calculated to inspire in the future passengers of this craft a feeling of complete security. As there will be no swaying or pitching motion the inventor promises entire exemption from sea sickness. Rocking or swaying is prevented by the perfect equilibrium of the suspended body and the great length of the craft, together with the fact that it rolls over the water "broadside on," allows little opportunity for end-to-end pitching.

The problem of the speed which the roller boat will be able to show is an interesting one, certain to provoke a wide range of comment from nautical men and engineers. Regarding this point the inventor says:

"If the freight boat which we shall put into commission next summer, for the ore and grain traffic of the Great Lakes, makes no better speed than did my first crude working model it will outclass all competition on the part of the swiftest freighters now on the inland seas. That model was 110 feet long and 22 feet in diameter. Loaded to 100 tons displacement she revolved ten and one-half times a minute on the application of less than 20-horse power of steam. This gave her a steady speed of six miles an hour. The roller boat for ocean traffic will be 800 feet long and 200 feet in diameter. On the basis of what has already been done with the model in Toronto Bay, operating under an insignificant expenditure of power, I think it may be reasonably granted that adequate engines will be able to turn the



FREDERICK A. KNAPP.

ocean boat thirteen times a minute. That means a

ocean boat thirteen times a minute. That means a speed of 100 miles an hour!

"I have constantly to meet the objection that the roller boat cannot make progress against a gale. This point is raised by engineers who are willing to grant that the boat will be able easily to attain a speed of a hundred miles an hour in still water. In answer to this I have only to say that if the boat can go a mile a minute it can keep out of the face of any gale, for storms travel in the form of a progressive circle. With such a speed as that under discussion the boat can so quickly shift her course as to put the wind at her back and get where the opposing current of the gale cannot overtake her. However, I take the position that no wind can ever stop the roller boat, because the greatest wind resistance the big ocean roller can possibly encounter is 500 to 600 tons, and this cannot have any appreciable effect in overcoming the momentum of a rolling cylinder weighing 25,000 tons. The lesser power must give way to the greater. to the greater.

"And right here some engineers will exc'aim that this conclusion is contrary to well-established scientific principles;" that momentum is not a force, not an energy; ciples;' that momentum is not a force, not an energy; that the engines of the boat must exert sufficient steam power to overcome the resistance of the wind independent of momentum. This is answered by a simple illustration, the basic facts of which no well-informed engineer will dispute. An ordinary loccmotive developing a speed of a mile a minute is mounted on Holman trucks and thereby increases its speed to two miles a minute, meeting a wind resistance of more than 3000 horse power while actually exerting only 1500 horse power of steam force.

"In this operation the engine does not increase its piston speed. While its drivers are working at the rate of a mile a minute the geared trucks increase its actual speed on the track to two miles a minute. This means a tremendous increase of wind resistance without any

a tremendous increase of wind resistance without any increase of steam power. Now what force is it that enables 1500-horse power of steam to overcome 3000-



THE ROLLER BOAT IN ROLLING TRIM.

horse power of wind resistance? There is but one answer: Momentum!—the inertia of motion maintained by the continuity of the initial steam power.

"The broad and really scientific engineer invariably accepts this illustration at its full face value. It is only the theoretical rule-of-thumb man who fails to recognize its force. And this observation applies to every principle involved in the construction and operation of the roller boat. There are two or three simple and fundamental principles which help to make clear the points of difference between the present type of ship and the roller boat so far as the problem of speed is concerned. The present ship is a huge plow, the largest portion of which must be submerged in order to prevent it from being overturned. Its progress is made by forcing its way through an incompressible fluid, the resistance of which increases as the cube of the velocity up to a speed of 20 knots an hour, and beyond that the ratio of the increase is unknown. It is a question of brute force, of engine power, working against the force of nature.

"On the other hand, the roller host reverses the operation of the increase is unknown."

of nature.

"On the other hand, the roller boat reverses the operation and works with nature's forces. Direct water resistance and 'skin friction' are its friends, which help instead of hinder its progress, furnishing the leverage necessary to produce the forward movement. Without the water resistance which the T-rails on the exterior of the roller meet, the cylinder would simply roll over and over without any forward movement. The stronger and over without any forward movement. and over without any forward movement. The stronger the resistance the more easy and rapid its progress. Then, the greater the speed of the roller the less will be its draught. At very high speed it will be practically in the position of a broad wheel rolling on a level surface.

"The weight of the big ocean vessel will be 16,000 tons, and it will require 6000 tons of cargo to put it down twelve feet into the water. Its displacement as a freighter will be so great that when it is drawing thirty feet of water it will be carrying 60,000 tons of cargo. On the same draught as the lake vessels passing through the 'Soo' the roller boat will carry a cargo three times greater. It should be remembered that the interior circle of air-tight compartments in the cylinder may be greater. It should be remembered that the interior circle of air-tight compartments in the cylinder may be used for carrying many kinds of freight like coal, grain and ore. So long as the cargo of this character is equally distributed it will not interfere with the proper action the cylinder, which will remain at all times an evenlyand ore. So long as the cargo of this character is equally distributed it will not interfere with the proper action of the cylinder, which will remain at all times an evenly-balanced fly wheel. The freight boats will be so constructed that trains may run into the boat, at the open end, unload and backed out upon the dock again. The loading and unloading of the compartments in the cylinder will be accomplished with great facility, the roller being so turned that the compartments from which grain or ore are to be unloaded will be elevated above the level of the cars, on the deck, into which the carso is to be transferred. Unloading from the cars will be done on the same principle, the compartments for the reception of the cargo being brought lower than the cars, thus making it possible for gravity to do the main part of the work."

The absolute safety and indestructibility of the roller boat is a feature of intense personal interest to all who travel by water. The cylinder is a mammoth life preserver, and the perforation of any considerable number of the air chambers would not affect its buoyancy. The steel construction of the interior portions renders it indestructible by fire. If the machinery of the roller boat were disabled and the winds were to dash it on the rocks of a seacoast it would remain unsinkable, and the accident would not result in loss of life or cargo. Such a catastrophe as that which befell the Bourgogne will be impossible with the roller boat.

Frederick A. Knapp, the inventor, is a successful Canadian bairister living at Prescott, Ontario. He has

Frederick A. Knapp, the inventor, is a successful Canadian bairister living at Prescott, Ontario. He has been at work on his invention since 1892.

FORREST CRISSEY.

A PHILOPENA EPISODE,

HOW PAUL JONES STOLE A MARCH UPON HIS DUSKY LADY LOVE. [BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

"Well, Paul," said I to my dusky friend, "this is great and surprising news we hear of you! Why did you not tell us that it was to be a double wedding? I thought it was to be just your sister's marriage

'Well, sah, I'd a tole you ef I had a knowed it shore myseff. Ise been a hopin' et would a-come off befo. But you kaint neveh tell how de gals is a-goin' to do. But I tell you how it is.

ell you how it is.
'You knows I'se a-been a-keepin' comp'ny wiff Miss
aeline Brown fer mo'e 'n a yeah. Now I neveh could "You knows I'se a-been a-keepin' comp'ny wiff Miss Emeline Brown fer mo'e 'n a yeah. Now I neveh could very well stan' de smiles of de ladies, least not to any great degree, but lawsy me! when I set my lamps on dat yaller gal, I knowd it was all off. My heart jess turned over once er twict, an' I was no gooder dan a dead man. Um! Um! When she roll up dem eyes o' hern, an' toss her hald, an' show dem white teef in one sweet smile—Um! Um!

sweet smile—Um! Um!

"Case o' love at furs' sight—on my side at leas'—an'
as fer Miss Emeline, she never yet owned dat it was a
case on any sight—though I has my 'spicions dat maybe
ef she would own up dere would be considerable of a
'case' offer all

ef she would own up dere would be considerable of a 'case' after all.

"Well, seh, after I had de pleasure of knowen de lady fer a sho't while I takes her out to all de shows; I takes her to de festibles; I takes her to de chu'ch, to dinnehs, to sociables—I sends her candy an' I sends her flowers, an' I takes her ahm, an' I walks out wiff her a soundary an' de goodness knows what all I don't do on sundays, an de goodness knows what all I don't do to win dat girl's affections. But neveh nary word o' love could I aidge in sidewise ter her. No, sah, Misteh Paul—I don't want ter marry—less change de subjeck, er I'll change de comp'ny.' An' dats de way she hole on Sundays, an' de goodness knows what all I don't do

er I'll change de comp'ny.' An' dats de way she hole me fer a whole yeah.
"Nen et come to de place where my sisteh Lillie an' Pink Sampson gives out dat dey is a-goin' ter be married. Pink he gits ahoft o' me an' he says, 'Less make it a double-header, Paul,' But I say, 'Oh, you git out! Brush, niggeh, I hain't no marrying man—what you take me fer?' Eh, but de Lawd Amighty knows I'd a tied de knot in lessen a houah, ef Miss Emeline had a been willing.

been williner.
"But all de same, I 'sides 'twixt me an' myseff dat I goes to Miss lady an' make my proposition all over, an' have it settled. "I make de furs' move. She toss her haid. I move

again. She smile an' say, 'No, sah! Misteh Paul, when you git me ter say "yes," I'lle"
""What?" say I, 'marry me? Well, all right, but in de mean time, I tell-you what less us do—come less have a good dinneh."

have a good dinneh."

"So she jump up, an' pin on dat hat o' hern, wiff de mile-long fedders, an' pull on her white gloves, an' give a hitch ter de back o' her skirt—Um! Um! she's a stunner. But I had on my dog, too. I had 'sided I would make a sure-nuff finish of it dat night, so I goes primed. Say! You knows dat warm coat o' mine. Dat swell affair—dat light ovehcoat—big pearl buttons—short—full, well, I had dat, an' my red gloves, an' my pats, wiff red laces in 'em, oh, I'se a warm membeh when I has on m' dog. An' I had it on to a finish dat night. I was wearin' a collah high as any cuff, an' at le dat was so noisy dat you couldn't heah you'seff eat.

"Well, we start down de street—doin' a furs' rate cake walk. An' we had a dinneh dat sure nuff cost de mon.

"But as we sat dere, eatin' nuts, an' talkin' deep'bout de Philippine question, I cracks a nut wiff two kuhnells.

"'Now! See heah! Miss Emeline, how's dat fer a Philopena question? Now, sence ets a question of dat kine, less us eat dis heah nut, an' de philopena will be

kine, less us eat dis heah nut, an' de philopena will be "Yes."—come now, fer you' country's sake, Miss Emeline—fer de extension of de U-nited States—fer de sake o' Ole Glory—come ahaid, Miss Emeline." "Now dis heah lady o' mine, is pow'tul patriotic, an' when I 'peal to her in dat way, she say 'Aw right, Paul,' an' we eat de philopena togedder.

"Now, I know'd betteh dan ter catch her on dat yes right dere—fer I know'd I'd have a better oppe'tunity later on. An' when she took dat kuhnell from me, I I know'd she hod forgot what she said 'bout when she said 'yes'—well, to be shore, I did de finishing of it, an' put in de part 'bout marrying me—an' I hadn't forgot it, ef she had. it, ef she had.

"Well, et would a done yer soul good ter see de way she watch out to keep from being cought, an' I lets her go 'long till et come de night o' Lillie's an' Pink's wed-

din."

"Me an' Emeline was ter stan' up wiff de bride an' groom. An'! law me, so fer as I was concerned dere wa'n't no one in all dat room dat equaled my lady fer beauty. An' de dress she wore would take away you' breff. An' I had on my dog, too. Yes, sah! Shore!

"Well, we had a pianner rented fer de 'casion, an' de lill lame music teacher was a playin' de Dewey march. Oh, we spread dat night. A feller hain't married every day, an' we wanted et done up right.

"Well, Miss Smith was a playing de march, an' de two lill pages, yes, seh! pages, come in carryin' bokays, den comed de bride, an' den Miss Emeline a follerin'

"De groom an' I met em at de alteh, an' we stood up.

"But 'bout de time dat de bride bow her haid low, an' say 'I do,' I leans over ter my lady an' I says, 'Solemn,

say 'I do,' I leans over ter my lady an' I says, 'Solemn, hain't it, Emeline?'
"An', sah! she say 'Yes, Paul.'

"Philopena, says I.

"She 'membered what she says den, an' in a kind of 'pealin' way, she whispers ter me, 'You hain't a goin' ter hole me to dat, is you Paul?'

"Den I whispers: 'Now what you tell me—didn' you say dat whenever I could get you to say 'yes' you would marry me?'

narry me?"

"No, sah,' she says, 'you said dat.'

"Well, I knows, don't I.'

"I specks you do, Paul,' she says, hesitatin' like.

"Now dere wa'n't no break in de ceremony 'tall, 'cause had tole de preached dat when I give him de wink, he

I had tole de preacheh dat when I give him de wink, he was ter marry me an' Emeline an' dat it was as a surprise to de folks—so he neveh smelled a rat.

"So, by de time he was done prayin', we was through whisperin' an' I give him de wink, an' he tole de bride an' groom ter step aside, an' I led my lady to de alteh—an' de knot was tied—an' de ring was took from my pocket—an' it was put on her fingeh.

"On' dat's how it all happen. Yah! Yah! Yah!

"How's dat fer a U-nited States Philippine question answered?"

MOSE.

ROOSEVELT AT SCHOOL,

NEW YORK CHILDREN MAKE THE ROUGH RIDER TELL STORIES.

[New York Sun:] Col. Roosevelt went to the West Side Italian schools in New York the other day and talked to the children. He went by invitation, disap-pointing a lot of politicians and office-seekers who besleged his house, to keep the appointment. One of the boys had invited him. The colonel did not know his name, for he didn't sign it. He wrote that since the boys had invited him. The colonel did not know his name, for he didn't sign it. He wrote that since the Governor-elect went to Randall's Island to see the children there, why couldn't he come to Sullivan street? It may have been that Mr. Roosevelt had no good answer to this, or it may have been the boy's plea to "please not tell teacher," who had told them not to worry him, or perhaps-it was the postscript which informed him that "us boys are all glad you are going to be Governor." Whatever it was he went.

The West Side Italian School is at No. 24 Sullivan

The West Side Italian School is at No. 24 Sullivan street. There was a policeman at the door who was startled nearly out of his wits by seeing the well-remembered agile shape in the blue overcoat run nimbly up the steps and pull the bell. Before the bluecoat had recovered himself the colonel was inside and the mighty cheer that rose from 375 little Italian throats as he was recognized, convinced the cop that he was not dreaming; that it was indeed the day of Teddy come back. Miss Satterie, the principal, had introduced the visitor to the children with the simple question:

Who is this?' is this: evelt!" cried the little fellows, shoving aside and spoons. They had just been eating their dinbowls and spoons.

ner.
"Yes, but what's his other name?" she asked.
"Teddy!" yelled the troop joyously, and Miss Satterie blushed. Col. Roosevelt laughed long and loud.
"It is all right," he said, when he could get his breath. "That's what I am called."

Then he wanted to know what he could tell the children. A little lad with very brown fists, which until then he had kept carefully tucked away in his trouser's pockets, shot both up in the air at once.

"About the horse!" he plumped out breathlessly.

"The horse?" said Col. Roosevelt, reflectively. "I sup-

pose, now, some wooden horse and Christmas"—and he felt in his pocket. But he remembered.

"Oh, yes—Texas, you mean—my horse which they said was shot under me in the fight, but it really wasn't! The bullets merely grazed it, but it went right on till we came to the first fence, when I had to jump off and let it go and chase the Spaniards on foot, and Texas went. I didn't suppose I should ever see him again, but after the fight there he was, as well as ever, only a little

let it go and chase the Spaniards on foot, and Texas went. I didn't suppose I should ever see him again, but after the fight there he was, as well as ever, only a little scratched. Wasn't it good?"

The boys, who had sat open mouthed, were not so easily satisfied, and the colonel had to tell them of his other horse, Rain-in-the-Face, too. While he talked he looked across the teacher's desk and nodded to two pictures standing there. One was of his own father, the elder Theodore Roosevelt, who was one of the earliest and stanchest backers of Charles Loring Brace in his fight for the poor children of New York. While he lived he was the children's great friend. The other was of his uncle, James Roosevelt, who to the day of his death paid the rent of the other Italian school down in Beach street. Now that he is gone it will be closed. The Roosevelts uncie, James Roosevelt, who to the day of his death paid the rent of the other Italian school down in Beach street. Now that he is gone it will be closed. The Roosevelts are held in honor, with reason, wherever the work of the Children's Aid Society goes on. This West Side school is one of their score of similar shelters for 6000 or 7000 slum children, the poorest of the poor foreigners. They showed the colonel their flag drill, and as they stated with raised hands that they would love the flag and defend it with the valor of true Americans, his eye kindled. Then he spoke to them from under the Christmas tree, that for once lost its attraction, and his words thrilled the little fellows visibly.

"I had a bugler in my regiment," he said, "who was an Italian, like most of you. He was a fine fellow, so brave! He blew his trumpet in our first fight out at the front, giving orders as he was told until a Spanish bullet clipped off the two middle fingers of the hand that held the bugle. He went and had it dressed and came back to help carry the wounded to the rear all: the rest of the day with his bandaged hand. He was like my flag bearer, who went right on and up, though he was pelted with bullets the tore the flags to ress. They were good

the day with his bandaged hand. He was like my flag bearer, who went right on and up, though he was pelted with bullets that tore the flag to rags. They were good soldiers. Like all men that are truly brave, they were tender and good toward those who are weaker than they. We can all be that if we can't all go to the war. My regiment was a corking good one. One-fourth of all the men in it were killed or wounded, yet they never gave back an inch, never once. They always went forward. The Spaniards dreaded them with reason. But no sooner was the fighting over than everyone of them gave half of his hard tack to the starving women and children who came out of Santiago. They were good fighters, and back of that they were true men and first-class citizens. I want you all to be as they were—brave and fearless, able to hold your own, to fight if you must, but tender to your mothers and sisters and to the little ones, decent and clean. Keep like that, and when you grow up, if we have another war, I will put every one of you in my regiment." you in my regiment.

MEN OF NOTE.

Senator Vest once took lessons in boxing, and, like Gov. Roosevelt, is an expert at "the manly art." Peter Joyce, a captain of police in St. Louis, has worked seven days a week for thirty-seven years without a holiday.

John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, is mentioned as a possible successor to John Russell Young as librarian of Congress.

oung as librarian of Congress. Representative de Armond of Missouri has the repu-tion of being the most rapid speaker in the House, tation of being the most rapid speaker in the F and is the dread of all the official stenographers.

Senator-elect McCumber of North Dakota is one of the bitterest fighters in the State. Personally he is re-garded as "chilly," but he is a ready debater and an John D. Rockefeller's fad is music, and it is said he

plays every minute he is at home. Although greatly bothered by persons asking alms, he never refuses a man on the street. Chief Justice James P. Sterrett, who delivered the opinion of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the Quay certiorari case, once had Matthew Stanley Quay in his office as student-at-law.

Gertner, the professional claqueur of Vienna, who accumulated \$50,000 in his unique calling, has just died of a broken heart because he lost his job, owing to his awaking from a doze and applauding at the wrong time.

Senator Davis of Minnesota owns one of the best private libralies in the country. His taste for good reading he inherits from his father, a man now well on in the eighties, who has written histories of England and Scotland.

Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Henry V. Boynton are so much alike that even mutual friends sometimes mistake them. When both were present at a recent reception it was necessary for them to run a sort of clearing-house of messages one had received for the other.

Governor J. G. Brady of Alaska as a child was a homeless waif in New York city. He was sent to a farmer in Iowa by the Children's Aid society and when he was grown his way to college was paid by the society. He went to Alaska as a missionary and now is governor. of the territory.

Tesla thinks a man has just so many hours to be awake, and the fewer of these he uses up each day the more days will the last. "I believe that a man might live two hundred years if he would sleep most of the time That is why negroes live to such an advanced age, because they sleep so much."

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the French jurist who quit the Court of Cassation on account of his anti-Dreyfus sentiments, is by profession a magistrate, by instinct a politician, and in his lefsure moments he is a novelist. He is the author of a batch of novels issued under the pseudonym of Jules de Glouvet.

Czar Nicholas II. is said to have an aversion to the recellers claurities of animals of any kind. He has re-

needless slaughter of animals of any kind. He has recently forsworn the pleasure of the chase and the shooting of game, and since his suit, from motives of policy, refrains from indulging in this pastime, the birds and beasts in the imperial reserves live in undisturbed culet.

THE REAL PROPERTY.

IN BEECHER'S PULPIT AT THIRTY-NINE.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS AS A PREACHER.

By a Special Contributor.

O GRIP the hand of Newell Dwight Hillis, to meet his alert, kindly eye, to talk with him, to know him as he is, as he gives himself unreservedly to his closer friends, is to go away convinced that he is not only a great man among men, but that he is a Those who have heard him preach have felt the intellectual, the spiritual man; those who have met him in quiet discussion of books or of social conditions have seen the keenly alive, the broad-thinking man; but those who know him best, who understand what life means to him, who know of his early struggles and of his later responsibilities, who are in touch with him as a charitable, loyal, warm-hearted friend, have seen the man himself, and they know that he is greater than any quality or qualities which may have brought him

To be called at 39 years of age to occupy a pulpit that is larger in tradition and in requirements than any other in this country, if not in the English-speaking world, is a rare distinction. Dr. Hillis will step into the place built up by Henry Ward Beecher and added to by Lyman Abbott, with the authority of a man who has succeeded already far beyond the dreams of the country boy who struggled hard for an education, and who denied himself many comforts that his little library

who denied himself many comforts that his little library might gradually expand.

Dr. Hillis—the degree of D.D. was conferred by Northwestern University in 1894—is an Iowa man, so far, that is, as birthplace and early education go; the son of a preacher; but after his seventeenth year his fircle of work was broadened so materially as to make him rather a man of the West than of any single State. He was born of good old Puritan stock, in Magnolia,



REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

whither his parents had migrated, the father to devote a rugged life to spreading his own conception of education and of religion. Thus the boy was brought up in a home which, though plain and barren of luxuries, gave him the impetus to follow the scholar's life. He began life, real life, much earlier than is usually the case nowadays. When but 17, after teaching a country school and managing to save a pitiful little sum, he left home for Grinnell College and an education. How he strove and struggled and all but starved, how he pinched and worried is known to few; the full story may some day be told—it may not. Dr. Hillis himself is inclined to pass over this period of his life with a reminiscent smile.

"Yes," he said, in reply to a question, "it was a little hard at times, but it didn't last long. Oatmeal gets monotonous for a steady diet, you know."

It is with considerable quiet amusement that he tells of hard knocks and odd experiences. While at Grinnell, hanging on to life and work by sheer nervous persistence, he interested himself in organizing a Sundayschool. Though but a boy he showed such marked aptitude, and his labors brought such immediate success, that the attention of a man of means was focused appending the properties.

aptitude, and his labors brought such immediate success, that the attention of a man of means was focused upon him. An offer was made him to leave college and to drive through the West organizing Sunday-schools, at a salary of \$60 a month. This would give him a double opportunity, to gain experience in his chosen field and to enable him to start a library, so he accepted.

From the start he was successful. His zeal and fervor,

his magnetic personality, his remarkable gift of elo-quence, all were concentrated upon this work. He drove from village to village in a covered buggy, stopping at each long enough to get the new institution fairly un-fler way before driving on. From the Middle West he continued into the mountains, mingling with all kinds of men, sometimes identifying himself with the lowest grades of society. One incident in particular he likes to

In one mining settlement I had a strange experience Probably some one of my former pupils had preceded me, for on entering the village I was hailed by a beetle-browed villain who announced himself as the Mayor and tavern-keeper. He asked me if I was the preacher. As I had not been ordained, I said no.

"'You do preach sometimes, don't you?' he insisted. I told him that I talked on occasion.
"'Well,' he said, 'I'll tell you, we haven't heard any talking for a good while, and the boys would like it if you'd preach to them.'
"It was a little outside the line of my experience, but I agreed. The tavern-keeper entertained me until the appointed hour, when he led me to the bar-room. Seats had been made by laying planks across beer kegs. The room was dimly lighted with kerosene lamps, and the air was heavy with tobacco smoke and the odor of liquor. Cowboys had been sent to scour the near country, and everybody had come. The room was packed with men; and two or three women were in the rear, one of whom held a baby. of whom held a baby.

of whom held a baby.

"I talked as informally as I could, and apparently was holding their interest somewhat, when the baby began to cry. The mother was crowded too closely to be able to move at once, so I waited while she tried to soothe the child. The fact that I was compelled to wait seemed to anger one of the men, for he sprang up and demanded that the child be removed. Another answered him hotly, and in a moment the crowd was divided and the situation began to get exciting. I had no idea of what I should do to quiet the disturbance, so I said the only thing that came into my head:

"Boys, I like to hear that child cry. It reminds me of my little niece at home. I'd give \$5 right now to hear her cry."

her cry."

"For some reason it seemed to touch them, for they stopped almost immediately. It has since occurred to me that my accidental remark probably aroused memories of better days in each of them.

"After the meeting, as I stood outside the tavern to get a breath of pure air, my host came out and approached me awkwardly. He started to speak, then hesitated, finally thrusting a bill into my hand.

"'Here's that \$5,' he said, 'some of the boys say you've got to take it.'

"I was prompted to refuse, but he would not permit

"I was prompted to refuse, but he would not permit it. Others saw the act, and they at once took up a col-lection of nearly \$80. Of course I could not, as they urged, keep it for myself, but it helped the work along. From their looks I almost feared that they would shoot

But, though this work was congenial, he could not relinquish the idea of an education, and on his return he entered Lake Forest University. Here occurred some of the hardest struggles of his life. He secured a position as janitor of a local church at a salary of \$1.50 a week, the appreciative but business-like committee stipulating that one of his tasks should be to address the weekly prayer meeting. Somehow by living on next to nothing and by accepting every odd job that offered, he managed not only to eke out a living, but to accumulate a library of 400 books. He finally was appointed assistant in the university library, and then it was that he set himself the task of reading at least partially every book on the shelves in the order of their alphabetical arrangement, beginning with Addison. It was here that he built up the habit of reading, which so largely accounts for his wide information; he learned to get out the gist of a book and its style and structure without taking time to read it through, for such time he did not have. It took him three years to go through the library.

At Lake Forest he had one experience which at the But, though this work was congenial, he could not relibrary.
At Lake Forest he had one experience which at the

At Lake Forest he had one experience which at the time probably came closer to tragedy than his present laughing account would lead one to believe.

"I got down to bed-rock," he said, "down to where I had neither money nor the prospect of earning any, and naturally was a little blue. One day, through an accidental meeting, I secured employment on a farm near the town. The agreement was that I should receive board, lodging and \$2 a week. I got the board and lodging, such as it was, but when the time was up my employer refused to pay me." He paused, while his eyes twinkled. "If there ever was a time in my life when I gave way to unchristian thoughts—" But a smile closed the sentence.

In spite of his modesty, enough can be gleaned from his own statements to convince one of the terrible ear-

his own statements to convince one of the terrible ear-nestness of the man through his trials. His indomitable spirit, his nervous vigor, his practical optimism, all kept him at it with a persistence that perhaps was partly

him at it with a persistence that perhaps was partly outside of himself.

After college came the McCormick Seminary in Chicago, where he received his theological training, and after that the great life-work. He preached first at Peorla. His success there was so pronounced that he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, a position in such close touch with Chicago church circles that his name grew rapidly. A few years more and David Swing died; then Dr. Hillis stepped into his place in Central Church, Chicago. Many there were who said that he could not do it, that he was too young, too inexperienced, that it meant the decline of Chicago's most prominent church organization. But how he silenced his critics is a matter of too recent history to call for comment.

Dr. Hillis has published a number of books, compilations of sermons and addresses, and all have met with remarkable success. The more important of these, "A Man's Value to Society," and "The Investment of Influence," show even to the casual reader the secret of his success. His writing is like himself, keen, logical, forceful, and, better still, intensely human. Though not yet forty he has seen more than falls to the lot of most older men. He has lived through hardships into success; and the hard treatment which might have made a cynic or a failure of a smaller man, has mellowed him and ripened him into strong, vital manhood. And there is in all his work a gentle, tolerant humor that often crystalizes into wit.

Dr. Hillis is a very tareful writer. He gives minute attention to every detail of style, and his study of the masters shows in every line of his writing. Even when carried away by the flow of his ideas he constructs each sentence with the precision that long practice has developed into instinct. In delivering a sermon, however, he is not bound to the manuscript, and often he uses call for comment.
Dr. Hillis has published a number of books, compila

the written pages merely for an outline, breaking away from them into extended flights of eloquence.

The history of Plymouth Church is built upon the lives of two great men. Dr. Hillis, the third to occupy its pulpit, will be watched with absorbing interest; by the whole country. Those who know him best feel sure that the noblest efforts of an already noble life will be devoted not only to continuing the work, but to carrying it into larger fields. SAMUEL MERWIN.

A PINE WOODS PUBLISHER.

MRS, HELEN VAN VECHTEN IS THE ONLY BOOK MAKER IN THE WORLD.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The pine woods of Northern Wisconsin is about the last place in the world that one would look to for the production of exquisite hand-made books; and that such should be the work of a woman from start to finish, does not lessen the anomaly. Indeed, Mrs. Helen Bru-neau Van Vechten of Wausau, Wis., is, in all probability, the only woman bookmaker in this or any other country. Of women writers there are many, of women bookbinders not a few, while here and there women decorators are beginning to dot the literary horizon; but it remained for Mrs. Van Vechten to fall in love with the art of printing, and one has but to look through some of her "limited editions" to realize the far cry between books made con amore, and books made to sell.

Merely as an incidental, Mrs. Van Vechten's husband became a partner of William H. Ellis, who had just begun to issue the Philosopher, and who had under consideration various plans for publishing books. It soon became evident that there was too much work for the limited force of the office, and Mrs. Van Vechten, who limited force of the office, and Mrs. Van Vechten, who had nothing to do, offered to take care of the correspondence. In this way she gradually became au courant of the business, and proved that her judgment upon all commercial points was clear, sound and far-seeing. Her taste, too, upon margins, arrangement, the use of color, etc., was invariably found to be fine and discriminating, and thus came to be the deciding voice. In short, by the mere process of evolution, Mrs. Van Vechten became the firm; not only speaking the final word in all matters involving business discretion and artistic judgment, but doing a large part of the manual labor herself.

ment, but doing a large part of the manual labor nerself.

A single example serves to illustrate how a woman's intuition is frequently more than a match for years of manly experience. It seems that deckle-edged, handmade paper—used in expensive editions—is, for some good and sufficient reason, not cut exactly on the square. This makes it exceedingly difficult to so arrange that the printing on one side the page shall be exactly opposite that on the other; a matter of little import to the ordinary reader, but a defect which the connoisseur is quick to discover by holding the page up to the light, and is especially noticeable in the case of decorated margins. The new firm were not long in running up against this very difficulty. Try as they would, each page upon being held to the light, revealed that on one side the margin here and there extended beyond and above that on the other. Upon advising with some of the best publishing houses in the country the universal verdict was received that he matter of uneven register was a diffion the other. Upon advising with some of the best publishing houses in the country the universal verdict was received that he matter of uneven register was a difficulty that had never been obviated; that it was one of those minor defects due to conditions, which simply had to be accepted. This, however, failed to satisfy Mrs. Van Vechten. She continued to think, measure, plan, evolve, and finally one day said to her foreman: "Henry, just remove that peg that holds the paper in place to the right, and let me feed from the left." "Why, madam, that can't be done," said the printer of fifteen years' experience. "No professional printer was ever known to feed from the left." "Well, let us try it," urged Mrs. Van Vechten. "Impossible," replied the foreman. "What did you say?" asked Mrs. Van Vechten, with a strong suggestion of command in her tone, and the unwilling foreman transferred the peg.

From the left side went through one sheet, which, when held up to the light, revealed a perfect and uniform register, not a hair's breath difference between the two sides.

The foreman's eyes widened with astonishment as he ventured.

The foreman's eyes widened with astonishment as he ventured:

"Well, it did happen to strike just right that time, didn't it?"

Another and another went through until the whole edition was printed without blemish or variation, and Mrs. Van Vechten's reputation was forever established as a practical workman.

Only limited editions—from ninety-nine to 300—are issued from the Philosopher's press, and Mrs. Van Vechten puts through each page herself, carefully examining it as it comes out to note the perfection of the type, the spread of the ink, etc. After which, entirely unaided, she puts the book together, and prepares it for the binder. She also prints entire the monthly issue of the

binder. She also prints entire the monthly issue of the Philosopher.

Mrs. Van Vechten has taken up this work from pure love of good workmanship, and occasionally takes advantage of her equipment to bestow upon friends gifts of rare value, as when, for example, she got out an exquisite edition of Spenser's "Epithalamium" on Japanese velium—limited to five copies—for wedding gifts. Browning's "Andrea Del Sarto," and Keats's "Odes," for private distribution, were also superb works of art.

Notwithstanding her delightful home. Mrs. Van

Notwithstanding her delightful home, Mrs. Van Vechten is rather given to receiving her intimate friends in her printing office, where, although nothing has been done to modify its distinctive business character, it is not without atmosphere—that atmosphere which a collection of the best thoughts of the best minds never fails to impart; and here one has but to put out his hand to let it rest upon some "rare and treasured volume."

It is indeed worth a leng journey to find in the very midst of our pine forests this spot consecrated to the noble art of book-making, and to sit with the philosophers until the hours grow small talking of those master minds whom to serve in any capacity is, to the reverent mind, a royal privilege.

DELIA T. DAVIS.

WORLD'S GREATEST PEARL FISHERIES

COME TO US WITH THE PHILIPPINES AND BRING TROUBLE WITH THEM.

By a Special Contributor.

N THE picturesquely miscellaneous collection of Sultans, active volcanoes, Rajahs, Dyah pirates and so forth, handed over to the United States in the far Pacific as one result of the late Spanish war, are the important pearl fisheries attached to the group of Sulu Islands—pearl fisheries that since the decline of those of Ceylon and the Persian Gulf, divide with the north coast of Australia the reputation of being the most valuable in the world. These pearl fisheries promise to furnish great opportunities for the investment of American cap-

Like many other fields of enterprise in that part of the world, the Sulu pearling grounds have, for some time, been controlled by men or companies with large capital, of which the chief is the great London jewelry firm of Streeter. These capitalists equip and send out fleets of from twenty to thirty moderate-sized schooners upon annual cruises, and employ in the pursuit besides numerous European officers and supercargoes, many hundreds, if not thousands, of native divers.

As regards the latter, a controversy has raged in the Western Pacific for many years. Several individuals Western Pacific for many years. Several individuals whose information was apparently founded upon the best of grounds—personal observation, affirmed that many of the pearl fleet-owners were nothing but pirates of the worst type, who, while shielding themselves behind contracts with the native chiefs, in reality kidnaped thousands of the Pacific islanders and compelled them to dive on the banks, whether the latter were willing or not.

are of the finest quality, the mother-of-pearl is sometimes characterized by a yellowish tint, which renders it less valuable from a commercial point of view, as being unsuitable for many ornamental purposes, and consequently makes the industry more of a speculative nature than that carried on upon the adjacent Australian banks.

The actual diving operations are carried on chiefly by the natives, though of late years Europeans, with the regular diving apparatus, have in some instances been employed. The former method is simplicity itself. The diver being denuded of his clothes, is provided with a knife and a small net bag, in which to gather the shells, and then with a forty-pound stone attached to his feet and having drawn a deep breath, he is let rapidly down by a rope into the transparent waters. The depth at which pearl-diving is generally carried on is from thirty to forty feet, though as deep as eighty feet has been thus reached in a few instances.

Once at the bottom, the diver quickly proceeds to cut the shells from the rocks in his neighborhood, and while filling his has greanly surger water for a period of sixty

the shells from the rocks in his neighborhood, and while filling his bag remains under water for a period of sixty to 100 seconds—the record time, so far as is known, for one of these divers to remain under water, having been

one of these divers to remain under water, having been no less than six minutes.

While thus engaged, the divers are often subject to the attacks of ravenous sharks, which they are usually able to ward off, but they find a far deadlier enemy in the exhausting nature of their work, carried on beneath the waters of the tropics. Their lives are generally of short duration, after once adopting the profession.

When a vessel has received its full capacity of from twenty to thirty thousand shells, it is put in to the shore, where the cargo is landed and piled high on the beach for the fierce rays of the sun to assist in the decomposition of the dead fish, so that the pearls may be the more easily obtained.

composition of the dead issi, so that the pearls may be the more easily obtained.

During the cleaning and washing process, great care is exercised in order to discover the loose pearls, which, being nearly all perfect spheres, are the most valuable for stringing or necklace purposes; after which the

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE PEARL FISHERIES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

As the matter so nearly affected the Australian government, they made such urgent representations to the British authorities on behalf of the native divers that, at length, a veritable martinet was dispatched as high commissioner to the Pacific, who in turn vowed that he would hang without mercy, any British subject convicted of the offense before his court.

of the offense before his court.

Then the peari-fleet owners did a very simple thing. They chose the territory in the American Union where naturalization could be the most quickly effected, and thither dispatched their principal officers to learn the science of fruit farming. When they had become full-fledged American citizens, they smilingly returned to their old vocation, being then subject, of course, to the jurisdiction of the American consular agents in those latitudes—men who, as the pearl-fleet owners declared, were so much more amenable to "reason."

This for the time colled up the swipping rope of the

This, for the time, colled up the swinging rope of the British official, but the trouble has since remained more or less on the simmer, until now-that the United States has acquired one of the principal fisheries, it will probably break out afresh, thus affording sundry prospective international commissioners a pleasant winter tour among the islands of the Pacific, before it is finally settled with justice to all concerned.

It may be information to many that the chief revenue It may be information to many that the chief revenue of the pearl fishing industry is derived, not from the find of pearls—a very uncertain contingency, but from the pearl shells, or mother-of-pearl, which brings in the market \$100 a ton and upward. As an ilustration of this, while the West Australian pearl fisheries netted in one year \$400,000 from the shells, the returns from the find of pearls was valued at a little over \$150,000, or about one-third.

In this respect, while the pearls found in the Sulus

shells are examined for those that may remain attached furnishing the many quaint shapes to be seen in jewwindows

lurnishing the many quaint shapes to be seen in jewelers' windows.

Pearls of value are seldom discovered in shells under
four years of age—the age being computed by the weight
of the shells, eight years, it would seem, being the extreme limit of pearl mussel longevity.

As soon as the pearls have all been obtained from
the find they are classified by being passed through a
succession of little cells, or "baskets," as the later are called, the holes in the chambers being smaller and smaller until the last for the reception
of the "seed" pearls is reached. Having been sized in
this manner, the pearls are then sorted as to color,
weighed, and their value appraised.

The pearls found in the Sulus are remarkable for
their fine white color and soft iridescent sheen, and up
till the present have found their principal market in
London, but now that the archipelago has become an outlying territory of the United States, one may naturally
expect that these most chastely beautiful gems will come
more into favor on this side of the Atlantic than heretofore.

MICHAEL GIFFORD WHITE.

JESSE JAMES, JR.

WEARIED BY THE ATTENTIONS OF PRETTY GIRLS WHO CALL UPON HIM.

[Kansas City Journal:] If sweethearts are pleasing to Jesse James, Jr., he ought to be as nearly content as any man in town. Not a single day passes that he is not visited, at his Courthouse cigar store, by good-looking young girls. They come singly, in couples, and in groups of five or six. Nearly all of them are quite pretty, and

on many of them the young man, who is suspected of train-robbing, never looked before. The fact that Jesse James has not been in the public

mind for several weeks seems to have no effect on his female admirers. He is evidently still in their minds. For days after the announcement that young James

mind for several weeks seems to have no effect on his female admirers. He is evidently still in their minds. For days after the announcement that young James had been arrested on a charge of holding up an express train, crowds thronged the Courthouse corridor to get a look at the alleged bandit. Most of the gazers were men. These crowds no longer come, but women continue to call almost as multitudinous as ever.

The girls who call on Jesse James have evidently planned it carefully, for they invariably come about 5 o'clock, when the Courthouse is empty, and all its offices closed for the day.

Some of them are bashful about introducing themselves, but others walk boldly up and begin a conversation on some pretext to buy something, but as Jesse keeps only cigars, tobacco and chewing gum, most of them choose gum.

Two pretty girls entered the Courthouse soon after 5 o'clock yesterday. They stopped in front of the building directory, giggled a little and cast furtive, sidelong glances at the cigar stand. Soon they ventured up. They wanted to look at some clay pipes. Jesse put a handful of them on the glass showcase. After a merry conversation that lasted half an hour and grew merrier the longer it lasted, the two girls bought four pipes. One of the girls especially was very pretty. She had brown hair, a rosy complexion and wore the smartest of hats and capes. She appeared to be 18 or 20 years old, "What do you suppose they wanted with the pipes?" asked a bystander, after they had gone.

"I don't know," remarked Jesse, rather wearily. "Put ribbons on them and hang them inthe parlor, I 'spose." Yesterday about 5 p.m. five girls flocked into the Courthouse arm in arm. They were chattering and giggling. Jesse's back happened to be turned as they passed the cigar stand, and after a momentary hesitation they went to the elevator and pretended that they had business on one of the upper floors, although those floors had been deserted for half an hour. In a few minutes they came down here to get some marriage licenses." "We

prefatory remarks she said to the smiling Jesse:

"We came down here to get some marriage licenses."

"Get 'em, did you?" asked James.

"Yes, got six for \$5," said the spokesman. Then all five giggled and Jesse James smiled and looked just a bit embarrassed.

"Girls, why don't yeu help?" said the fair leader, somewhat impatiently. "You know we came down here to talk him to death, and now you're letting me do it all." And without waiting for any reinforcement she rattled along at a lively rate, touching on all sorts of disjointed chat.

"My, wasn't she a talker?" said Jesse when they had

"My, wasn't she a talker?" said Jesse when they had "Ever see them before?" asked someone.
"I've seen the prettiest one somewhere, but I can't just lace her."

place her."

The girls looked as though they might be between the ages of 16 and 20. They told Jesse James they were high school girls, and told the elevator boy they were visitors from the college at Parkville. All were fashlonably dressed.

AN ABSENT-MINDED JUSTICE.

[Unidentified:] The late Justice Keogh was in the last years of his eventful career afflicted with failing memory. On the occasion of a "bar dinner" at his house he went upstairs to dress, but did not reappear. The company sat patiently for some time, till at length—just as their hunger was getting the better of their manners, and an emissary was dispatched to hunt up the missing Judgehis lordship appeared and explained with many apologies that, imagining he was retiring for the night, he had un-

that, imagining he was retiring for the night, he had undressed and got into bed. After an hour's sleep he awoke, when it suddenly struck him that he had not yet dined, on which he hurried down to the guests. He once attended a representation of "Macbeth" in the Gayety Theater, Dublin. It will be remembered that the witches, in reply to the Thane's inquiry what they were doing, declared they were doing "a deed without a name." Catching the sound of the words; and no doubt imagining he was on the bench in the Four Courts, Keogh exclaimed: "A deed without a name! Why, it's not worth sixpence."

A MISFIT ASSIGNMENT.

[Washington Post:] A well-known chief engineer of the navy, who doesn't have to take any dust from Gen. Shafter in the matter of avoirdupois—tipping the scales, as he does, at a trifle more than 300 pounds—was re-cently ordered to take charge of the mechanical department of one of the smaller gunboats on the Pacific sta-tion. The engineer didn't particularly like the assignment, but it didn't worry him to the point of suicide. He simply sat down and made a sketch of the exceedingly narrow doors that lead into the engine-rooms of the gunboat to which he was ordered, marking the dimensions of the doors in figures on the sketch. Below his drawing of one of the engine-room doors this jolly chief engineer made a neat sketch of himself, full figure, not exaggerating his Falstaffian paunch a trifle. He attached the state of the property of the control of the cont his own dimensions in feet and inches, circumferentially, to this sketch of himself. Then he put the sketches in an envelope and "respectfully submitted" them to the an envelope and "resp Bureau of Navigation. It was a sort of document that it. The inference to be drawn Bureau of Navigation. It was a sort of document that occasionally makes a hit. The inference to be drawn from the sketches was so obvious—the impossibility of the chief engineer's passage through the engine-room doors of the ship to which he was ordered was so apparament. ent—that the assignment was recalled, and the laconic chief engineer is liable to get a flagship when the next batch of steam engineering assignments is made.

A RARE STAR

[Brooklyn Life:] Mrs. Outertowne. Oh! Henry! ou new cook is a star!

Mr. Outertowne (fervently.) If she only proves t

DEER FARMING IN WASHINGTON.

A PARK NEAR THE CITY WHERE THE GRACEFUL CREATURES ARE BRED.

By a Special Contributor.

ASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Deer farming in sight of the Capitol of the United States and hardly two miles from the White House, sounds like a fairy tale. Yet for twenty-five years Thomas Blagden has been raising deer in the outskirts of Washington, and over and above the boundless pleasure which he has found in it, he has discovered that a good round price keeps company with his enjoyment of his deer park. "Argyle," the Blagden farm, new practically within the boundaries of the city of Washington, was formerly the country home of famous old Count Bodisco, who half a century ago was the most popular diplemat at the capital. He was a great entertainer and improved his country place on a style in keeping with his wealth and position. The lärge old-fashioned mansion and extensive grounds, mark his ideas of what a country home should be. Three centuries ago all this region was the home of the American Indian. The local traditions say that Rock Creek all along the Blagden farm was a favorite resort for the Potomac Indians in shad was a favorite resort for the Potomac Indians in shad fishing time. A sharp turn where the stream strikes a large cliff, is pointed out by the oldest inhabitants as the spot where the red man was wont to come and build fires and spear the silvery denizens of the river. In those times, too, the region abounded in game, and the Virginia deer was hunted in the magnificent oak foresis where Mr. Blagden now breeds them in captivity. His stock, while it is scientifically the same species, the "white-tailed," or Virginia deer, came originally from the Adirondacks, and he has not permitted the blood of the southern deer, which are smaller, to mingle with the Adirondack stock, The place is an ideal one for animals that kwe high ground. "Argyle" is an elevated plateau overlooking the capital and much of it is down in a fine, close bluegrass turf. Over the trees the white dome of the Capitol stands against the blue sky, and the tall crystal ehaft of the monument pierces the empyrean. The forests about the place are of magnificent towering white oaks. Springs and streams abound, the drainage being prompt although circuitous into the gorge of Rock Creek. The land given up to the deer embraces twenty or thirty acres. This is fenced in with several kinds of fence, some being the old-fashioned high rail fence, some of poles put up in rustic fashion with strong wire netting to reinforce it, and some of woven wire twenty-five strands high. Here and there Mr. Blagden has placed very pretty shelters, built of poles and thatched with straw. One of these built around a huge oak is especially artistic. No one is permitted to enter the park except the owner and his built of poles and thatched with straw. One of these built around a huge oak is especially artistic. No one is permitted to enter the park except the owner and his trusted men, who know the characteristics of each animal and how to deal with them if they should become unmal and how to deal with them if they should become unruly. Mr. Blagden's rule is to keep his deer from becoming pets. If they are a little wild he finds he can frighten them off with a club when they are inclined to resent the presence of man. In the rutting season in the sharp, cool weather of November, the bucks are especially ugly and will attack a man who ventures in their inclosure very promptly. Sometimes they fight among themselves with great ferocity at this time of the year. The problem of subsistence is not a very worrisome one. Deer are ready eaters. And, too, they are omniverous vegetarians. The bitterest bark or root is a dainty to them. Poison ivy or oak is their choicest salad. Good old hay and corn they love for a steady diet. In this latitude they find enough to eat the year around. If the snow covers the bluegrass, they browse



AT FEEDING TIME.

on the twigs of the sassafras and the red bud.

on the twigs of the sassafras and the red bud. They demand no barns or blankets and have no shelter but the grand old woods and the rustic hovels that Mr. Blagden has put up here and there.

"My interest in deer began," said Mr. Blagden, when I asked him for the story of his park, "with hunting them in the Adirondacks back in the early 70's. I went up there for my health and camped and hunted and fished all summer long. The life in the pine woods, breathing the scent of the pine and tramping over the mountains or canoeing on the beautiful little lakes that are scattered all over that region, built me up physically and I have continued to go there every summer for the past twenty-eight years. I now own the pretty cabin at Saranac Lake, where President and Iffrs. Cleveland spent their honeymoon and have a camp about ten miles farther up in the wilderness where, with my guides, my boys and I spend two months every summer hunting and fishing.

"When I first went up in the Adirondacks the guides hounded deer, a practice that I am glad to say I helped to stop. It is now prohibited by law. The guides who knew the runways along which the deer would rush to water when attacked by the dogs, after stationing the hunters at good points for shooting, would go back into the woods with the hounds until they found fresh signs of deer, when they would let the dogs loose and the fun would begin. Deer, no matter how far they are from a lake or pond, will always make for the water at the first sound of the dog on their trail. I credit them with a sound of the dog on their trail. I credit them with a great degree of sugacity. Undoubtedly they reason from experience that the water destroys the scent by which the dog is able to pursue them. It is also likely that they know that with their long legs they can run through shallow water where the dogs must swim. When the deer is in the water all the hunter has to do is to go out in a canoe or a boat and either knock it over the head with a paddle or shoot it. It is a cruel and indefensible way to hunt. It requires no skill and in a



THE HOVEL SHELTER.

short time it would have exterminated the deer as the buffalo have been in the West.

"Well, it was in that way I got my start. One pretty day in the summer of 1874 two beautiful fawns were driven down into Big Wolf Pond, where I was camping and we took them alive. I boxed them up and with considerable difficulty got them to Washington. They proved to be a pair and from them have descended my herd, with the exception of a few bucks I have bought now and then to avoid the possible dauger of inbreeding. I named the doe in my original pair Beauty, and made a pet of her. She proved to be an excellent mother and for five or six years had twins, which she raised to be large and strong animals. Indeed Beauty was too good a mother; she after a time falled to discriminate between her own offspring and that of her sister does, and she would suckle all the fawns on the place. I kept her for fifteen years and she would, no doubt, be alive today but for getting caught in a fence and choking to death.

"I began to breed deer in order to make a thorough study of their habits as a means to help me to hunt them successfully. Naturally I have learned a great deal about them which it would take too much time to tell. One of the most interesting things I have discovered and which I think no other writer on deer habits has yet mentioned, is their preparation for lying down for the night. When they are tired and want to rest they will lie down anywhere at once, but at nightfall, when they think of going to bed, they have a very peculiar way of going about it. For half an hour or so they will graze with the wind a short distance, then swing around in a large circle perhaps four or five hundred feet in diameter, until they come to within about thirty feet of where the circle begins, and there they lie down with their heads toward their trail. I have tracked these circles on the snow many times and I am satisfied that the deer knows that a dog can track them only by the scent and that while the dog is going on around the circle the dee

years ago when I kept my deer in an open field, my pet doe seemed to be crazy to lick a pair of buckskin gloves I had on. I began to wonder what on earth she did that for. Finally it occurred to me that it was the taste of the tan bark used in making the buckskin. I went out in the woods and got all sorts of bark and threw it in for the herd and they ate it eagerly. Their principle food is corn fodder, hay, ear corn, and, of course, our common grasses and the browsing they find in the woods. I have been very successful in raising deer. My herd is often up to thirty or forty head, and would be much larger if I had room and time to care for a larger number. I have not only succeeded in breeding in captivity, but I have done about as well as farmers do with sheep. One year I had five pairs of twins and every year I had one or two pairs. This in a small herd from twelve to twenty, is doing fairly well.

"There is another matter that seems to have been demonstrated here with this herd, and that is the size of the Virginia deer can be increased a good deal. Of course I have had a good many deer to kill, sometimes for the heads and horns, which the taxidermists always want, sometimes for venison for my own table, and very often for the tables of others. Now and then I sell a carcass in Washington Market, which by the way is not the best way to make money out of deer farming. You get no more than the commission men pay for the deer that come in from the mountains in the South, and of course they cannot be raised on ordinary farming

deer that come in from the mountains in the South, and of course they cannot be raised on ordinary farming land and sold for the going prices at any great profit. I have found that as the years went on the weight of the carcasses I have sold gradually increased. Almost any one of my surplus bucks nowadays will dress 150

pounds. This is fully twenty pounds more than the average twenty years ago.

"The chief demand for deer now is the ornamental one. Rich men want them for their game parks. I have sold a great many to go to Lenox and to Baltimore, and without mentioning names, I can say that pretty nearly all the millionaires in the country are interested in buying deer. At any rate, there are quite a number who without mentioning names, I can say that pretty nearly all the millionaires in the country are interested in buyling deer. At any rate, there are quite a number who have come to me for them. Up to last year I sold my surplus animals for \$50 a head. But the bother of catching and boxing them is so great that this year I have charged \$100, plainly stating to all who come or write to me about deer that I cannot take the time to attend to boxing them for less. The usual reply is: "Never mind the price, we want the deer at any cost." I have a series of yards and pens in which to catch my deer, for without some such contrivance I could do nothing at all with them. The fact is, I prefer to keep them as wild as I can consistently with my methods of caring for them. A pet buck is bound to be an ugly customer always. He will attack anyone who ventures in the park and if his horns are off he can do about as much harm with his sharp hoofs. When I want to catch a deer I bait him along up into a narrow runway I haye about five hundred feet long, and keep him prisoner. From that yard I bait him into a small pen, and from that into a still smaller one. Opening from this last pen is a box just large enough to hold him. At the reer is a door I can drop down behind him. Here the real trouble begins. The moment the deer finds himself a captive he sets up the most awful thrashing and struggling to get out. It has often happened that while I went to the house to get a screw-driver to put the top on the shipping box the deer would die from the shock of being shut up.

"Once when I changed my herd from one park to anup.

"Once when I changed my herd from one park to another it was several days before they quieted down and they were continually trying to jump out. Four deer broke their legs in jumping upon the fence. A twelve-foot fence will keep them in safely. Some of my fence is rail—fourteen or fifteen high, and some is woven wire. The latter I put where I want an unobstructed view of park and lawn. I was told when I began to fence my park that I would have trouble with dogs that would get in and chase the detr. We have had to shoot dogs ence or twice. But usually the bucks kill the dogs. Not long ago two fine dogs got in the park and proceeded to have some fun with the bucks. They reckoned without their host. The bucks jumped on the dogs' backs and tore them so severely with their hoofs that it was a mercy to the victims to kill them.

"There are a lot of notions about deer that I have Once when I changed my herd from one park to an-

their host. The bucks jumped on the dogs' backs and tore them so severely with their hoofs that it was a mercy to the victims to kill them.

"There are a lot of notions about deer that I have come to distrust since I have studied them closely. The old Adirondack guides tell the age of a deer by the number of prongs on the horns. As a rule the horns increase in size every year, but you can't tell infallibly how old the animal is from the prongs. I bought a buck once of a man who didn't know how to take care of him, and he was the poorest, measilest thing I ever saw. His horns were little bits of things. I thought he was only a yearling or a two-year-old. But the next year, when his horns came, after five or six months of good feeding, they were immense—one of the finest pairs I ever saw. The bucks drop their horns every year. Up in the Adirondacks this occurs in December; here in Washington they shed them from January 15 to April 1. There is a belief among old guides that the bucks hide their horns because they usually find them under brush heaps or under old logs. The fact is that when the time comes for the horns to be shed the head is very hot and the animal undoubtedly suffers pain. In the effort for relief he rubs against logs or brush heaps until the horns come off. Some people wonder where the horns go to after they fall off. It is a fact, you seldom come across them in the woods. The probability is that insects and mice gnaw them to pleces and eat them up.

"When the antler is dropped, the periosteum which the antler grows, the edge of which was left naked and bleeding, commences extending itself over the naked end of the bone. In a few days it has closed over. It remains in this state until spring, when vegetation begins. Then the horn begins to grow, assuming the appearance of a great blood-blister. As the horn grows it remains soft and has a covering of what is called velvet of fur. When the growth is finished externally, the circulation of blood along the antler becomes slower and at last ceases. The

Sometimes the battles are savage and prolonged for several days.

"There is a belief among many sportsmen that the bucks kill the new-born fawns. I have never seen anything like a foundation for this idea. The does are wonderfully affectionate, and will protect their young with their lives. The bucks will defend does and fawns when attacked by dogs, and will fight desperately for them. One of the prettiest things to observe in the does is their habit of hiding the fawns. When the doe feels that the young one ought to rest and the mother still wants to graze, she will lead the fawn off in the woods or underbrush, and begin to crouch as if she would herself lie down and take a nap, all the while bleating in a low peremptory way as if she were telling her child to go to bed. The fawn will lie down obediently as a well-trained child and put its head outstretched flat on the ground. There it will lie until the mother comes and calls it. You might walk up and step over it, yet it will lie there as if a dead thing until the doe returns."

While Mr. Blagden was talking he strolled around the park, pointing out the different deer and telling of their peculiarities. He showed his ingenious series of pens in which to catch them and finally carried a pall of corn out and fed the dozen bucks that are kept by themselves in front of the mansion. For a time they were shy of the strangers present, but at length appetite got

the better of caution, and they gradually came and be-

the better of caution, and they gradually came and began to eat.

"I gave an entertainment out here once," said Mr. Blagden, "that will not be forgotten for many a day. Some years ago when deer were not so scarce and high-priced as now, I had a number of surplus bucks to dispose of, and I invited a dot of my friends out for a deer hunt. I penned five bucks at the lower end of the runway and about forty yards below in those thick woods yonder, I had a platform built up for by guests to shoot from. At a signal a buck was let loose, and the man who drew the first shot had his chance. It was a grand sight, the way those bucks shot down that runway. There were some good marksmen in the company, but they had to turn loose a good deal of lead before they brought down those deer. One buck was hit sixteen times before he got his quietus. Another got away entirely. At the foot of the runway fe leaped a twelve-foot fence and struck out for Piney Branch. A crowd of boys from town had climbed up in the trees to watch the fun and they jumped down and took after the buck. He went in a circle around to the Zoo Park and that night returned here. I found his tracks in the snow all around the park. Then he made a circle in the opposite direction from the first and went up Seventh street and out past Brightwood. That night he came here again and tried to get back in the park. Failing; he went several miles up Rock Creek Valley. I got after him that day and tracked him a long distance, but could not get him. That night he came back once more and, after trying all around the park to get over the fence, at last he came to a snow drift where there was a crust strong enough to hold him up and there he succeeded in jumping back among his comredes in the park. That fellow showed the characteristic sagacity of the deer kind. When I was following him up Rock Creek Valley I lost the track very often. The snow had melted a good deal by that time and when he got to a stretch of bare ground he would give a tremendous jump off to one side out o

THE BOYS CALLED HIM MIKE.

[Toronto Saturday Night:] "Where's the boy?" in-quired Mr. Spadina, cheerly, and it occurred to him that it was about time for his seven-year-old son to bid good-night.

"The boy," replied Mrs. Spadina, severely, "is in bed.

"Not sick?"

"Not sie?"

"No, he is not sick," said Mrs. Spadina, in a tone that implied something even worse. "I've been waiting for an opportunity to tell you all about it, but have not had a chance until now. It just means this, that we must move away from this neighborhood. It's no place to bring up a boy, and I just won't stand it. We must get a house in some part of the city where Harold will have nice children to play with."

"But what's the matter?" asked the husband with concern. "What has happened?"

"Well, I'ma telling you just as fast as I can. This afternoon when the doorbell rang I was in the hall and answered the door myself, for I saw a boy there. On opening the door the boy said to me: "Please, can Mike come out and play ball?" I told him that we had no Mike here, and said that he had called at the wrong house. 'No,' he said, 'I mean Mike, you know—your boy, Mike. I guess you call him Harold,' he said. "Now, what do you think of that? Well, you may be sure I told that boy what I thought of him, and he began to whimper and said that Harold had licked him—that's just what he said—Harold had licked him yesterday for not calling him Mike, and everybody called him Mike at school. And it's worse than that, for they call him Mike Spad—not Harold Spadina, but Mike Spad."

"Well, upon my word!" exclaimed Mr. Spadina. "No, he is not sick," said Mrs. Spadina, in a tone that

call him Mike Spad—not Harold Spadina, but Mike Spad."

"Well, upon my word!" exclaimed Mr. Spadina.

"I marched out into the dining-room, where Harold was eating some bread and butter," continued Mrs. Spadina, "and I went for him, and do you know that child sat up in his chair and said that he'd rather be called Mike than Harold, and that since his chums had started to call him Mike Spad, the other gang's afraid of him. Well, I just sent him off to bed at 5 o'clock, and he's there yet, Mike Spad," she added with intense feeling on each word.

"The little scamp!" exclaimed Mr. Spadina.

"We have been talking of getting a better house in some other part of the city for a long time," said Mrs. Spadina, "and I'm sick and tired of this place. We can't send him over to that school any longer, with its rowdy

send him over to that school any longer, with its rowdy names and its gangs and its fighting. Harold has clearly been fighting, for the boy said as much."

The father was looking silently at the ceiling and puffing at his evening cigar. He generally thought matters over before giving his decision, and Mrs. Spadina cautiously went upstairs, where she found the formidable Mike Spad sound asleep and with the cloth-

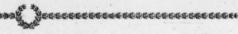
formidable Mike Spad sound asleep and with the clothing kicked off him.

And Mr. Spadina blew a whiff from his cigar and said: "At school they used to call me Bump." And presently he smiled and, knocking the ash off his cigar, he chuckled: "There's good stuff in Mike. I wonder how big the boy was that he walloped!"

And the important point is that, of the son, the mother and the father, one was as true to human nature as either of the others.



HOW SNAKES WALK WITH THEIR RIBS.





A TRACK IN THE ROAD TELLS WHETHER A SNAKE IS VENOMOUS OR HARMLESS

By a Special Contributor.

NE of the questions about snakes which children most frequently ask is, how do they walk, for they cannot comprehend how these reptiles, without either legs or wings or fins, can move rapidly on land, in water or in the trees.

If we begin to think about the question, we will find that it is not so easy to answer. Grown people believe that they settle the problem by saying that snakes don't walk nor run, but just wriggle along. This answer, however, is imperfect, and does not solve the puzzle, for it is quite true that snakes can and do sometimes walk in line perfectly straight, without any wriggling or sinuous motion whatsoever.

Most commonly, however, they glide, and this method progress sometimes gives them such swiftness that a nimble runner finds it difficult to overtake them. Without arms or claws, they can climb where even the active squirrel would fail to find foothold, and so well can they swim without fins that some of them subsist almost entirely upon the fishes they catch in the water.

Thus, then, the question to be made clear is, how is this walking without legs accomplished? What muscular force is used in that graceful and mysterious gliding, and how is it applied?

This problem of how snakes move is a mixed one, and like all complex questions, is difficult to answer. In order to make it simpler to the understanding it is well to begin by laying down the statement that in serpent locomotion, muscular force is applied in three different

First-A foot-like movement of the ribs. Second—A lateral movement of the spine. Third—A combination of both.

Third—A combination of both.

For the better comprehension of these three ways of movement, and for giving at the same time a clear idea of the wonderful capacities of snakes for getting about, it is well to take a few typical instances of serpent locomotion and through them come at the secret means of each gymnastic feat of these legless, finless, wingless rentiling a thletos.

each gymnastic feat of these legless, finless, wingless reptilian athletes.

South Africa is preëminently a country of snakes, and it was there that I studied my first lessons in serpent life-history—from Nature herself, while rambling through bush and veldt.

On a sultry afternoon when the hot wind was blowing dry and stifling as from the mouth of an oven, I sat in the shade of a feather-leafed mimosa in a rocky ravine near Grahamstown. No sign of life was stirring save the sunborn lizards careering over the hot rocks. The birds were silent as at midnight and kept themselves hidden away in the shadlest retreats. The country was yellowish with drought and the only evidence of joy in nature was the all-pervading and continuous noise of

nature was the all-pervading and continuous noise of the cicadas. Soon a snake made his appearance. He was a large puff adder—a viper whose very name in-spires terror in the inhabitants of South Africa, for he was a large puff adder—a viper whose very name inspires terror in the inhabitants of South Africa, for he is one of the most deadly that the earth produces. He was full-grown, about three feet long. His body at the middle was as thick as a man's arm, and tapered off suddenly to a short tail. His head was broad and flat, while his neck was thin. On the back he was of a deep velvet black with large half-moons of golden yellow all the way down from head to tail. Beneath he was of a golden yellow, but little of this could be seen as he moved with deliberation. He came out from the bushes by my side. While he passed along among the obstructing stones his course was more or less winding, but when he began to go over the clear ground he astonished me by progressing with his backbone perfectly straight. In very truth he was going in a direct line and was actually walking. He was not more than ten yards from me, and as I put up my opera glass to observe him carefully, I saw clearly how it was that he could go forward without any deviation or wriggling. There were motions—wave-like motions passing along his sides. The fact was that his ribs were moving backwards and forwards like legs beneath his skin. Their wave-like movements were very similar to the undulatory motion of the legs of the millipede. I had observed this motion before in my caged snakes, but had never heretofore understood it.

I determined, therefore, to catch this puff-adder, take him home, put him into a glass-fronted cage and make

heretofore understood it.

I determined, therefore, to catch this puff-adder, take him home, put him into a glass-fronted cage and make a more close observation of this curious and unsuspected method of locomotion. Before I stood up to go toward him he was advancing at his slowest—a walking pace, let us call it—but when he saw me stirring near him, he accelerated his rate of progress—broke into a run, as we may say, for the rib-waves began to pass along his sides at a much livelier rate. Still with this simultaneous increase in speed and in rib-motion he never once bent his spine or deviated one jot from his never once bent his spine or deviated one jot from his

Having satisfied myself of this through the opera glass, I took hold of my stick and approached him. I drew nearer he became alarmed, gave up his direct-line progress and took to the gliding method and went off rapidly with the common sinuous motion usually off rapidly with the common sinuous motion usually adopted when in flight. Hitherto he had left a straight groove marked behind him on the sand; now he left an S-like trail. In comparison with his previously dignified march, this hurried, winding flight was like the course of a drunken sailor flying before an angry po-

liceman.

When I came up with him, he stopped abrupt: nd prepared for battle. He gathered himself into a sort of coil, held down the point of his nose, and began blowing or puffing so loudly as to be audible at a distance of fifty or seventy yards. I had to take great care in catching him, for by accident or carelessness I might have got a bite, and a bite might have meant death

within ten minutes. The stick which I used was about six feet long, and at one end was bent off at a slight angle. This bent-off part I placed across his neck and with it pressed his head against the ground. Then holding the stick with the right hand and keeping it securely pressed down with the left knee, I took him round the throat with my left hand and carried him off homewards, holding him all the time firmly but not tightly round the throat. On my way home I went cautiously, taking care not to stumble or fall or get caught in thorny brambles, for he had his fangs always ready to nip me. For the most part of the journey he struggled but little to escape, and he did not lash his body around me as the long, thin snakes do, but hung perpendicularly from my hand. My fingers got so tired from keeping him grasped in one position, for I has to walk some miles, that I thought several times that I should have to let him go. At last, however, I arrvied safely home, and got him into his cage, dropping him in tail first—a very dangerous proceeding, which, in my imperfect knowledge of snakes at the time, might easily have cost me my life. have cost me my life.

have cost me my life.

Once in the cage—a large one with the entire front of glass—I had every chance of observing in close proximity his methods of moving. I sat at the table with the cage upon it within a few inches of my face, and could watch narrowly every muscle in play. The ribmotion was what I particularly desired to understand, and he gave me opportunity for studying it at this very close range. For, although when first put in the cage he coiled himself for defense and commenced puffing loudly, still he soon lost apprehension of danger, for I sat as motionless as death so as not to frighten him. At first he lay quiet and watched me. Then he began slowly moving about in his prison, seeking for means of escape. He went cautiously all over the cage, examining with his inquisitive tongue the front, the back and the sides, searching for some hole or crevice. Sometimes he would trach up to feel along the top, and sometimes he would try to climb against the glass of the front; and it was at those times I could best see the curious rib-motion and was enabled to understand how it was made to recore! curious rib-motion and was enabled to understand how

curious rib-motion and was enabled to understand how it was made to propel him.

If any one will take up a dead snake and examine it, he will find that while its back is covered with smatt-scales, its whole nether surface is crossed by great single plate-like scales extending right across from side to side. Now, for each of these ventral plates, as they are called, the puff-adder had a corresponding pair of ribs fastened by muscles one to each of its ends. So therefore, when he wished to move a ventral plate he simply lifted it forward by means of the two ribs attached to its ends. Then he would move the next pair of ribs with their plate, and then the next with theirs, and so on, each pair of ribs carrying on its proper ventral plate. Thus each ventral plate beneath a snake is, as it were, the sole of a foot, and its attached pair of ribs act together as a double leg to move it.

The wave-like motion apparent on the outside of my

ribs act together as a double leg to move it.

The wave-like motion apparent on the outside of my puff-adder's body was caused by the ribs being moved in succession beneath the skin, beginning with the first pair moving with their plate, then the next with theirs, and so on until the wave of movement had passed down the whole length of his body. But wave would succeed wave, for before the first wave of movement would reach the ribs near the tail, another fresh wave would have started to pass downward from the neck, so that the undulatory motion was continuous and successive, each wave of plates moving along beneath him and following another, the whole series of movements carrying him forward smoothly, slowly, deliberately, and in a line as perfectly straight as if traced by a ruler. This walking movement is not peculiar to the puff-adder alone, for it is often to be seen in all thick, heavy-bodied snakes, and the shorter and thicker they are, the more apt they are to progress by rib-motion. When they wish to hurry they stop the rib-motion and commence to glide as other snakes do.

In 1891 I had a boa-constrictor of ten feet long, which

In 1891 I had a boa-constrictor of ten feet long, which used often to walk thus in a perfectly direct line, and indeed it was at such a time while he was walking with his ribs for legs, that I measured him, for at no other time could I get him straightened out.

time could I get him straightened out.

This rib-walking is the common method of slow movement with all the heavy-bodied vipers. The hognose snake also progresses in this way, but all of them will take up the quicker gliding method of traveling when alarmed or otherwise unduly excited. The long, thin snakes rarely or never use the rib movement, but seem to confine themselves almost entirely to gliding. Therefore, when we see the track of a snake crossing over a dusty road we can hazard a guess whether it was a venomous or a harmless snake that made it. If the track be almost straight it was caused most likely by a copperhead or rattlesnake, walking at leisure. If the track be winding, a harmless snake has probably crossed over there, progressing by his usual method of gliding.

G. R. O'REILLY.

A CABBY'S REVENGE.

A stipendiary magistrate in a town in Yorkshire, who was not given to err on the side of leniency, once had before him a cab driver who was charged with furious driving, says London Tid-Bits. After some severe com-ments on the man's conduct, a heavy fine was im-

A few days after the trial the magistrate, who had been detained rather longer than usual in the court, was hurrying along to catch his train, when, seeing an empty cab handy, he hailed the driver and directed him to proceed to the station, telling him that he was pressed for time. The driver, however, heedless of the hint, kept to a very gentle trot.

"I say, I say, my man," exclaimed the fare, with his head out of the window, "drive faster than this."

"It can't be done, sir," replied the driver. "Ye see, if we drives faster we're had up afore the beak, and we gets fined; so we has to be careful."

He did not alter his pace and neither did the "beak" catch his train. A few days after the trial the magistrate, who had

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NAVAL MANEUVERS IN THE WEST INDIES.

ADMIRAL CERVERA WILL AGAIN BE CHASED TO HIS LAIR.

By a Special Contributor.

DMIRAL SAMPSON will meet the Spanish again in the West Indies; but this time the enemy's ships will be some of our own designated for that A duty.

Some very important tactical lessons were learned during the recent war, and the fruit of them will be

matured during the coming maneuvers.

Our ships went into the war with Spain with very little experience in the way of squadron evolutions in their modern, magnified sense; and while their wartime practice put them separately in touch with the material side of conflict in some ways it did not give them that familiarity with concerted action in fleet formation so important before a well-trained enemy. Scouting was done only by detached vessels that did not strictly keep "in touch"—as the naval phrase puts it—with their own ships—cable bases being, as a rule, resorted to for information and then subject to error in transmission and, perhaps, delay.

An overwhelmingly disproportionate number of hits were made by the guns of moderate and light calibers, while the shot of the big guns rarely found lodging in the enemy. Why was that? has been reasonably asked; the enemy. Why was that? has been reasonably asked; and the forthcoming evolutions are expected to give us

The signal question is a very vital one, and some in-novations are to be practiced; while the practical ques-tion of defense against torpedo-boat attack is to be carefully studied, for it is commonly admitted that many were the times when a daring foe could have vorked havoe in our fleet by stealth and dash—in fact,

that very thing of "getting touch" with the enemy and warning the waiting fleet in time for action is, perhaps, the most trying task of all those leading up to an engagement. During the civil war, the Confederate salling bark Tacony enjoyed two weeks of uninterrupted successes against our home-bound merchantmen. No less than half a hundred vessels, mostly steamers chartered at extravagant figures, were sent in pursuit of her. Hundreds of tons of costly coal were burned, engines were driven almost to destruction, and untold miles of aimless steaming directed up and down the whole expanse of our coast without success. The ship was finally burned, but by her commanding officer on shifting his battery of one small gun to a better prize. In the China-Japanese war the contending fleets that fought the battle of the Yalu, really stumbled upon one another without previous touch; and from Eastport, Me., to the Gulf of Mexico we were in a ferment till Cervera was first discovered at Curacao, only to slip unmolested past our fleet and into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

No science of naval warfare has been more neglected.

No science of naval warfare has been more neglected than this very important one of scouting with the least expenditure of coal, while covering the widest field of observation. To the heavy ships, then, the waters to be patrolled will be divided into four areas, and each ship will cover its own expanse of sea while keeping within about an hour's signaling distance of its nearest companion. In day time, signal distance would mean not over nine miles, while at night, with the added certainty of reach peculiar to the electric code, the distance could be greater. With the vessels about forty miles apart, they could cover an area of observation of quite a hundred and sixty miles, and still come within signal distance within an hour. Sweeping in diverging, spiral courses, like the sparks from a pin-wheel—where the direction and speed of the enemy were known, it is possible to cover even a greater area. This is what has been termed the "curve of search," and while hardly susceptible of the positive results claimed for it in No science of naval warfare has been more neglected

sultant speed may mean that nice maintenance of posi-tion and certainty of action and swing at the critical moments. These are things that could not be practiced in the face of the enemy, but still they are accomplish-ments that must be met in a foe that comes well pre-

ments that must be met in a foe that comes well prepared.

In an extended series of target practices, it is the purpose of the squadron to throw more light upon the relative performances of the batteries while under the strong excitement of actual conflict; and the matter, in part, resolves into a discussion of the peace-time systems of target practice. With us, heretofore, thoroughly moderate weather has been essential to target practice, and it has been under such conditions that our shooting has been done. A target, composed of four three-cornered salls having a height of ten feet and a spread of the same, offers a pyramid front to the ship. Two observers, in anchored boats about a thousand yards from the target and on a line parallel with the direction of the passing ship, form the base ends of a triangle of which the target is the apex. When all is ready, the ship steams by at a rate of about eight or ten knots, and firing begins with the passing of the first boat and ends with the approach of the second a thousand or fifteen hundred yards away from the first. Should the target not be touched, these two observers plot, by angles, the fall of the shot, and, at the end of some days when the returns are completed, the gun captain knows how near he came to that tiny white spot in the distance. His own eye, alone, must be the judge for his next try, and, with the guns of 8-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch and 13-inch calibers, that may not come for a minute or two or perhaps before the vessel has turned and come down the course again. With the rapid-fire guns, it is different, the splash of the shot falls so quickly one after the other, that it is easy to correct the aim and to guide the projectiles almost like the stream of a hose to the objective.

In the British service, a target, with a total fronting of mitter fits.

come down the course again. With the rapid-fire guns, it is different, the splash of the shot fails so quickly one after the other, that it is easy to correct the aim and to guide the projectiles almost like the stream of a hose to the objective.

In the British service, a target, with a total fronting of quite fifty-five feet, is placed before the gunner, and his chance of seeing his work, if he has made a good line shot, is just about five times as good as that in our service. After he has made his score, the ship passes close enough to the target-to-let him see his work, and then, not a week or more hence, he knows where and how he erred, if any. Besides, as the-weather need not be moderate enough for open boats to live in it for observation, such as is requised with us, he may fire in any sort of weather and get just that kind of practice in a rolling seat that won our hattes in the war of 1812.

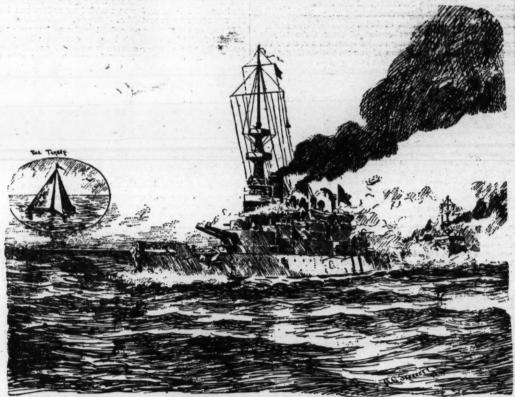
It is understood that the great gun exercises if the squadron of evolution will be patterned very much on the order of the British method, and considerably better results are prophesicd in consequence. In our recent fights, especially when destroying Cervera's fieet, the number of hits for each caliber of gun—not the percentage of hits for shots fired, has been marked; yet, in all likelihood, the margin between hit and miss for the great guns may have been materially narrower than that between the great bulk of the rapid-fire weapons. With a wider target—not a higher one, it will be possible to train the gunners of the heavier, weapons to do more execution upon an enemy's hulls.

Peace-time evolutions as well as the clouded confusion of battle have shown that flags as a means of hasty communication are far from ideal or reliable. A purif of wind may spread the flags only edgewise, while smoke or haze may render their colorings and forms uncertainty important and the holesty and the sum of the marked propers and only the department of the marked propers and proven the signalmen on the service of the moving and the s

within an ace of bringing destruction upon her. It was only by the determination of the captain of that tiny craft to make sure even in the face of that falsifying signal that the ship before him was not a friend—and that in defiance of a hostile shot that one of our mightiest ships was saved to us. Had a searchlight covered the path of the approaching torpedo boat, all doubt would have vanished, while the smaller craft would have been wary, indeed, in coming within the sweep of its disclosing rays.

In the coming maneuvers, the steam launches of the several vessels will simulate torpedo boats, and their

several vessels will simulate torpedo boats, and their duty will be to try to creep up within about 700 yards of the watching ships. The ships, in turn, will work their searchlights in combination, so as to form a complete wall of light around the whole fleet, while other



IN FORMATION OF "LINE AHEAD" ATTACKING

TARGET IN PASSING.

one of our own vessels was saved from one of our own torpedo boats only by the courageous hesitation of the captain of the latter.

The squadron Admiral Sampson will take to the American will take the American will take the American will take the take the American will take the take the take the take th

captain of the latter.

The squadron Admiral Sampson will take to the Antilles will consist of six ships, the battleships Indiana and Texas, the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, the recently-rehabilitated protected cruiser Chicago, and the gunboat Machias, which, for the purposes of the evolutions, will be considered the Chicago's classified.

The vessels are grouped to act in concert, according to their types, and special functions will fall to the lot of each pair of ships.

To begin with, Admiral Cervera will be searched for again—the Chicago and Machias representing his ships and the speed they were equal to when they reached this side of the Atlantic, and this time, unhampered by dragging monitors, Admiral Sampson hopes to catch the foe before he reaches a guarded haven. The undertaking is not an easy one even though free of the menses. easy one even th of actual conflict, and the work will be a novelty to

The two unarmored ships will be sent off to the southward of Cuba for a run of about sixty hours to a point mutually agreed and known to the ships that are to in-tercept them. Then, on a fixed date, and within a given margin of hours, they must start toward Cuba, follow-

theory, it affords an economical and systematic way of

theory, it affords an economical and systematic way of covering a given expanse of water.

The wake of a fieet is unmarked on the trackless deep, and the footprints and signs of a passing army are missing as guides for the following squadrons. The enemy must be detected from afar by the swiftest vessels, which, while keeping an eye on the quarry must be able to call in their wake the ships that are to bring the foe to conclusions. It is an easy thing to lose one another at intervals of forty miles on such a monotonous waste, and it is only by skillful navigation and ceaseless vigilance-that unity of action may be assured.

To begin with, in the matter of evolutions, pure and simple, it must be borne in mind that each ship has its personal characteristics of speed, turning radius in which it is possible for her to swing, and also a period in which she can come to a halt from full speed and gain motion backward. These things must be harmonized among all the vessels by repeated drilling till they become as a body impelled by a common impulse. Then like a squadron of cavalry, they must be able to

Then like a squadron of cavalry, they must be able to charge, to swing, to turn, to glide into single file, or to sweep around with a thundering front like so many giant horses—the horses, in this case, being masses ranging from 1200 to 10,000 tons, sweeping on with the impetus of quite fifteen knots, where the mere passing brush means well-nigh certain destruction. To handle hargin of hours, they must start toward Cuba, following one of two routes open to them and leading directly to their port of refuge. To the armored cruisers Brook, lyn and New York, acting in conjunction with the Indiana and the Texas, will fall the work of covering the approaches to the objective port while advancing to "get on deck and at the wheel, for down in the engine-rooms, touch" with the enemy, so as to bring them to action against the united forces and well out on the high sea.

This may seem an easy thing to the popular mind, but

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lights, not so engaged, will wander restlessly beyond and try to pick up any moving form creeping in from the distant gloom. Some novel experiments will be tried, and the results are sure to give us valuable data, while adding to the utility of the searchlight.

Beside these special exercises, there will be all of the ordinary routine work of squadron evolutions. The ships will be cleared for action and special duties assigned those not directly engaged at the guns, such as the stress of actual battle has shown wisest; the crew will be mustered for abandoning ship, and the boats actually lowered with their complements just as though the ship was to be deserted; and there will be target practice with the torpedoes.

The layman can hardly grasp the meaning of all this work, but it represents the mechanical precision which means everything to the efficient management of these modern fighting masses of manifold machinery. Everything is complex, and each man has his appointed place and a duty to be faithfully and accurately performed; and in the day of conflict that intelligent discharge will be felt from every responsive division of that great craft centering in that nerve-center, the conning-tower, where the guiding brain force must direct all.

These practice evolutions are not inexpensive excur-

rect all.

These practice evolutions are not inexpensive excursions—they are a tax upon the treasure of the government and the vital forces of the men that manage them; but to them no personal cost is too dear for the attainment of service efficiency, and we laymen don't grudge our contribution when we realize the meaning to our welfare and the honor of our flag. R. G. SKERRETT.

THE MORNING SERMON.

DO THE VOWS STILL HOLD?

By Rev. George H. Hubbard, Pastor First Congregational Church. Enfield, Mass.

"Better is it that thou shouldest not yow, than that thou shouldest yow and not pay."—[Ecclesiastes, v, 5.

HE month of February is now fairly opened. For the past four or five weeks numerous persons daily have been joining the now vast company of pligrims who are silently wending their way to-the Valley of Humiliation. Who are they? They are the victims of a great delusion. Five weeks ago their hearts were swelling with the conscious virtue of many freshly-made and beautiful resolutions. may have doubted neither their purpose nor their power to keep these vows through the year, but each new day has swelled the list of those defeated ones who look with despair upon

Vows and promises unkept, And reap from days of strife Nothing but leaves.

The shores of February are piled mountains high with the wrecks of January's broken vows, yet every returning New Year's-day saints and sinners together launch their little barks of resolution upon the stormy sea of time, only to be dashed in pieces by waves of forgetfulness or temptation or utter inability.

There are few things more pitifully ludicrous in all

There are few things more pitifully ludicrous in all the effort of mankind to achieve its own moral regeneration than the persistence with which, year after year, men and women brace themselves for a new struggle with sins, petty or gigantic—armed like the king's jester, with the lath sword of good resolutions; or like so many Dame Partingtons, mop in hand, defying the Atlantic. And when the fragile sword is broken or the incoming tide proves itself too much for mop and dignified remonstrance, there comes the perenial surprise and disappointment, as keen and real in each case as though the same thing had not occurred times without number from the year 1 to 1899.

If only matters of trifling importance were involved we might look upon this as simply an oft-repeated and somewhat thresome comedy or farce. But in view of the deep earnestness of the actors often, and the vital nature of the struggle in which many of them are engaged, it becomes a real tragedy. When we consider that character and happiness often hang upon the issue of the struggle, that the keeping of these vows means freedom and their breaking means slavery to human souls, that every lapse means not merely temporary disappointment and vexation, but real loss of power and courage for future struggle against tyrant sin, then the matter is plainly serious to the last degree. It demands earnest thought and most sober treatment. Why is it that the vast majority of New Year's resolutions are sooner or later broken, however carefully and prayerfully made and however manfully kept at the first? Why is it that the most vital and unselfish vows share the same fate as the most trifling and childish? Why is it that the two vital and unselfish vows share the same fate as the most trifling and childish? Why is it that the vow itself often seems to be the chief source of temptation for its own breaking—that the very fact of determining not to do a thing fills us with increased desire to do it? Or that the determination to do seems to make the doing doubly difficul

fermination to do seems to make the doing doubty difficult?

The reason is found in the very nature of the system itself. Yows and resolutions of the kind we are considering are utterly opposed to the spirit and teaching of Christ. Salvation by vows is no part of the gospel scheme. Jesus preached the salvation which is by faith. And the two methods are as far apart as the poles. You cannot imagine Jesus Christ making good resolutions. The mere suggestion is absurd. St. Paul made some resolutions at one time, and, like the rest of men, he broke them. You remember what he says about it: "The good which I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." And in his despair he cries, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me out of the body of this death?" But having found a better means for achieving the conquest of evil, he exclaims joyfully: "I thank God, through Jesus Christ, our Lord!"

Here, then, we have a contrast—the religion of self and the religion of Christ, the religion of vows and the religion of faith, the religion of resolution and the

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religion of consecration. The pith of the whole matter lies in the contrast between these two words, resolution and consecration.

lies in the contrast between these two words, resolution and consecration.

Resolution is for the most part negative. Consecration is always positive. If we could gather up the myriads of good resolutions that have been made this year and classify them, we should have two very unequal lists. First, there would be a very long catalogue of negative resolutions. Thousands upon thousands resolve January 1 to abstain during the year from some unwise or sinful indulgence; or determine to overcome some evil habit, or to remove some hindrance from the pathway of their lives. They had but one thought—to get rid of something, to cast out some evil. On the other hand, we should find a small number of positive resolutions. They are comparatively few who resolved to do something. Only about one in a hundred, perhaps, included among his resolutions any plan for definite and worthy achievement during the year. At least ten men have framed for themselves a whole decalogue of "I will nots" for one who has whispered in his inmost soul, "I will."

Now, this negative form of most resolutions is the first element of their vectors.

least ten men have framed for themselves a whole decalogue of "I will nots" for one who has whispered in his inmost soul, "I will."

Now, this negative form of most resolutions is the first element of their weakness. A negative resolution is not seaworthy. It will go to the bottom fin the first storm. One cannot conquer sin, still less attain to holiness, by the method of "shalt not" or "will not." Who strives simply to expel some evil from his life, and to keep it out without filling its place with an equivalent good, is attempting the impossible. Each life has a definite capacity, and that capacity must be kept full. Not a habit nor an appetite nor a passion in any life but represents some need of the nature. Remove any one, though it be the least of the most harmful, and it leaves a vacuum which must be filled. Neglect to fill it, and the evil will surely return with multiplied force.

Today there is many a life with one or more empty corners. Manfully the unclean spirits of habit and desire have been driven out. Heroic is the struggle to keep them out. But it is useless. They receive reenforcements daily, and the struggle against them can only end in failure. It is the inevitable result of all purely negative effort.

Consecration, on the other hand, is positive. It drives out the evil by filling the life with the good. Let one occupy his time and thought and power with active service for God and his fellow-men, and the evil will be crowded out and kept out without any direct thought or effort on his part. There is a wonderful and blessed truth embodied in Dr. Chalmers's phrase, "The expulsive power of a new affection."

John B. Gough conquered his appetite for strong drink not solely or chiefly by the direct effort of his will against it—though this may have been a necessary first step—but by giving himself, heart and soul, to the rescue of others who had fallen under the same curse. It was by filling his life with positive effort for others that he kept the demon outside the door. And many a man who is va

Again, resolution works chiefly at long range. Consecration is hand to hand. How many New Year's resolutions take in the whole twelve months at a single sweep? Another element of weakness. The burden of a year's duty is too great for any man. It is like carrying a load at arm's length. Who does the duty of a single day faithfully lives magnificently. The man in the moon is not more secure from the stone hurled by a child than is the temptation of next December from the puerile cast of our January resolutions. But, after all, it is not so much the futility of trying to reach the distant sine as it is that in our effort to reach it we shoot quite over that which is near. Through much gazing at the horizon the soul becomes far-sighted, and falls into temptation close at hand, because it is unseen.

Consecration is immediate. It is a matter for today Consecration is immediate. It is a matter for today. There is no such thing as anticipating consecration. All true consecration deals with the duty and the need and the temptation of the present hour. Of the future it says, "Let the morrow take thought for the things of itself." The consecration of today is the best preparation for victory tomorrow. But the resolution for conquest tomorrow may be the sufficient cause of defeat today. today.

The most significant point of contrast yet remains. Resolutions are only partial. Consecration is complete. Resolution deals with single sins or fallings, and these often of minor importance. Consecration aims at the conquest of all sin by uprooting it from the

Now, it is easier to fulfill the perfect ideal than an imperfect one. Of all the tasks which men have set for themselves, the most hopeless are theirs who have resolved to do right in part. Whoever consecrates his institute to God, with the firm purpose to do right in all ago,

things and at all times, may claim all the promises of God, and may feel confident of omnipotence; but there is no promise of divine aid to him who qualifies his striving, and is content with imperfection. He must fight his battle single-handed, and he has given the enemy a fatal advantage at the outset. He has admitted the thin edge of a wedge, which, if driven home, will cleave the noblest character and rend the strongest purpose asunder.

Broken resolutions are worse than useless. But there

purpose asunder.

Broken resolutions are worse than useless. But there is no broken consecration. Who makes resolutions must keep them himself. Who consecrates his life to Christ, is kept by the power of God unto salvation. Let us, then, as we look upon the failures of the past month and of past years—the shattered fragments of our "good resolutions"—not trust in our own strength alone, but rely upon divine help to meet successfully the remainder of the year, and of life, one day at a time, saying confidently, with St. Paul, "I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me."

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Every book given to Queen Victoria is especially bound for Her Majesty, and the royal arms are stamped on the cover.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, is in very poor health, and during this season will take no part in the festivities of Washington.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the military Governor of Santiago, is organizing there a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs. William Astor of New York recently paid \$30,000 for a set of Dresden china, and so brittle are the plates that no one of them is ever allowed to touch another.

The Empress of Japan has a great admiration for all things European, and every year numbers of dresses are sent to her from Paris. These sometimes cost \$20,000

Mrs. George P. Greeley of Vermont is a sister of Admiral Dewey, from whom she has received, during the latter's entire service, a letter written at each port at which he touched.

Mrs. Schley, wife of the admiral, declares that since her husband's return to Washington she has hardly had a chance to see him, so numerous have been the de-mands upon his time.

Most of the chairs in Mme. Adelina Patti's bouloir at Craig-y-Nos are draped with ribbons of all colors, taken from innumerable bouquets which have been thrown to her. Some of the ribbons are very many years old and much prized.

Lucinda M. Morton, widow of Oliver T. Morton, In-diana's war Governor, and who is in straitened circum-stances, has arranged to sell her late husband's library to the Indianapolis School Board for \$450.

Mrs. George Weldon, who has buried herself in the seclusion of a French convent for the past ten years after numerous exploits as a public redresser of private wrongs, is again up in arms in behalf of Dreyfus and proposes to bring revelations of spiritualism to his aid.

Mrs. M. Fleming, recently appointed curator of astronomical photographs, is the first woman whose name has ever appeared in the catalogue of Harvard University among the officers of that institution. Mrs. Fleming has a staff of a dozen women in her department of the observatory.

The Journal Official lately contained, in a list of pensions granted to the widows of French officers, the name of Berthe Amelie Bertincourt, widow of the late Col. Henry, who committed suicide in prison after having been arrested in connection with the Dreyfus case. She gets £.1667 a year, or about \$333.

The Empress Dowager of China is an ardent painter, and her pictures are said to be admirable specimens of Chinese art. Strange as it may seem, Her Majesty is also said to be fond of wrestling, and frequently in-dulges in this rather virile form of exercise. She is well read, is fond of European music and has some skill as

The advent of Queen Wilhelmina to the throne has not put an end to her studies. She continues to pay frequent visits to the museums, especially to the fine collection of prints in the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam, accompanied by one or more experts, and now Profs. J. de Louter and J. J. M. de Groot of Leyden have been appointed to instruct Her Majesty, respectively, in the principles of political economy, and in the customs and institutions of the natives of the East Indian archipel-

CARE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

IDDI MOHAMMET TA'EIBER, fully trained in the religion of wisdom in the temples of the Djains, in India, has consented to contribute to this depart-ment a series of articles explaining the wise, but simple, sanitary methods employed for countless ages by the sages of the Orient to preserve perfect health and to gain full control over body and mind. In India this knowledge is called the Hathi-Yogi. It deals chiefly with the breath, considered as the great life principle upon which all else depends, and gives the foundation of truth, upon which rest so many western theories of physical culture and development. In the following article, the subject is treated in a general and prefatory way, a few principles being laid down as simply and plainly as possible, to be followed by a full develop-ment of this sane and moderate science of right living, in future articles from the same pen.-[Ed.

Health is the great question which is agitating the minds of people today. Children are given a knowledge of aches and pains before they are instructed in self-control; they learn of death before they learn of youth, and to all the questions that are asked concerning the one important question, as many speculative answers are given as there are grains of sand by the

seashore.

The direct ways to good health are only three. First, the controlling of the five appetites of desire, or of the physical senses governing these, thus cultivating the force of mind and not the force of physical desire. Becondly, to understand the law of good health, a man must first understand himself as an individual, for no one has a greater right to do so, and if a man knows not himself, how can it be possible for another to understand and help him. The third way to good health is the full comprehension of breath as the life. If one should fast for awhile the body gives out first, then the mind, and lastly the breath; that is, if the fast were to be continued for a sufficient length of time to allow of starvation. Thus we see that breath is the cause, and that all the rest of our physical existence is dependent upon it. We can live without legs, arms, sight, hearing, smell, touch, taste, but no one can live without

In the next place, all physicians agree that the confidence of the patient is the first and most desirable thing to obtain. By this means they are enabled to commence a cure on the metaphysical instead of the physical plane of action; thus working from within, at

the very start and not from without, and indirectly teaching the first lesson of the law, to heal oneself. Hardly any drug produces the same effect upon two different, and, metaphysically speaking, no two mental forces act alike upon the same personality, for the simple reason that there are no two people alike. Therefore, there are no two minds alike. No two diseases call for the same treatment, except in the one particular of cleanliness, which is nature's remedy for all diseases, as no disease germs can exist where cleanliness reigns. Incidentally, this great principle shows the falsity of all theories which advocate vaccination and vivisection. These are simply the practice of medicine and surgery run mad. Nothing sane or cleanly exists about either of them, and both tend to degeneration instead of to elevation.

In the future, the first questions a practitioner will ask when diagnosing a case will be: "What is the state of the mind? What is the nervous temperament? what is the disposition? What is the diet?" In answering these questions in a general way, we will say: "Mind, active; temperament, even; disposition, cheer-

ful; diet, vegetarian.

Now, people of this type, as one can readily see, suf-fer very little from the so-called ills of the flesh; but whose minds are inactive, temperament uneven, disposition melancholy, and whose diet consists of meat and stimulants, are forever subjects of disease. As there is such a wide difference in these two classes of people, which for convenience we will hereafter designate as A and B, so necessarily must the treatment differ as widely in character.

It can readily be seen that an active, cheerful, philosophical patient will naturally help himself to recovery, as he depends upon himself, in a great measure, for health; but the other class, the inactive, uneven and melancholic temperament, will depend upon others as long as as they can. And as long as physicians, whether allopaths, homeopaths or metaphysicians, will continue to rob people of their self-reliance by acting as propping posts for aches and pains, just so long will the class

designated as B call for treatment.

All diseases are the result of psychological inharmony, therefore it becomes necessary to find the notes that are out of tune and to readjust the interrupted scale. been stated, all sense is dependent upon breath. Now the five physical senses of touch, sight, hearing, taste and smell, rest upon the five intellectual senses, perception, retention, intuition, analytical and imaginational; these intellectual senses rest in turn upon the five psychological senses, called the knowledge of in, out, up, down and back. These fifteen senses rest upon

the breath, or the "great sense."

The great physical difference that exists between the two classes, A and B, lies in the so-called lung capacity and muscular control. It is but reasonable to imagine

that, if people are able to control the members of the body, it should be possible to control each and every organ. Not only is this possible, but it has been practiced from the earliest times by the wise people of the Orient, and must form the foundation of the physical

breath culture of our own day.

Good health can be born alone of individual endeavor, and is to be obtained only through an absolute knowledge of oneself. To that end, we must begin with the physical senses, as these make known to us certain elements which, either physically or mentally, we lack. That which is lacking must be restored by the process of dieting, aided by the perfect comprehension of the purpose for which we are dieting. It is not the quantity one eats that does the good; the virtue lies in the preparation of the food and the manner in which it is preparation of the food and the manner in which it is eaten. Instead of quickly swallowing our meals, it would be well to mentally digest our food as a pre-liminary to the process of physical digestion. In this way we should understand why we are eating, as it is the food we eat that creates the activity of the mind, and the full comprehension of mind makes possible the control of the senses.

What is needed in the human race today is greater lung capacity, and greater knowledge of the same, as the lungs are the force pumps, and the mind the engineer of this most delicate engine called the human be

As a rule, the class called A is free from disease This is not so with class B, and as the first class gives the physical phenomenon of good health, we must learn from it what is lacking in the other. Seeing that the latter class has less lung capacity, less energy, etc., it must first be aroused to activity, both physical and mental, and given instructions as to how the energy thus acquired may be distributed through the different parts of the system that are affected. This must be done through the breath, as the breath is the physician, the mind the medicine, and the thoughts the patient. Lit-tle breath is a poor physician; less mind a bad medicine, and poor thoughts a bad patient.

In the article following this, directions will be given for specific breathing exercises, with full explanations

of their beneficial effect upon the system.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON VACCINATION. A medical correspondent sends us the following communication, in which he criticises the anti-vaccinationists for creating

an unnecessary alarm among the public:
The writer hereof proposes to throw his contribution in the shape of oil on the troubled waters. He has been an active general practitioner of medicine since March, 1855-nearly forty-four years. During all this time he has never witnessed such a colossal excitement, built on such a pigmy foundation, as the present furore on vaccination, has aroused in the city of Los Angeles. And why? In a short conversation with one of our leading editors he said, that while he wished "in his paper to deal fairly with the physicians pro and con, he thought, and very justly too, that so much discussion in widely circulated papers, would lead the outside world to the conclusion that Los Angeles was a plague-stricken city, and would certainly, if only temporarily, injure the business of the city."

This is certainly good and considerate on the part of the editor, and beneficial to that class of physicians who have the public good really at heart, and whose manifest duty is first to allay the apprehensions of his patients, and next, to prevent panic fears among his neighbors; but unfortunately for mankind, generally and specially, there is a very-much-too-numerous class of properly dubbed alarmists. These blatherskite, quasi medicos can arouse the serious apprehensions of whole communities by their palaver, pens and pretentions, while the demoralized patient stands ready to deliver. It is difficult in a moral point of view, to discern the difference between this sort of doctor and the road agent who curtly tells his patient: "Throw up your hands." The patients in both cases are coerced by a moral fear of their lives, and consequently, "stand and deliver." This is certainly good and considerate on the part of

moral fear of their lives, and consequently, "stand and deliver."

But the serious aspect of all this discussion seems to loom up in a petition to the City Council to ignore the State law and interdict compulsory vaccination for the public school children. Could the alarmists score a better victory, if it were possible, than to have the City Fathers nullify a law that has been enacted and enforced by every civilized and enlightened country since the discovery of Jenner? Understand the writer does not charge the committee that signed and presented the petition to the City Council as alarmists. He does think that they are unnecessarily alarmed; but the alarm is unnecessary for Los-Angeles is not, nor cannot be plague-stricken. The writer believes in vaccination as a preventive of smallpox for the following reasons, deduced from his experience as a medical student and physician since 1853. The Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville, had, in the term of '53 and '54, a good faculty, Drs. Bullitt, Bush, Dudley, Peter, Mitchell, Breckenridge, Flint, Powell and Cummings. Then a student in this college, the writer, wishing to learn all he could of so-called pestilential diseases, notified the dean of the faculty of his desire to visit the pesthouse. He was promptly advised to be revaccinated. Wanting a consensus of opinion he consulted all the professors and all seemed to have the seven-year theory of extinction by regeneration, and, of course, advised revaccination. This was performed by the demonstrator in anatomy, Dr. Cummings, and it went apparently through all the This was performed by the demonstrator in anatomy, Dr. Cummings, and it went apparently through all the stages of "taking." But when presented to the old pock-marked superintendent of the pesthouse, he shook his head and said: "I advise you to try it again." "But, I have been twice vaccinated," said I, showing the scar made at the age of 6 years. He merely glanced at it, and said: "That will do, come in." He was asked what was the difference between the scars. He said that the last operation was not successful, the scar was

what was the difference between the scars. He said that the last operation was not successful, the scar was not a vaccine scar.

"Why, it appeared to take, the professors all said it was taking."

"I don't care what they said, it's not a vaccine scar, and won't do to trust to."
"Well, my object in coming here at some risk is to learn; please tell me the difference in the scars—that is, why you exclude me on the new one and admit me on the old one?"
"Look yourself close enough and you can see the

the old one?"
"Look yourself, close enough and you can see the new scar is a smooth, slick one, like that a burn would make, while the old one is full of minute pits—yes," and he counted, "yes, there are thirteen. When a scar has from seven to any number above, it's all right."
"Those little pits?" And I could plainly see them for the first time, when my attention was called to look for them.

Ever after, the writer has followed this method of judging the efficacy of a vaccine scar, and it has invariably proven correct. On returning to graduate during the winter of '54 and '55, the changes in the faculty

variably proven correct. On returning to graduate during the winter of '54 and '55, the changes in the faculty of the Kentucky school decided the writer to finish from the medical department of the Louisville University. Drs. L. P. Yandell, S. D. Gross, I. Lawrence Smith, Austin, Flint, Sr., Lewis Rogers, H. Miller, B. R. Palmer and T. B. Richardson, the best faculty then in the United States. The same pesthouse experience was gone through. All the professors advised revaccination, all advanced the seven-year limit, but the writer relied on the old superintendent of the pesthouse. He said my scar of the year before was no good," but the old childhood credentials, the little pits, nearly double the regulation number, would pass anywhere.

The old man seemed to regret that he didn't have but one case of confluent smallpox, but that was bad enough for a dozen. A Portuguese girl, got the disease at New Orleans, or on the Mississippi. She was simply a mass of corruption. No vaccination: Two cases of varioloid, with the regulation scars, completed the exhibition.

In all his experience for forty-four years as a physician, the writer has been guided by the brief but conclusive lessons learned in the pesthouse. He has very seldom been brought in contact with pure variola, but often with varioloid, and in every instance of the former there was no vaccine scar, and in every case of the latter, there was the well-pitted scar of proper vaccination. Indeed, it is rare now that a doctor sees a case of smallpox vaccination. Improved sanitary regulations have almost exterminated it, and it is effectually destroyed as an epidemic factor. Then why all this consternation on the simple question of vaccination? The assertion may be truthfully made, that ten persons, including doctors have not seen a case of smallpox in Los Angeles during the prevalence of all this excitement.

Then the idea of vaccine matter inducing syphilis is too elseved for serious consideration. Many septic con-

Then the idea of vaccine matter inducing syphilis is too absurd for serious consideration. Many septic conditions of the blood may be aroused, but they were there before, and would have been developed by any other exciting agency, and are not due to vaccine virus. In 1868, the writer vaccinated in Carlinville, Ill., nearly five hundred public school children. There was no bad result in any case; only about 2 per cent. did not take. In conclusion, the alarmists should quiet down and cease to fear that smallpox or vaccination can ever hurt them in a community so exempt from contagion as Los Angeles, and they will le happy. Then the idea of vaccine matter inducing syphilis is

In regard to this it seems that the charge of alarming people should not be laid against the anti-vaccinationists, but rather against those who ordered the compulsory performance of an operation which a great many of our citizens consider to be useless and frequently dangerous.

As to the proposed nullification of the compulsory vaccination law that is exactly what the British Parliament has done after a quarter of a century of discussion.

As to the opinions expressed by this correspondent in regard to the efficacy of vaccination there are, as The Times has previously shown, many differences of opinion upon this subject even among experts.

Following are some more views on the opposite side of the question, supplementing those published in this department last week. They are from a pamphlet on vaccination recently published by a Kansas man:

"Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.D., M.P., in the House of Commons, 1878, says: "The president of the local government board cannot deny that children die under the vaccination act in a wholesale way."

"Dr. Stowell, M.R.C.S., of London, thirty years a vaccine practitioner, says: "More than ridiculous—it is irrational—to say that corrupt matter taken from boils and blisters of an organic creature could affect the human body otherwise than to injure it."

"The American Association of Physicians and Sur-

"The American Association of Physicians and Surgeons in convention discussed the vaccination subject and set it down as follows:

"(1.) That vaccination renders those who have been

subjected to it more susceptible to smallpox than but for that operation they would have been. "(2.) That in all epidemics of smallpox which have

occurred since the general practice of vaccination it has been the vaccinated and not the unvaccinated who have been the first to be attacked, and from whom the dishas spread.

"(3.) That the epidemics of this century have in-ceased in virulence in proportion to the spread of vac-That the epidemics of this century have in-

That the fatality among the attacked is somewhat greater, age for age, among the vaccinated than among the unvaccinated.

"(5.) That, in the words of Alexander von Humboldt,

vaccination has been a progressive, dangerous influence

upon the race of England, France and Germany, and this degeneracy in the United States, having vaccination for one of its causes, is an unavoidable conclusion from the facts.

"Sir James Paget, surgeon extraordinary to Her Majesty, says: The progress of the vaccine infection of the blood shows us that a permanent morbid condition is established by the action of these specific poisons.'

"German authorities: "Prof. Bock, M.D., of Leipsic, says: 'I have in forty years' practice seen far more evil than good from vaccination.'

"Dr. Hoeber, Hamburg, affirms that 'vaccination is extremely prone to develop disease;' that it lowers the

natural powers of resistance in the child, and that scrofulous and other diseases follow.

"Alexander von Humboldt says: 'I have clearly perceived the progressive and dangerous influence of vaccination in England, France and Germany.'

"Dr. Carron, Paris, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and a member of the Academy of Sciences, has long since refused to vaccinate at any price. He says that vaccination is a 'bauble with which doctors rock—to a fatal sleep—the guilible children of the world.'

"F. D. Blue of Indiana, in an open letter to the Commissioner of Health of Chicago, Ill., has this to say about vaccination causing cancer:

"The great increase of cancer calls forth from you an exclamation as to the cause. Do you know that vaccination (since cowpox direct from the cow is used) has been known to cause this disease and has been so published by several physicians, one of them going so far as to say that in fifty years' practice he has never known a case of cancer in an unvaccinated person? Is there not a possibility that increased vaccination in your city may be a factor in this increase? It is to be noted in passing that the increase of cancer, according to the last census, is much greater in cities where vaccination is practiced than in the country. I suppose you know that in Germany, one of the best vaccinated countries in the world, the same complaint is heard, and so-cleties have been formed to prevent the spread of the disease. Vain hope, so long as vaccination direct from cleties have been formed to prevent the spread of the disease. Vain hope, so long as vaccination direct from the cow is practiced."
"Mr. Blue, in his letter, mentioned another important point, as follows:

point, as follows:

"'Many smallpox 'epidemics commence with vaccinated persons. Your report shows the first seven cases vaccinated. The Encyclopedia Britannica gives many such epidemics; some where scores of vaccinated cases occurred before an unvaccinated case. The recent case of smallpox at Yale was a student vaccinated but six weeks previously. You see there is evidence that if it were possible to keep clear of vaccinated persons we might reasonably expect to have much less smallpox. Is there not a slight possibility you doctors are doing as did the inoculators (who were also scientific medical men,) spreading, instead of curing disease?"

"Dr. Banerjee of India says that in Calcutta 10,000 people died of smallpox in 1895; everyone of them vacvinated.

vinated.

"The Lancet records how thirteen children were infected with severe syphilitic symptoms. The Academy of Medicine appointed two able medical commissioners, Dr. Henri Roger and Dr. Depaul, who, after a careful investigation, reported to the academy that the children 'whom they examined were undoubtedly suffering from secondary syphilis,' by vaccination. Just think of it! Putting that loathsome private disease of syphilis into your children.

"On the 30th of December, 1889, fiftweight receivity of

"On the 30th of December, 1889, fifty-eight recruits of the Fourth Regiment of Zouaves at Algiers were vac-

on the sun of December, 1889, fifty-eight recruits of the Fourth Regiment of Zouaves at Algiers were vaccinated with syphilis.

"On the 25th of May, 1883, fifty-eight recruits were vaccinated at the Hospital Dortrecht, Holland. Seven were found to be seriously injured, whereof three died. After an official investigation the Minister of War, Mr. Weitzel, admitted the fact, and issued a circular notifying recruits that thereafter revaccination was not obligatory in the Netherlands army. This regulation, I may state, had been previously abrogated in the Swissarmy, for similar reasons.

"In the appendix to the official report of the German Vaccination Commission of 1884, is a memorandum drawn up at the imperial Board of Health, Berlin, in which it is affirmed 'that very serious damage by vaccination has occurred.' Thus up to 1880 fifty cases have become known in which syphilis inoculated with the vaccine virus caused illness to about 750 persons. At Lebus, in 1876, fifteen school girls were infected with syphilis by vaccination."

Mention was made last week of a case of a schoolboy in Chicago who was dying as a result of compulsory vaccination. An Associated Press dispatch from Cleveland, dated January 29th, describes another case as fol-

"An investigation is being made into the cause of the death of William Negelast, aged 11, which occurred on Friday. The lad was vaccinated at a free dispensary on January 4. On Thursday he called to see the physician. His arm was terribly swollen. That night he was attacked with symptoms of tetanus, or lockjaw, and died the next morning in terrible agony. Three physicians the next morning in terrible agony. Three physicians attended him at the last, but could do nothing for him. The doctor who vaccinated him said he used pure lymph and applied antiseptic treatment, but when the bocame to see him on Thursday, his arm was very filthy.

It may be claimed by those who favor vaccination that such cases as these are quite rare. Even granting this, and especially when considering that many eminent physicians entertain serious doubts as to the efficacy of vaccination, it must certainly be granted that the desirability of a compulsory enforcement of the practice should be made a subject for serious debate, and is at least open to question.

LEMONS FOR THE GRIP. Many simple remedies for the grip are being recommended. Recently there was published a statement that powdered sulphur, placed in the shoes, would serve to keep away an attack of the disease. Another recommendation, made by a correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, is for the use of lemons. There is no doubt that this fruit, which is so plentiful and cheap in Southern California, is not appreciated by our people at its true medicinal value. The correspondent referred to says:

"It may interest your readers and the public in general to know that during the great influenza epidemic
in London, in 1889, the Board of Health of that city advised the public affected with the disease to make an

"The perspiration caused thereby is, in most cases, sufficient to relieve the patient of severe colds and saves him from taking refuge in quinine or other drugs, which often leave unpleasant results.

"In bronchial troubles the acid of lemons relieves the

irritation in the throat, acting at the same time as a natural disinfectant.

"Fresh lemon juice, even when diluted in small proportions with water, will kill the therein-contained cholera bacilius; hence it is not surprising that it will also destroy the so-called influenza bacillus."

DANGERS OF QUININE. For a number of years quinine has been the main standby of the regular school of medicine, in cases of malaria. It has long been known that this, like other powerful remedies, is not free from injurious after effects. Now comes no less an authority than Prof. Koch, and states that great danger attaches to the general use of quinine. Following is from a Berlin letter in the Chicago Record:

"Prof. Koch's recent studies of malaria in tropical "Prof. Koch's recent studies of malaria in trepical countries and in Italy have led to his conviction that the malarial fevers of Italy are identical in cause and general character with those of East Africa, and it is believed that science is on the eve of a decisive victory over this whole group of maladies by means of liquid injections of quinine into the pulse vein.

"Prof. Koch pronounces the indiscriminate use of quinine as a phophylactic in malarial countries to be attended with great danger, and in many cases the indirect cause of the virulent black-water fever. He gives two reasons for condemning the very general

gives two reasons for condemning the very general practice among persons going from temperate to tropical latitudes of saturating their systems with quinine, taken in regular and often excessive doses. In the first

cal latitudes of saturating their systems with quinine, taken in regular and often excessive doses. In the first place, this treatment seriously weakens the action of the heart, and, secondly, the system, having become inured to the drug, fails to respond to quinine treatment in case of actual sickness. A person debilitated by the injudicious use of quinine may take malarial fever and die like any one else.

"Prof. Koch goes even further and asserts his belief that the increased death rate in certain parts of West Africa is due largely to the increased and indiscriminate use of quinine, which in late years is much cheaper and easier to procure in those parts. It is well known that the German school of doctors has long favored the use of arsenic instead of quinine as a remedy for certain fevers, in sharp disagreement with the opinions of physicians in some other countries, notably the United States. The statement now made by Prof. Koch that on the western coast of Africa, where all forms of malarial fever are especially virulent, cases of the intermittent type which have resisted even heroic doses of quinine have yielded to the administration of arsenic has been the source of much gratification to his professional brethren in Germany.

"Prof. Koch also notes the curious fact that in Africa

has been the source of much gratification to his professional brethren in Germany.

"Prof. Koch also notes the curious fact that in Africa and India he found the women withstood exposure to the malarial climate much better than men. During a season of appalling mortality on the gold coast, when men of all degrees of health and experience in tropical latitudes were dying every day, there was hardly a death among the women."

CURE FOR APPENDICITIS. That appendicitis may, in most cases, be cured, in a simple way, without a surgical operation, is the opinion of a Dr. Hutton, who says, in the Medical Record:

"This paper is a protest against the current surgical theory and practice that all cases of appendicitis must be split open. This protest is based on twenty-seven years' experience as physician and surgeon, including service in three hospitals, one western fort, five years in mining surgery, five years in railroad surgery, twelve years in general practice on the central western plateau of Minnesota and four years in this great city, which—unique in the speed of its rise, unique in the snap of its people, unique in vast tributary territory and population—is decreed by the fates to be the hub of the earth in the near-by future.

"My experience is that appendicitis and all other belly-"My experience is that appendicitis and all other bellyaches for which men now operate are promptly amenable to proper medical treatment. I can recall 100 cases
treated with symptoms of this malady—or of typhlitis
or perityphlitis, as it was formerly called—but I have
never yet met a case of it in which I felt it was my
duty to cut or which terminated fatally. Influenced by
the prevailing craze to cut, time and again in coming
to new cases of this kind I have thought: 'Now, sir,
your time has come; in this case you must cut.' But,
presto! simple medical treatment again prevailed. Later
on I shall cite other unimpeachable practitioners who
share my views that medical treatment avails in this
malady, one showing forty-nine out of fifty-one cases
successfully thated—being more than 96 per cent.

"My treatment for appendicitis is free calomel-andsoda purgation, supplemented by hot applications, to be
followed by a saline if action is too slow."

SATIRIZING THE QUACKS. In the Capital, Hogaboom has the following amusing skit on the quack doctors who make such impossible claims as to the cures which they say they are able to effect:

"The celebrated Scandahovian and Timbuctoo specialists having lately arrived in the city and opened an institute for the treatment of all the ailments of man, with the exception of politics, they requested me to set forth to the public, in a modest and unassuming manner, some facts regarding their marvelous power

"Bear in mind that the doctors do not charge one cent for their services until after they discover how much you are worth. Then they soak it to you accordingly.

'Are you nervous?

store eggs?

"Does your hair pull in the morning when you wake up?

Do you suffer from loss of sleep when there are a comple of cats in your back yard? "Do you cough when your throat tickles?
"Is there a burning sensation after eating a mouthful,

hot pie?

'Does it make you tired to shovel wet sand?

'Do you have a bad taste in your mouth after eating of hot pie?

"Does your heart flutter when you come home late and

"Do you have a feeling of faintness when the collector comes around with a six-months' laundry bill?
"Do you feel tired in the morning when you get up and find that the kindling wood is all gone?
"Do you have night sweats when your wife tells you that her mother is coming to pay her a nice long visit next summer? next summer?

next summer?
"Do you get cold feet when somebody asks you to buy a ticket to a prize-fighter's benefit?
"If you have any of these symptoms you are suffering from catarrh of the feet. It will lead to consumption and death! The doctors can save you!
"The doctors have handled thousands of similar cases and never lost a patient event one who was struck on and never lost a patient, except one who was struck on the head with a piledriver, after taking eighty-seven bottles of the doctor's remedy. He died happy. "Remember the doctors do not ask for one cent of money until after you have deeded them all your prop-

money until after you have deeded them an your property.

"The doctors are world-renowned. They have cured the sick and afflicted of every civilized land beneath the sun. In fact, the inhabitants of Mars have lately signaled to the doctors to come over there and open a branch dispensary, but the doctors have decided to stay on earth until sickness and disease shall have become things of the past. All they ask is your confidence, and what money you have.

"The doctors guarantee to cure everything except hams.

"The doctors are expert specialists. They offer you complete relief. They will relieve you while you wait. If you are not completely relieved at the first trial, come back and they will relieve you of the balance. They never fall never fail.
"Upidee S. Dunup, a well-known rancher of Anaheim,

writes:

"Gentlemen: For forty-eight years I suffered terrible agony. I could not sleep daytimes or stay awake at night. I was completely run dowh, and thought I would have to let out the ranch on shares and move into town and let my wife keep boarders. I tried several different physicians, but they seemed to think that if I wasn't so confounded lazy I would get along all right, and they could do me no good. A neighbor told me how you had cured his wife of consumption, Bright's disease, catarrh of the shoulder blades and cancer, in three days' time. I resolved to give you a trial, though I had little faith in anything. You at once pronounced my case a very complicated one. I not only had Bright's disease of the kidneys, but I also had Bright's disease of pretty nearly nearly everything else, including the stomach, liver and lights, and I also seemed to have a number of other people's diseases beside those of Mr. Bright. I commenced taking your treatment and inside of twenty-four hours I was cured. I cannot tell you have the left of the propertience with I could get the

number of other people's diseases beside those of Mr. Bright. I commenced taking your treatment and inside of twenty-four hours I was cured. I cannot tell you how thankful I am. I sometimes wish I could get two or three more fatal diseases so that I could come to you to be cured again. You are at liberty to make whatever use of this you may see fit."

"The doctors are specialists in all diseases of the skin. They can skin you without the use of instruments and without keeping you from your business.

"The doctors also make a specialty of the diseases of men, women and children. Do not wait until you are dead (broke) before consulting them.

"Mrs. Jane Onderdonk of Azusa writes:

"I have been ailing ever since I was: born. I took ninety-two barrels of patent medicine, but it seemed to do me more harm than good. I suffered untold agony. I had falling of the eyelids at night, and could not sleep without lying down. I tried a good many physicians, but they could do nothing for me. I lost a pound of flesh a day for seventeen years and my friends all gave me up for lost, and began to wonder what they would wear at the funeral. I finally got so bad that my huzband had to chop all of the wood and milk the cow. I heard of you and the wonderful cures that you were making, and determined to try you. I gained over forty pounds the first day. It was wonderful. All the physicians I had tried before could not tell me what my trouble was. You told me at once that I had catarrh of the hip joint. I am now entirely recovered, and I owe it all to you.

"The doctors are now permanently located in this city, and may be consulted at any time. They can cure everything except poverty and dampho dishness. Call

"The doctors are now permanently located in this city, and may be consulted at any time. They can cure everything except poverty and dampho lishness. Call or write."

THE TRUTH.

[Detroit Free Press:] "You're a very observing man, Blanks. Why is it that the multiform joke about the plumber making such exorbitant charges and getting enormously rich is never worked any more?"

"It won't go. People have found out that it is no joke."

Bread is the Staff of Life.

.Aerated Bread..

This is the Bread that is being used more and more daily. The different societies have taken up this subject and are discussing its hygienic properties. The Meek Baking Co. is the only one on the Coast that makes this large baking ovens without being touched by the hands. All physicians recommend it for invalids and dyspeptics-well people, too. Our wheat-meal acrated bread is especially adapted for those having weak stomachs, as the dough is made without foment, close grained and free from sourness. Agencies all over Southern California.

Meek Baking Co., Sixth and San Pedro Streets. RETAIL STORE, 226 W. FOURTH ST. TEL. M. 1011.

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If the tale of Aladdin's lamp were true, it could not be much more wonderful than the life story of the girl who calls herself Papinta, a name now very familiar to all, but absolutely unheard of five years ago. Tomor-row evening on the Orpheum stage, Papinta, acknowl-edged the cleverest dancer and most original in the use of colored light effects, will make her bow to a Los Angeles audience, and beyond doubt will add another to the long string of notable successes she has won since a certain day of the year 1893, during the World's Fair,

in Chicago.

Then an ordinary, unknown girl, she essayed a serpentine dance in one of the halls of the Midway, and she has never stopped since. Cold-blooded vaudeville managers, with an eye singly to dollars and cents, influenced not at all by artistic effects that never affect the box office, calculate upon Papinta as the "strongest" single vaudeville performer in America.

A glance through the girl's scrap-book, filled with all manner of "stories" from the pages of the metropolitan papers of the land, interspersed with the oddest sort of

N. Y. A gentleman who has been a frequent caller at the Daniels home this and other years te'ls of an interesting episode in connection with the new house.

"Daniels' present house is founded on a rock," said this authority the other night. "Its cellar was made by blasting and covers a superficial area of about one hundred feet square. I happened to be visiting Daniels the summer before last. The blasting was then at its height. One blast having sent a stone through the roof of what Daniels called his bungalow, it was arranged that warning should be given prior to setting off another blast, and that everyone in the bungalow should upon the instant make a dash for the bathroom, this, being situated in the farther side and on the first floor, he called his bomb-proof. It mattered not what anyone was doing. Were we at meals, or listening to one of Daniels' inimitable stories, immediately we heard the cry 'Blast!' we would begin our stampede for the bomb-proof. Sometimes Daniels and I would sit up until the sun began to get ready to do business for the day, for Daniels is essentially a night owl who prefers darkness to daylight, especially when surrounded by companionable people. At such times, after tumbling into bed and our first sleep, we would frequently be aroused by one of the shrill cries of warning. With a promptness which would have done credit to the members of the fire department, every blessed soul in the house would spring out of bed and make a swift dash to the-bomb-proof. There we would remain until the blast had blasted and the rocks, after a journey through the air, had returned to earth. Then we would go back

feet and with a cry of 'Come on everybody!' led the way at a Nanck Hanks clip to the bomb-proof. When he had reached that place of security and shut the door, Daniels placed his back against it, looked at us with his big eyes opened to their fullest extent and remembering the last words of his interrupted prayer, drawled out in a most tomb-like voice: 'But I guess we're just as safe in here.'"

Barton Hill's venture in vaudeville is not a make-shift or temporary choice of a field in which to labor. The veteran actor is frank in saying that he believes the artist is allowed such scope in vaudeville for the exercise of the initiative, in every respect, as is denied simple players in other fields. He is enthusiastic in his praise of the opportunity afforded him, and to so many others, to work out their salvation in vaudeville, and is now negotiating, together with Chas. Willard, his present colleague, for a new comedy, in which he will play a French character part. Apropos of this latter statement, it is not generally known that Mr. Hill numbers among his scholarly accomplishments that of an almost perfect command of the French language. His new comedy will be the offering made when he and Mr. Willard appear at the Orpheum next year.

The advent of Janet Waldorf in "Romeo and Juliet" will be hailed by many as one of the theatrical events of the season. She is still fresh in memory from last year, and now comes to recapture old admirers and win new ones. Her undoubted ability was recognized here last year, and has since been indorsed and certified by the East and West alike. Her managers very sensibly have surrounded her with appropriate setting, the company being an excellent one and the costumes new and correct. During her engagement at the Burbank beginning Sunday, Feb. 12, Miss Waldorf will present "Romeo and Juliet," "The Hunchback," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About "othing," and "The Lady of Lyons."

THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS

Frank Daniels's enterprise in bringing his entire New Frank Daniels's enterprise in bringing his entire New York company with him here to produce his two big comic-opera successes, "The Wizard of the Nile" and "The Idol's Eye," will undoubtedly be appreciated by the music-loving people of this city. It is unnecessary to expatiate on the fact that those who love humor in its purest and most contagious quality will be delighted with Frank Daniels, for to see him on the stage is to laugh, and to listen to his exquisite drolleries is a sunburst of mirth. Since last here Frank Daniels has quit farce comedy for the bright light of comic opera, and he has the verdict of the eastern press on the happiness of his judgment in making the change. According to this verdict, Frank Daniels is now regarded as one of the three leading men in comic opera, sharing the honors with Francis Wilson and De Wolf Hopper.

The operas which Daniels will produce here are from the creative fancies of those two clever young Americans, Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert, the authors and composers of the popular "Serenade," which the Bostonians have made familiar to this city's lovers of light opera, and of "The Fortune Teller," which is now touring the East successfully, and will be seen here either late this season or early next. The two operas which Daniels will present here were written expressly for him. They abound in the most catching of melodies and rich choral effects, written in the happiest vein of Victor Herbert, and for which he has been accorded "rst place among the comic-opera writers of this country today." York company with him here to produce his two big

today.

ke Daniels, the stories which the librettist has litten for these two operas, are things unique unto themselves alone. One, that of "The Idol's Eye," is lodged in distant India, where the wealth of ancient lore is so great as to have afforded the librettist abundant material with which to weave an interesting tale. The plot of "The Wizard of the Nile" is placed in Egypt, during the reign of King Ptolemy, and that it is not the same story which one has been wont to hear of Cleopatra can be easily guessed from the fact that at the opening of the opera that peerless princess appears as one wholly unconscious and ignorant of love. In both operas Daniels succeeds in mixing himself up in apparently inextricable complications. In one opera he is an American balloonist floating over the world in ke Daniels, the stories which the librettist has

parently inextricable complications. In one opera he is an American balloonist floating over the world in rearch of adventure, and in the other a wandering fakir 'he banks of the historic Nile.

_niels will produce both operas here on the same liaborate scale which won for him the praise of the New York press. He brings his own scenery with him in two large baggage cars, and also the same large cast of principals and chorus which gave him such excellent support in the Broadway Theater, New York, last fall. "The Idol's Eye" will be presented on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, Feb. 8, 9 and 10. "The Wizard of the Nile" Saturday afternoon and Saturday night. The sale of reserved seats opens tomorrow (Monday) morning. and Saturday night. The sale tomorrow (Monday) morning.

All London and New York have laughed at George Edeson's new comedy, "Two Married Men," which will appear at the Los Angeles Theater tonight, tomorrow and Tuesday evenings. It is full of mirth-provoking situations, bright and sparkling dialogue, novel specialties and pretty girls. The company contains such well-known comedians as J. Rush Bronson, Harry Devere, Ray Southard, Jack Ellis, Chas. Lambert, Will H. Schilling and Joe Harkins, and among the clever actresses are Miss Ray Lewis, Sisters Grierson, Lillie Kenwick, Edith Lysle and Hattie Wescot. This play is a laugh-provoker and tells the ludicrous story of a man who has married a forgiving young wife and an unforgiving mother-in-law. In a Broadway café he meets a beautiful woman, an actress, who, having formeets a beautiful woman, an actress, who, having forgotten to bring her purse, is much embarrassed in paying her check. The situation is relieved by the offer of the young man to pay the check of 60 cents. She gives him her card, asks him to call at her flat in Brooklyn, and her servant will repay him. After some time he him her card, asks him to call at her flat in Brooklyn, and her servant will repay him. After some time he does call, and meets his fair charmer as she is about to take a drive in the park. He is invited to accompany her and accepts, the two dining together later at the Olympia. From this time complications arise which lead to many extremely humorous situations, he receives at his own home many messages, all of which are signed "Sixty Cents." Finally he receives a call from



PAPINTA, AT THE ORPHEUM.

tributes from frantic admirers driven into temporary imbecility by her dancing—tributes of poesy, verses from sophomores, verses from clubmen, from newspaper boys, offers of marriage, and interviews so multitudinous that their bulk precludes their perusal, reveals one notable phase of her career. These are but the outward trappings, however, of success. They are simply tokens of the hold the dancer has gained upon her public—a hold retained and strengthened with the passage of every hold retained and strengthened with the passage of ev-

ery season.

The surest touchstone of Papinta's real success, and a The surest touchstone of Papinta's real success, and a criterion from which there is no chance of appeal, is the anxiety shown by the vaudeville kings to "book-her." Not a single idle week except when rest was imperative, is Papinta's record for the past four years. She comes to the Coast now, playing seven weeks, an almost unprecedented season vouchsafed to an act of the description of hers

The performance she gives, the dances under and above the brilliant, many-colored electric lights, have been analyzed many times by many people, that their peculiar charm might be discovered. But the analyses have been bootless of result. The only patent, tangible fact is that there is magnetism and attraction potent enough in the dancer's performance to make thousands of persons wild with enthusiasm she gives, the dances under and

. . . Frank Daniels, the comic-opera comedian, who will be seen at the Los Angeles Theater this week supported by his entire company in the production of "The Idol's Eye," the comic-opera hit of last season, spent the bulk of his vacation at his big new summer home in Rye,

to our beds with chances of being aroused once more before we had had our full-share of sleep.

"The funniest incident in connection with those flights for safety was due to Daniels suddenly taking to religion. Daniels is not given to much observance of the forms of religion, and he naturally astonished us by remarking one evening that in view of the danger he ran through living so near the blasters, he had determined to hold prayers every morning.

"It may not do any particular good.' he said, 'but on

"'It may not do any particular good,' he said, 'but on the other hand it may. At any rate, it will not do any hurt. Besides, it will give us another means of killing time.'

"We laughed and passed it off as a joke, never dreaming that Daniels would put such a plan into operation. But next morning, after waiting for all of us to assemble, he announced solemnly that we would now hold pravers. Seeing that he was in earnest, we all got down on our knees and he began. I shall never forget that prayer, not so much for the words thereof or his method in delivering them, as for the way he ended.

"'Oh Lord,' Daniels started, in his deepest voice, thank Thee for the light of another day. We rejoice the knowledge that Thy protecting hand is e thank Thee for the light of another day. We rejoice in the knowledge that Thy protecting hand is ever stretched out to guard us and protect us from danger. We feel secure, oh Lord, in Thy love and perfectly safe.' Here Danlels was interrupted by one of the old familiar warning cries: 'Blast!' Like an old race horse who springs forth at the judge's word 'Go!' like the old actor who, after playing one part for many years, replies instinctively to his cue, Danlels sprang to his

his quondam acquaintance, and in order to get her out of the house before his wife and mother-in-law return, he agrees to meet her again.

To meet and discourage the attentions on the part of the actress becomes the sole aim of the husband and his friend, an old-time bachelor acquaintance. The latter had a matrimonial experience which he adjusted by making his wife an allowance.

The two married men meet in the house of the actress



DELLE ARCHER, AT THE BURBANK.

in Brooklyn, one being there for the purpose of putting a stop to the embarrassing actions of the latter, the other to pay his wife her usual monthly allowance. The wife and mother-in-law appear on the scene, and to the astonishment of all, the actress is discovered to be the wife of the sympathizing friend. They become reconciled to each other and all ends well.

In each of the three acts many bright specialties are introduced.

rare treat is in store for lovers of Hoytian humor

A rare treat is in store for lovers of Hoytian humor next Monday evening at the Burbank Theater, when "A Contented Woman" will make its initial appearance in this city. The production is a sumptuous one, and all the scenery used in the piece during its phenomenal run at Hoyt's Theater, New York, will be seen here. This scenery is all of a special design, and from the brush of the well-known scenic artist, Arthur Voegtlin.

The piece is heralded as a bright and rollicking satire on politics as treated by women in some of the Western States, where the law gives them the right to vote and to hold office. It is written in this author's most humorous yein, replete with witty dialogue, sparkling music, absurdly funny situations, and a host of vaude-ville features that are said to be new, and many of them bordering upon the sensational order.

The plot of the piece is as follows: The scene is laid in Denver, where women are allowed to vote. Benton Holme has been nominated as the Reform party's candidate for Mayor. The only element which he fears will interfere with his election is the women. Holme has been recently married, and is very much in love with his wife, Grace, played by beautiful Belle Archer, who returns his affection ardently. The serpent in this little paradise in Denver is Aunt "Jim," a relative of Mrs. Holme, who is a woman's-rights advocate. Holme is irritable over the coming campaign, and his one fault, his lack of belief in the capacity of woman, comes to the front.

the front.

The fact that his wife sews a button on his coat two inches from where it should be causes him to lose his temper. Just when Grace is mourning over the fancied cooling of her husband's love, Aunt "Jim" offers her the woman's candidacy for Mayor. Thinking that she may be able to show her husband that she is good for something, she accepts the nomination. With her acceptance, the first act ends.

The second act shows the interior of the house, with the headquarters of the two opposing candidates on opposite sides. Through both this and the following acts the various phases of the campaign are shown. The ward heelers of both parties here congregate to talk over the chances for the election of their respective candidates.

over the chances for the election of their respective candidates.

The third and fourth acts take place on the day of the election. In the third act Grace goes to the polls to cast her first vote; she returns in tatters and rags, and covered with mud. Her husband wants to know where the American man is who could so treat a woman; Grace replies that it was not the American men, but the American women.

In the last act the bulletins show that the vote is going to Grace. It is then she decides that she does not want to be Mayor, and when she finds she is really elected, she shows the real woman by saying that she will not be elected. At last her brother, who has kept in the background enjoying the fun, informs her that as she is not of legal age, all of the votes cast for her are vold, and that her hus hand is elected in spite of the fact that the most votes were cast for her.

This will be the first time "A Contented Woman" has been played at popular prices in any city in the country, and its presentation at the Burbank scale of prices is due to a substantial guarantee from Manager Shaw. The play has received more flattering newspaper not tickets, and under the new arrangement patrons of the theater can secure reserved seats for the matinées a week in advance.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Arthur Gregory, now playing the part of Uncle Tody in Hoyt's "A Contented Woman," will be seen in this great character during the week's engagement of Miss Belle Archer and her big company at the Burbank Thebean played at popular prices in any city in the country, and its presentation at the Burbank scale of prices is due to a substantial guarantee from Manager Shaw.

The play has received more flattering newspaper not to star the price heretofore charged for admission tickets, and under the new arrangement patrons of the theater can secure reserved seats for the made in the price heretofore charged for admission tickets, and under the new arrangement patrons of the theater can secure reserved seats for the This will be made in the pric

City to the Coast than any attraction of the same order that has visited California this season. The engagement is for six nights and two matinées, commencing Monday and ending Saturday night.

Papinta is featured on the Orpheum's new bill for the coming week, as chief attraction of a number that ordinarily would command the place of bonor on the bill. The famous fire dancer is expected to prove the magnet, however, and is accordingly placed in the point of prominence. She comes to the Orpheum after an absence of eighteen months, in which time she has perfected a number of new dances, and added novel features to those that were favorites when seen here. Her "Danse du Diable," in which are shown the most startling effects, as of a woman on fire, yet unconsumed, with smoke, as of a woman on fire, yet unconsumed, with smoke, sparks and all the concomitants of an incarnate fire fiend—this is the piece de resistance of her act, and is fiend—this is the piece de resistance of her act, and is calculated to create a sensation, as it has wherever seen. Other special movements and features have been conceived and executed by Papinta, and among these is a dance called "Danse Jardiniere," a thing so weird and unique as to baffle description. It is only second, in effect, to the "Volcano Dance," which with the lily dance and two other special movements, with special light effects, make up Papinta's terpsichorean repertoire. The three Avolos are xylophone players who have never before been seen or heard here. Their playing of this favorite musical instrument is said to be so vastly superior to that of other performers as to merit unique

superior to that of other performers as to merit unique distinction in what is considered a very well worked field. They play classical music, as well as popular, among their favorite pieces being the William Tell

overture.

Max Cincinati, a juggler who stands really unrivaled in his particular field, is usually given the leading place on any vaudeville bill, so great are his merits considered. But for the fact that the greatest of the great, in vaudeville, are his companions on the programme, he would doubtless be similarly honored on the Orpheum's new bill. He is said to juggle the strangest articles in the strangest way, doing his work with a finish that constitutes its chief charm.

Wilson and Leicester, a handsome duo, man and woman, former opera singers, will tell a charming love story in song.

woman, former opera singers, who have been story in song.

The four Arbras, acrobatic musicians, who have been the principal feature of the past week's bill, are retained, as are also Johnny Carroll and Addie Crawford, the comedians, and Carter De Haven and Bonnie Maie, the juvenile sketch artists. The bill as constituted is believed to be the strongest offered this season.

"Tennessee's Pardner" will be presented at the Burbank Theater for the last time tonight. The play is a sweet story of western life with the surroundings which must inevitably be found in a rough mining camp correctly portrayed, without, however, losing any of its delicious flavor. It is one of those plays which show the sunny as well as the seamy side of human nature. It is a comedy drama of absorbing interest, a tender and diversified picture of life in the Nevada sand hills just as Bret Harte found it there. Humor and sentiment are effectively commingled, and the play is set in an admirable framework of scenic embellishment. "Tennessee's Pardner" has been accorded an enthusiastic reception at every performance during the week; and its success is well merited.

Commencing with the matinée performance of Hoyt's "A Contented Woman" next Wednesday afternoon at the Burbank Theater, the management, in compliance with a general demand from the patrons of the house, will issue a limited number of reserved seats for the matinées. It has been the custom to reserve nothing but the boxes and loges for the matinées, but in future



clared not inferior to that of the finest musicians ever on vaudeville stage.

Nat Goodwin is thinking of going to England in the spring, if Charles Frohman's theater can be procured. If he goes he will give "The Cowboy and the Lady," by Clyde Fitch, as the English like local American roles, but would not care for the plot of "Nathan Hale," in which the British are villains.

which the British are villains.

Three years ago two girls were attending school in a convent together. One of them was Jane Corcoran, who plays Tennessee Kent in "Tennessee's Pardner" so charmingly, and the other was Grace George, who made such a hit in "The Turtle"; that now she and William A. Brady, the manager, are married.

The Orpheum is to soon have as a star card on its hill that California favorite, Milton Nobles, with his

The Orpheum is to soon have as a star card on its bill that California favorite, Milton Nobles, with his wife, Dolly. They are now in San Francisco, playing with evident success Mr. Nobles' comedy, "Why Walker Reformed." The piece is said to be the best short sketch, of a humorous character, ever played at the San Francisco house.

Miss Prancisc Taylor one of the members of the Belle.

Miss Eugenie Taylor, one of the members of the Belle Archer Company playing at the Burbank the coming week, is a daughter of a prominent family in St. Louis, Mo. Miss Taylor, who is very talented and who is known very well in the East for her striking beauty, will be remembered by those who have seen the "Jack and the Beanstalk" company as one of the "Beauty Tric".

Trio."

"I expect," said John Kendrick Bangs, "to see the day when B. F. Keith will make princely offers to famous authors to appear at certain hours daily and do their 'turns.' I really believe we shall yet see the time when Mr. Keith will make some such announcements as this: "At 11 a.m. will appear Richard Harding Davis, who will rectte a selection from "Soldiers of Fortune," and Hall Caine, at 2 p.m., will read a selection from "The Christian." This is by no means as absurd as it may sound, for the fact is that high-class vaudeville is today the most progressive, the most elevating and the most promising form of theatrical entertainment, and promises more than any other to raise the standard of public taste."

public taste."

Jessie Wood, who makes pictures and remarks in the New York World, says Mrs. Leslie Carter is the finest figure on the stage, and of Lillian Russell: "Lillian has a sweet Christmas-card face, and you cannot even call her 'well preserved,' for she doesn't suggest that she has ever been steamed or ironed out or canned or pickled, or that her ice-cream beauty has ever depended on any aid other than thick mutton chops and old alc. But Lillian has no beauty below the chin. She could not possibly wear three-quarters of a yard of silk and a corset lace with the confident effrontery of Edna Wallace Hopper, and she moves her grand-opera amplitude with the soft heaviness of a nice white elephant."

The balcony scenes are getting in much deadly work

with the soft heaviness of a nice white elephant."

The balcony scenes are getting in much deadly work this season. Mme. Sembrich was singing Juliet to the Romeo of Jean de Reszke last week when the balcony toppled and would have failen had not De Reszke had the strength to support the structure until the stage carpenters could come to the rescue, and a similar accident in a stock-company production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" had even more serious results. Christian, in the person of F. A. Connor, was climbing to the balcony of Roxane, played by May Asquith, to claim the kiss Cyrano's eloquence had won for him, when down came Roxane and the balcony on top of him. Miss Asquith and Mr. Connor were both badly shaken up and had some scratches and bruises, but after a twentyminutes' session with a surgeon they proceeded with the play.

Another old English actor, who bore an excellent reputation in his day, has just died. He was George Melville, whose fame, although he played much in London, was associated chiefly with the famous company which made Bath and Bristol theatrical centers thirty or forty years ago. Many well-known players got much of their early training in this organization. Among them may be mentioned the Terry sisters, Arthur Stirling (who died a few days ago.) George Rignold, Lady Bancroft, Miss Henrietta Hodson (now Mrs. Labouchere,) Mrs. Kendal, the late John Rouse, Arthur Wood, Emily Thorne, Fanny and Carlotta Addison, Jane and Susan Rignold, the Robertsons, the Wiltons, Juliet Desborough, Charles Coghlan, and Louisa Thorne. Mrs. Kendal was only 7 years old when she appeared as Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Bristol, in 1855.

HOYT AND M'KEE'S PLANS.

HOYT AND M'KEE'S PLANS.

Hoyt and McKee are already at work preparing for their spring production. It is, of course, a new play by Mr. Hoyt, and in it he will again depart from musical farce and the essay comedy of the style of his previous successes, "A Texas Steer" and A Midnight Bell." In selecting "A Dog in the Manger" for the title of the new plece Mr. Hoyt clings to his favorite initial "A." The first act is aleady completed and work is pogressing on the second. Joseph Coyne has been engaged to originate the principal comedy role and William DeVere and Louise Gunning are already selected for prominent parts. W. H. Currie, who will hereafter devote his time lagely to executive work for Hoyt and McKee, has, retired temporarily at least from "A Day and A Night" to give his, attention to preparation for the new production. It is understood, furthermore, that Mr. McKee is carefully studying the list of availables for an important feminine character. It is announced that the first performance of "A Dog in the Mauger" will take place at the Park Theater, Boston, on March 20th, when it will have a spring run.

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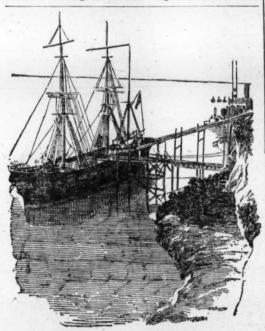
-LOS ANGELES

THE PARAGUAY.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED MILES INTO HEART OF SOUTH AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SUNCION, (Paraguay,) Dec. 17, 1898.-Asuncion is in the very heart of South America. It is almost as far inland in a straight line from the Atlantic as Chicago; and the distance I had to travel on the rivers to reach it is greater than from Omaha to New York. Within the past few months I have penetrated the basin of the Rio de la Plata to a distance of more than thirteen hundred miles. At Buenos Ayres I was almost two hundred miles from the sea, and in coming from there to Asuncion on the Parana and Paraguay rivers I traveled 1115 miles. On the first day out we steamed by the mouth of the Uruguay River in entering the Parana. Eight hundred miles



LOADING GRAIN AT ROSAIRIO.

further north we came into the Paraguay River, upon which I traveled more than three hundred miles. The Paraguay is still navigable by small steamers for 1400 miles north of this point, and just opposite it is mouth of the Pilcomayo, which rises in the Bolivian Andes, and in a tortuous course flows through 1500 miles of unexplored wilds before it empties into the Paraguay The Parana itself is over two thousand miles long. rises in the mountains of Brazil and flows a distance of more than twelve hundred miles before it swallows up the Paraguay at about eight hundred miles from its

The river system of the Plate, or of the Rio de la Plata, is one of the most wonderful of the world. The volume of the stream is greater than that of the Missis sippi. It is surpassed only by the Amazon. It drains a basin more than half as big as the whole United States, and one which in fertility of soil and salubrity of climate is only surpassed by the basin of the Mississippi. The basin of the Plate is over two thousand miles long.

It is bigger than the basin of the Mississippi, and it is a question whether it has not more cultivable territory. Upon it tens of millions of cattle and sheep are pastured,

It is bigger than the basin of the Mississippi, and it is a question whether it has not more cultivable territory. Upon it tens of millions of cattle and sheep are pastured, and its wheat fields compete with ours in the markets of Europe. It has the most extensive plains of the globe, and it is a vast expanse of fairly good land.

It is a white man's country. The basin of the Amazon is tropical and malarious. That of the Plate is largely in the temperate zone. Its northern parts are like Louisiana or Florida, and in the south the summer climate is as temperate as that of our Middle States.

It is the Mississippi basin reversed, the source of its rivers being in the hot country, where there are coffee and sugar lands and rubber trees, and its mouth in the rather cool lands of Uruguay and the Argentine, noted for their fields of wheat and corn.

This vast basin is formed in the shape of a great horseshoe, with the opening toward the Atlantic; the Andes and the strip of highlands which crosses Brazil form the back and upper rim of the shoe, while the slightly sloping plains of Patagonia bound it on the south. In it are included the best of the Argentine, all of Uruguay and Paraguay and large portions of Brazil and Bolivia. The most of it has been built up by the Parana or Rio de la Plata system, and today these rivers are still at their great work of earth building.

You see this plainly in the Rio de la Plata proper. It is more a great bay of liquid mud than a river. It is 120 miles wide at the Atlantic and narrows down to twenty-nine miles at Buenos Ayres, which is 480 miles inland. The width at Montevideo is about sixty-five miles. The Rio de la Plata is so full of silt or mud that it discolors the Atlantic for many miles out at sea. We noticed the change in the color of the ocean long before we entered its mouth, and the water seemed to grow thicker as we sailed to Buenos Ayres. The channel is fast filling up with a sandy mud, and the-Eads jetty system is proposed. As it is now, the rivers bring down a quarter

It is at these docks that you get steamers which carry you far up the rivers into the interior. There are river boats of all kinds lying at the wharves. Some have just come in loaded with oranges, wood, hides and wool and others are just starting out. There are sailing boats as well as steamers, and you soon appreciate that the interior traffic of the South American continent is enormous.

There are two lines of steamers which have a weekly service between Buenos Ayres and Asuncion, so that you can take a ship for any of the ports twice a week. There are steamers also which go regularly every day or so up the Uruguay for a distance of 500 miles, and twice a month a Brazilian steamer leaves for the province of Matto Grosso, far in the interior of Brazil. These ships Matto Grosso, far in the interior of Brazil. These ships carry you to Corumba, where you change to a smaller steamer, and in twenty days from the time of leaving Buenos Ayres reach Cuyaba, the capital of Matto Grosso, 2504 miles from Buenos Ayres and 2700 miles from the Atlantic. The Parana is navigable by steam for more than 1200 miles, and were it not for a strip of falls and rapids along the eastern edge of Southern Paraguay, it could be navigated for many hundreds of miles further. The boats going up these rivers must all draw not more than ten feet, and those to the upper ports cannot have more than from five to nine feet. Even then they are liable to be grounded in the sand by low water. You frequently see statements that ocean steamers can go

by the Parana far into the interior of South America. This is not true. Steamers of sixteen feet can go up the river as far as Rosario, a distance of 300 miles from Buenos Ayres and about five hundred miles from the Atlantic, but above this ships would stick fast in the mud. As it is, our steamer, the Saturno, which was at the time drawing only ten feet of water, stopped at night again and again on our way to Asuncion for fear of the

There is no good chart of the Parana. The river often changes its course, and it is always building up and



ON THE PARAGUAY.

tearing down bars and islands within its channel. The tearing down bars and islands within its channel. The waters carry so much mud that a snag will form a bar, and a wreck will soon build up an island. One of the largest islands in the river near Rosario was started by a submerged hay barge, and further up the stream there are hundreds of islands the soil of which has gathered about the water-logged trees which have floated down from the forests of Paraguay and Brazil.

from the forests of Paraguay and Brazil.

Put on the thinking cap of your imagination and take a trip with me up through the thousand islands of the Parana. You may have seen the thousand islands of the St. Lawrence. They are nothing in comparison with the ten thousand islands of this wonderful river. There are, indeed, so many islands that they have never been counted. The river for hundreds of miles is a great inland sea, so wide in places that among the islands you cannot see the banks. Some of the islands are covered with willows, feathery reeds line their shores and gnarly trees hang down low and mirror themselves in the water. Others further up the river are forest grown. Few are cultivated, although it has been said that there is enough good soil upon them to raise food for all Europe, and on a few there are cattle and sheep.

Most of the islands are great fields of grass, and of

Most of the islands are great fields of grass, and of these some are not fixed but floating, and they glide by our steamer down the river almost as fast as we steam on our way up it. These floating islands are called camelots. They are great masses of grass, weeds, and flowers which the rushing floods have torn from their foundations and are carrying down to the sea. Some are so firm that they will support a man, and upon them tigers, jaguars and snakes are often carried to the islands about Buenos Ayres.

Just after leaving Buenos Ayres we steamed through Just after lea ing Buenos Ayres we steamed through the delta of the Parana. This delta is about twenty miles wide, and it extends up the river as far as Rosario, a distance of 300 miles. It is peppered with islands, some of which are covered with forests of peach trees, and others with gardens kept by Italians to supply the markets of Buenos Ayres. Many of the houses are raised upon piles to be out of the way of the floods and the tides when they carry, as they sometimes do, great waves in from the ocean.

At the entrance to the Parana we pass the Island of

and the tides when they carry, as they sometimes do, great waves in from the ocean.

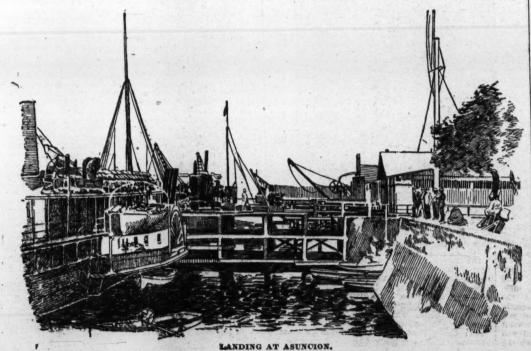
At the entrance to the Parana we pass the Island of Martin Gracia, the Gibraltar of the River Plata, which once belonged to Uruguay, but which is now the property of the Argentine Republic. It has a naval school and a fort upon it, the batteries of which are worked by electricity. It is one of the historic points of the Rio de la Plata, and as we go by it we recall the fact that this same tour was first made by the white man who was the first to set foot upon the soil of the continent of North America. Sebastian Cabot in 1526 plowed his way through this same labyrinth of islands, and after a long voyage on the Parana reached the Paraguay and sailed up it to a point some distance beyond Asuncion.

If Sebastian Cabot could take a trip on the boats which now sail up the Paraguay he would think them more wonderful than anything he met with in his travels. His voyage was made in a sailing boat. Ours is in a comfortabe steamer of 800 tons. It took him months to sail up the river. We make the trip in six days. His lights were tallow dips, ours are incandescent globes lit by electric dynamos. The Saturno was built in Glasgow and it is as comfortable as the average passenger

gow and it is as comfortable as the average passenger steamer of the Great Lakes or the Mississippi. The cab-ins are good and the dining-room is like a parlor. The

gow and it is as comfortable as the average passenger steamer of the Great Lakes or the Mississippi. The cabins are good and the dining-room is like a parlor. The fare is not expensive, \$60 paying for the round trip, or an average of about \$5 gold per day.

The meals are good, but the Yankee stomach finds it hard to accustom itself to the times at which they are served. The first breakfast given on vessels is nothing but three swallows of coffee and a crust of bread and butter. At 11 a.m. a real breakfast is served, and at 6 p.m. comes dinner. Sandwiched between luncheon and bedtime there is tea at 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. The breakfast at 11 a.m. and the dinner are much the same. The breakfast begins with soup and ends with fruit,



cheese and coffee. As to the dinner well, here is a sample dinner bill of fare:

Ox tall soup.

Bologna sausage with potato salad.

Puchero (the meat that was cooked to make the soup.)

Fish. Curried chicken and rice.

Beefsteak and potatoes.
Guava jelly.
English walnuts, almonds, and raisins.

Cheese.

English walnuts, almonds, and raisins.
Oranges.

Black conee.

The meals are much allice, but, we always have a variety as great as that about stated. Two kinds of wine are served with breakfast and dinner without extra charge. Dinner is the chief every of the day. The passengers all dress for it: The men out on their black clothes and most of the women wear evening dresses.

There is better form in dressing among the passengers than in manners. Some of the men who wear kid gloves all day and who put on black coats tor dinner eat with their knives and tuck their napkins in at the collar as though they were bables and needed bibs. The toothpick is universally used between the courses. The men smoke cigarettes through the meals and with their coffee, and I noticed that one or two apparently very elegant laddes made no bones of expectorating on the floor between their bites. One old Argentine papa, who has two pretty knife-eating daughters, drinks his softboiled eggs out of a glass. He also polishes his plate with his napkin at every course. But I don't blame him for that, as I do that myself. It is a necessity on the Parana. The most of our passengers are rich Argentines, on their way to Paraguay for the winter. They go there for the season, as we go to Florida, to get away from the cold. All speak Spanish, and, with the exception of ourselves, there are no English or Americans.

It is not long after reaching Buenos Ayres before we

It is not long after reaching Buenos Ayres before we come into the great wheat fields. We pass Rosario, the second city of the Argentine, and its greatest wheat port. It is built on a bluff eighty feet above the river, so high that the masts of our steamer are below the foundations of the houses. As we go by we see ocean steamers at the wharves with iron chutes extending down into them. down into them.

down into them.

Down each chute a stream of wheat bags is galloping, the wheat flowing from the cars directly in the holds of the steamers. But I have already written of the wheat industry. We see signs of it everywhere as we go onward. We pass big mills and huge grain elevators and go by towns which cwe their existence to the wheat fields. A greater part of cur way is between the provinces of Santa Fé on the left and Entre Rios and Corrientes on the right. Santa Fé wheat is known all over the world. The province is larger than New York and its business is wheat raising, Entre Rios and Corrientes are bounded on the east by the Uruguay, being embraced by two of the most fertile rivers on the globe. These provinces are known as the Argentine Mesopotamia. They are very rich and their soil is of wonderful fertility. Each is of about the size of South Carolina. Entre Rios is growing very fast. It now has about a mia. They are very rich and their soil is of wonderful fertility. Each is of about the size of South Carolina. Entre Rios is growing very fast. It now has about a quarter of a million people, but upon its pastures 4,000,000 cows and about five million sheep are feeding. This is an average of twenty sheep and fifteen cows for every man, woman and child in the province. At five to the family this would be 100 sheep and 75 cows per family. Suppose we had a State every family of which possessed 100 sheep and 75 cows. It would be the banner State of the Union. The stock, however, is not equally divided, and much of it is in the hands of large holders.

water to swim out of the way of the boat. There is good shooting. Flocks of wild ducks rise from the bends of the river and the lagoons at every few miles, and curious the river and the lagoons at every few miles, and curious birds fly about the steamer. Along the left bank of the river, in what is known as the Chaco, there is little else than virgin forests, and you are told that these are inhabited by jaguars, and that you could not travel a mile or so back from the coast without meeting tapirs, pecaries, monkeys, and wild hogs. The Paraguay side is also wild save that here and there you pass little towns, at some of which the ships stop to load and unload freight. You now get your first sight of the Paraguayan people, of whom you meet more and more as you sall onward, and finally come to anchor in the Bay of Asuncion, at the wharves of the capital of Paraguay. cion, at the wharves of the capital of Paraguay.
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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ANECDOTES OF FAMOUS PLAYERS.

GREAT MEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE IDENTIFIED WITH SHAKESPEAREAN ROLES.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

HE recent engagement in this city of Messrs. James and Ward and Miss Kidder, and the ap-pearance of these favorites in various Shakespearean roles has brought to mind some of the famous people who in past days represented the heroes and heroines of the great master.

Two famous Juliets of former times were the fascinat ing Mrs. Bellamy, who played Juliet to the Romeo of the passionate Garrick, and the talented Mrs. Cibber, who played the same part to the Romeo of Garrick's rival, the handsome Barry. "Davy," unsatisfied with the profits that he received as manager and part owner of the Drury Lane Theater, and jealous of the popularity of his rival, separated from Barry, who went to Covent Garden.

The September of 1750 saw the two houses presenting the same play and great was the discussion as to the merits of the respective actors and their Juliets. One lady gave her opinion thus: "Had I been Juliet to Garrick's Romeo, so ardent and passionate was he, I should have expected that he would have come up to me in the balcony; but had I been Juliet to Barry's Romeo, so tender, so eloquent, so seductive was he, I should certainly have gone down to him." An old sailor, who sat in the gallery of the Drury Lane one night, cried out after Bellamy had sighed, "O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?" "Why? Because Barry plays the part at the other house to be sure!"

Three years subsequent to this season, Miss Nossiter succeeded Mrs. Cibber as Juliet. Now the ideal became the real, and Barry made love to his fair Juliet in earnest. Their happiness was short-lived, however, as nest. Their happiness was short-lived, however, as Miss Nossiter died soon after, leaving Barry a fortune

Frances Anne Kemble made her début as Juliet, in

Frances Anne Kemble made her debut as Juliet, in which play her mother personated Lady Capulet.

She describes the nervousness, the trembling, the tears with which she awaited her cue and the comforting words of Keely, who said, in that irresistibly comical lachrymose voice of his: "Never mind 'em (the audience,) Miss Kemble! Don't think of 'em any more than if they were so many rows of cabbages!"

After describing the brilliant success of this, her first

yours in it. The contrast never failed to arouse the desired applause."

That able critic, William Winter, in speaking of John

That able critic, William Winter, in speaking of John McCullough's conception of Othello, pays a beautiful tribute both to his ability as an artist and to his ability as a man. 'He says: "If acting ever could do good, John McCullough's did. As the Moor, his performance was well nigh perfect. His splendidly self-poised nature bore him bravely up in those brave characters (Othello, King Lear, Virginius, etc.,) and made him in each of them a stately type of the nobility of the human soul." In a representation of Othello, given at the Dramatic-Festival in Cincinnati, John McCullough took the part of Othello; Clara Morris, Emilia, and Mary Anderson that of Desdemona. In her "Memoirs" Mary Anderson recalls the following incident, which occurred during this performance:

recalls the follow this performance:

In one scene Desdemona and Emilia were alone upon

In one scene Desdemona and Emilia were alone upon the stage awaiting the entrance of the Moor, but he did not appear.

"To fill in the pause, I remarked: 'Here comes my noble lord.' Another pause, but no Moor in sight. Miss. Morris, equal to the occasion, said after another wait: 'I will go and seek the Moor.'

"The stillness after that grew oppressive and was becoming unbearable when I saw Miss Morris with Othello in tow. Springing to my feet. I cried with transport, 'Oh, be praised, ye heavens, here comes the noble Moor at last!'"

transport, 'On, be praised, ye neavens, here comes the noble Moor at last!'"

It seems that McCullough, having forgotten the scene, was changing his dress for the next act.

That famous actress, daughter of an Irish bricklayer and a washerwoman, Peg Woffington, made her first bow to a public audience as Ophelia. The last role in which this vivacious and fascinating favorite was seen was Rosalind. was Rosalind.

was Rosalind.

Struggling against the faintness which was assailing her throughout the play, she managed to reach the lines, "if I were among you I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me," when, her voice fading away and a mist stealing over eyes and brain, she fell into a companion's arms and was carried a help'ess paralytic from the scenes of her triumphs.

As Portia that beautiful woman and magnificent actress, Sarah Siddons, made her first appearance at the old Drury Lane Theater. Strange to tell, but true, at first she made an absolute failure. She, who as Lady Macbeth, drove audience, critics, nay the whole town, wild with enthusiasm!

It is told of her in this role that one exceedingly

wild with enthusiasm!
It is told of her in this role that one exceedingly sultry night she dispatched a boy from the theater with the command to bring her "a glass of beer at once."
The boy obeyed to the letter, appearing upon the stage with the beer, as Miss Siddons was in the midst

of the sleep-walking scene. Undismayed, the boy exclaimed: "Here's your beer,

ma'am."

The boy was dragged in disgrace from the stage; the audience howled, while Lady Macbeth, with entire self-possession, completed her part.

While speaking of Lady Macbeth, it were well to remember one of whom America may well be proud—

She first essayed this character when a slip of a girl

in New Orleans.

in New Orleans.

Being destitute of proper costume, she was hurried with a note to an actress of the French Theater.

This woman, a short, fat person, of not more than 4 feet 10 inches in height, and ample of bust and waist, roared with laughter at the thought of her clothes fitting the tall, lean girl of 19. But they were made to answer, and here Miss Cushman first appeared in the character with which in after years she became so closely identified.

The great tragedienne's later days were a battle

closely identified.

The great tragedienne's later days were a battle against an insidious disease; but all the depressions of such a fate failed to dim the earnestness of her life. She went to her death with heart unhardened and faculties undimmed.

"They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts."
EDITH L. LANE.



ON THE PARANA.

The Parana is one of the grandest rivers of the world. Its beauties increase as you travel up it, and the calm, quiet picturesqueness of its surroundings grows upon you. The sunsets are gorgeous, painting the clouds in every color and shade of rosy pink and red, and often make a great golden canopy over the dark-blue Parana. The morning sun strikes the dew grops upon the fresh green fields and feathery grasses and gives you a shower of diamonds on an emerald field, while at night the heavens and earth are clad in the gorgeous glories of the semi-tropics. You pick out the Southern Cross from among the stars and wonder at the tropical brilliancy of the Milky Way.

As you travel toward the equator the vegetation changes. The trees are larger, the grasses more luxuriant and the islands have great bunches of feathery green and ferny bamboo. The country grows wilder.

changes. The trees are larger, the grasses more luxuriant and the islands have great bunches of feathery green and ferny bamboo. The country grows wilder. Now you see a white farmhouse cut out of the forest, and now stop at a little town consisting of thatched hyts, one-story brick buildings, roofed with red tiles, with always a church spire rising over the low roofs. After three days' journey you reach Corrientes, and then leave the Parana for the River Paraguay.

The Paraguay is not so wide as the Parana. Between Corrientes and Asuacion, a distance of between two and three hundred miles, the banks are not wider, I*judge, than those of the Mississippi above St. Louis, but the waters are equally deep. The river seems perfectly navigable. You often go so close to the bank that you can see the birds of brilliant plumage which inhabit the woods. There are plenty of crocodiles, and you now and then get a shot at one as it scuds through the

performance, the actress closes with these words: "And so my life was determined and I devoted myself to an avocation which I never liked or honored, and about the very nature of which I have never been able to come to any decided opinion."

Juliet was also the character in which the talented Helen Faucit first appeared. Having, with her sister, sought shelter from the heat of the sun in the theater, the young girl in a half-playful mood began a rehearsal of the balcony scene. The manager, who was concealed behind the wings, perceiving Miss Faucit's talent, persuaded her friends to allow her to appear as Juliet. Of still another Juliet, Anna Cora Mowatt, the following anecdote is told: The property man one night forgot to prepare a sleeping-potion vial for the Friar to

ing anecode is told. The property man one night for-got to prepare a sleeping-potion vial for the Friar to give Juliet. In the excitement of the moment this unfortunate hastily seized the nearest bottle and handed it to the actress. She, in the fervor of her part, falled to examine it, and after dismissing her nurse she turned to the audience, exclaiming, "Romeo! this do I drink to thee!" and swallowed the contents of the prompter's ink bottle.

Desdemona has for us an added interest in the fact that it was the first character ever essayed by an Eng-lish woman upon an English stage,

lish woman upon an English stage.

Mrs. Kendal tells, in her recollections, of a Mr. Aldridge a "real black" who always chose his Desdemona, not for her capabilities, but for her extreme fairness. A bit of acting which never failed to bring down the house was in one of the scenes, where he would say: "Your hand, Desdemona," He made a great point of opening his ample black hand and making you place.

In Exile.

Somewhere in California, now, I know,
That Spring is triumphing; her warm, green fields,
Riot with yellow popples, all aglow—
The gladdest flower that ever lifted up
Its saucy stem from vale or breezy hill, To rock the living sunshine in its cup!

And somewhere, too, the lupines blossom out
In brave long clusters, blue as break of day, And just as wet and perfumed. Ah, no doubt, The buckeye trees are white with perfume, too! Oh, to be there, in California, now! For but a day—an hour—to get away From these stern landscapes, barren and unknown, From this dull sky of cold, eternal gray. This land where stubborn Winter holds the throne of timid Spring, and blights each budding spray. Why, there, in California, now, I know Must bloom deep drifts of scented, pink white clover, Where drone the drowsy, clumsy, tumb ing bees, And idle butterflies go shimmering over. Oh, would I were in some green cañon, there, Where hairy, nodding, little "cream-c: ps" bend Above the solemn violets; I'd tell Them—Midas-like—a secret, to the end
That they in turn should tell it to the world;
"Tis this: Though fact (ah, far!) compeled to roam,
The heart of California's child, for aye Will call that land of flowers and sunsline-home. MARION HILL

SOME EPIGRAMS BY DR. HILLIS.

[Unidentified:] Dr. Hillis of Chicago, who has succeeded Dr. Abbott in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has a colloquial style in his essay-writing that suggests Henry Ward Beecher, and will probably suit the taste of the Plymouth constituency. In a paper on "Ruskin's Message to the Century," he remarked, speaking of men's disposition to look upon art as a fad to be left to women: "Man has a genius for egotism. He can take the columnar I and turn it into a hitching post for women to tie to." He told a story about a young man named Lord, who called himself, Lord, Jr., so that he might not be mistaken for the Almighty.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

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NDIRECT good results are already manifesting themselves from the fact that a symphony orchestra can be and is maintained here, in that three of the most a valuable artists in the city are planning for a series of chamber music concerts to be given in the near future. The patronage given the symphony concerts has proved to these artists that there are lovers of the best in music among the residents of Los Angeles, and has encouraged them at the same time, to try to cater to the refined taste indicated, in another branch of the art. which is no less important in its way as a factor toward the musical growth of any place. In all the larger cities of the East there are chamber music organizations, trios, string quartettes, quintettes, and so on, which maintain a high standard in their programmes, and present good classical music as it should be presented, with high artistic, musicianly, intelligence and excellence

sented, with high artistic, musicianly, intelligence and excellence.

Thus it is, that the Kneisel Quartette in Boston, the Dannreuther Quartette in New York, the Spiering Quartette in Chicago, and similar organizations in other places have, by their scholarly interpretation of the master composers of all times, introduced them in the most interesting, satisfying and comprehensible way, to the concert-goers in their several cities. These little bands of earnest, conscientious artists have all begun in a modest way with a small following, and it is a matter of history that each has met deserved and conspicuous success. It is easy to be seen what a powerful factor for good such object lessons are in a community. Students, and musicians, music-loving laymen, and those who "don't care for classical music because they haven't been educated up to it," all in their separate ways can and do derive benefit as well as enjoyment from such concerts, and it is the best thing that could happen to Los Angeles that this opportunity is about to be given the people here; an opportunity of which too prompt and general advantage could not be taken.

The trio of artists who are about to take this important step are Miss Blanche Rogers, piano; S. W. Jennison, violin, and Paul Jennison, 'cello. Full details and arrangements will be announced later, when the plans are more nearly perfected. At present, as far as formulated, the series will consist of six concerts, given fortnightly, with programmes made up of high-class music, and all who have the interest of good music at heart, will gladly welcome the announcement, and show by their support the proper appreciation of so important, so invaluable, so rare an opportunity for enlarging their musical knowledge or gratifying their cultured musical taste as the case may be.

The symphony concert which was to have been given this week, has been postponed to the afternoon of Tuesday, February 14, when the orchestra, under direction of Conductor Harley Hamilton, will present a well-arranged programme. The opening number will be the well-known "March de Cortege," from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba." The second number, excerpts from "Il Pagliacci," by Leoncovallo, introduces the Prelude Intermezzo, and airs cleverly arranged into concert suite. The soloist for the sixth concert is the charming vocalist, Miss Anna Virginia Metcalf, who will present Jules Massenet's "Pleurez mes Yeux," from "Le Cid." Miss Metcalf presented this number with the Thomas Orchestra at the musical festival which opened the Omaha Exposition, and received commendable press notices from all the Omaha papers and was highly complimented by Prof. Sherwood and other artists who participated on from all the Omaha papers and was highly complimented by Prof. Sherwood and other artists who participated on that occasion. The symphony to be presented is Beethoven's Seventh. It is full of romantic interest and is considered the most picturesque of the immortal nine. Composers of all ages have made use of the pop-ular air in their orchestrations. Richard Wagner, in ular air in their orchestrations. Richard Wagner, in expressing his opinion on this symphony, declared it to be the apotheosis of the dance, the ideal embodiment in tones of bodily movement. The closing number of the programme is Weber's "Jubel" overture, which was composed for the festival held in Dresden in September, 1818, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Frederick Augustus the First of Saxony. This overture was played on September 11, 1818, and has since been a favorite concert number.

number.

This is one of the best programmes that Mr. Hamilton has presented for consideration, and the rehearsals are showing most promising results.

Emil Sauer, says an authoritative New York critic, is the apotheosis of temperament, tenderness and tempo. He possesses the singing quality of the Polish player Paderewski. He is a marvel of technique. He not only understands all the possibilities of the keys, but has complete mastery over the pedals. He is plentiful in color, warm and generous and subtly shaded. His touch is elastic, his feeling is delicate, his delivery is clear and elequent. Emil Sauer holds first rank arong the viscologies. eloquent. Emil Sauer holds first rank among the virtuosi of a noble instrument, and it is happily to be noted that his merits have been instantly recognized and cordially approved by a city which, in musical taste, is surpassed by no other.

by Sauer to a contributor of the Musical Courier, which he characterizes as the "suc cess of his life," and is therefore interesting in more ways than one. Here it is:
"On my way from Constantinople to the Kanbeasus

"On my way from Constantinople to the Kanbeasus our steamer, a small mercantile ship from the Austrian Lloyd, was overtaken by a terrific storm, so we were delayed thirty-six hours. I and my secretary were the only passengers on board. The vessel carried a big cargo of corn destined for all the different harbors on the small Asiatic coast. After the third day of our journey the captain told me that we never would reach Batum in time for my concert in Tiflis. Detained by the wish of the Sultan in Constantinople, and already twice postponed, it was hardly possible to disappoint the public

the third time. What was I to do? I found a remedy myself. I went on land in Samsun and explained my the third time. What was I to do? I found a remedy myself. I went on land in Samsun and explained my case to the general agent of the Lloyd, at the same time Austrian Consul, and now happened the most extraordinary case. To hear my name was enough for him to give an immediate order to pass all the other ports and to bring me first to Batum. The steamer discharged the goods a week later, after I had already given the third concert in Tiflis. This story has the advantage of being absolutely true, and I call this the greatest success of my life."

Although the exigencies of the war prevented Sousa from making his long contemplated European tour last summer, the "March King" has maintained a conspicusummer, the "March King" has maintained a conspicuous position at home through the strife. The patriotic music played by Sousa's band in the spring aided materially in stirring up the martial spirit, and when hostilities broke out Sousa promptly offered the services of his men for escort duty for troops going to the front, this being the only time the Sousa band has ever appeared on parade. Sousa has played notable benefit concerts for the Red Cross Society without cost to that noble organization, and in other ways contributed toward promoting the welfare of the troops. He was offered a place on the staff of Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson, with the rank of captain, and accepted on condition that with the rank of captain, and accepted on condition that he might serve without remuneration, but the early end of the war prevented the organization of the Sixth Army Corps, to which Capt. Sousa was assigned. The Sousa marches, particularly the stirring and patriotic "Stars and Stripes Forever," were played by all the bands in the land and naval forces of the United States, and by the jubilant natives of the invaded countries. Sousa will be in Los Angeles with his great band, March 14 and 16, when two concerts on each date will be given at Simpson Auditorium. Simpson Auditorium.

MUSICAL MELANGE.

Christine Nilsson recently visited her native village says Musical America. She first went to the little home of her father, called Snugge, and bade all the neighborhood to a grand entertainment. Cottlosa, another vil-lage, was her next destination, and there she put up at the inn where forty-five years ago she had sung, a bare-footed child, for pennies from the passers-by. Lastly Christine went to Lofhult, where long ago her father labored as a farm hand. Like Jennie Lind, Christine Nilsson was ever a generous woman, and on leaving her old home she distributed gifts of money most lavishly among the friends of her childhood's days.

At the recent meeting of the Wagner Society of Weimar, it was decided to discontinue the meetings and to wind up the affairs of the society. The cause given is rather interesting: The society has prospered for more than thirty years and its finances are still in excellent condition. But the ultimate objects which were responsible for the foundation of the society, namely, the popularizing of Wagner's operas and the securing of a fund to erect a festival playhouse at Bayreuth, whore Wagner operas are to be performed, have long been attained and since nothing more can be done toward these objects, the society will disorganize, its entire property being donated to the Wagner Museum at Eisenach.

E. A. Dithmar, in the dramatic department of the New York Sunday Times, says that a man who writes theat-rical gossip for a London paper gravely declares that he knows a manager who was greatly concerned lest the he knows a manager who was greatly concerned lest the music for a tank play he was putting on should be inappropriate. The director of the orchestra suggested several suitable numbers from "Lurline" and "The Lily of Killarney," and so on. But the manager could not be satisfied. He wanted something that should have direct relevance to the great water illusion. At last his conductor, in despair, suggested in a grimly humorous moment the overture to "Tancredi." "The very thing," said the manager; "why didn't you think of that before? Put it down on the bill, my boy, in big letters—the overture to "Tank-Ready!"

Mascagni's greatest passion and delight is to conduct an orchestra, for which he himself says he has a natural talent. But what is more interesting is to watch Mascagni composing his works. His wife, Signora Lina, Mimi (his eldest boy.) Dino (another son.) and Emilia (his little daughter.) all have their parts in it. When the maestro is feverishly writing notes and rushing to the piano to catch an inspiration, his wife follows him to and fro, while the children climb on his knees, he unconsciously running his fingers through their curls. As soon as he has fixed on a melody he gathers the children in his arms and they all roll indiscriminately on the floor, the shouts, humor, laughter, tears making such an uproar that at last Signora Mascagni interferes, scolding her husband and telling him that a grave musician should give a better example to his family. She bundles away the children and he returns to his desk, but a few minutes later the scene repeats itself. Mascagni's greatest passion and delight is to conduct

According to the New York Press, one of the most According to the New York Press, one of the most interesting auditors at the Metropolitan concert last Sunday evening was Olga Nethersole. The English actress supplied in her box that picturesque element which was lacking on the stage, and formed a spectacle of continued fascination to the people who were so favorably seated that they could consider her poses. She was dressed in a tight-fitting gown which displayed the graces of her figure, and the rapturous attitudes in which she listened to the music illustrated those charms still more completely. While David Bispham was singing she leaned back in the box as one who had no interest in man, but was possessed by the spirit of St the sale leaded back in the box as one who had no his terest in man, but was possessed by the spirit of St. Cecilia. It was a correct and logical pose, because Mr. Bispham, although the best of baritones, is not only lacking in good looks, but carries himself with a digni-fied air which destroys all hopes of feminine romance. The tenor, being of fiery quality, aroused Miss Nethersole into a mute but eloquent show of enthusiasm, and her sighs over M. Pol Plancon caused draughts in the auditorium. The actress is not confined in admiration to our sex, but has a fine opinion of her own, also; for when Mme. Eames came out attired in a daily hint from Paris Miss Nethersole declared plainly by her manner, gestures, and pose that she regarded the prima donna with approval. By these signs it was evident that Olga

has other qualities than were discovered by most of the critics in her performance of "The Termagant," for a young woman so carried away by music as she ap-peared to be on Sunday night is not to be measured by the drama of Mondayr's bild

Mme. Carreno, the great pianist, is an enthusiastic American in the "Yankee" sense, and never allows a slighting remark made in her presence against the country that has been the scene of a major part of her country that has been the scene of a major part of her career, says an exchange. Among other artists whom she has called to task for uncomplimentary remarks regarding us was Sarasate, the violinist. "But you are not an American, you come from South America; you are one of us," he said in surprise, after she had read him a lecture. Her reply was that she considered herself a Yankee; that the United States had been better than any other country in the world to her, and that it was, besides, "the greatest country in the world." Of American audiences Mme. Carreno says: They are the quickees of any in appreciation; they do not need to be told whether a thing is good or bad; they decide the matter for themselves. It appears a thing of natural instinct; they seem to feel whether a performer is up to the standard or not; for, take the smallest towns instrict; they seem to feel whether a performer is up to the standard or not; for, take the smallest towns and you will find the applause properly gauged. As for myself, I can only say that before I went abroad and made a name for myself the people of the United States loved me; they did not need to be told whether I did things well or not. They believed in me by their own standards, and I love them."

Ben Woolf, in Musical Courier, has this to say of Blanche Marchesi and her singing:

"What was most pleasing in these performances was the artist's versatility of style and the extreme beauty of phrasing, the discreet intensity of dramatic feeling, and the justness of expression that mark her singing. Her voice is large, but by no means remarkable for sweetness and purity. Its lower notes are rich and sonorous, but her higher tones are veiled. Nevertheless, such is the musicianly color she imparts to her efforts, so fine is her artistic intelligence, so deep and sincre is her sentiment, so completely does she identify herself with the spirit of both text and music, so large is her style, and absolute is her command of the art of musical expression. sical expression.

"She has immense temperament. In all the essentials of style, especially in regard to phrasing, nuance and warmth, in the success with which she appeals intellectually to the intelligence of her hearers, in the truth of her pathos, the grace of her humor, her art quite overleaps the conventionalities of the concert room and reveals an artist strong in individuality and with an almost singular power of spreading unerryingly to the most singular power of appealing unerringly to

emotions.

"If I may use the word, 'brainy' seems to describe best the quality of her performances. She has a regal stage presence, and this, with the stately refinement of her bearing, is not without a special charm in the impression she makes. In the 'know how,' and skill in making her possession of it indisputable, she is an artist to her very finger tips."

artist to her very finger tips."

The fourth season of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, which closed last week, has evidently been a most successful one, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. There were twenty concerts, two each week, but the business men who have backed the venture through three years of difficulties and disappointments evidently conclude that in Victor Herbert, their new conductor, they have a man worthy of all confidence and encouragement, for they have not only reëngaged him for next season, but give him seventy men instead of fifty, as of old, and expand the season to conclude March 10, 1900. The original plan of the orchestra called for a guaranty of \$26,000, but Mr. Herbert's successes have resulted in the accession of new guarantors, and widely-increased public enthusiasm. The extension of the season is likely to be followed by a tour of the orchestra through the principal cities in the Middle and Eastern States. The entire scheme is on the same educational plan that now prevails in Chicago, and formerly obtained in Boston through many long, weary years, before Mr. Higginson finally made his orchestra self-supporting. Some recently-published statistics showed that the guarantors of the Pittsburgh enterprise paid from 30 to 72 per cent, into the treasury to cover past deficits, but they will not be called upon for anything like former assessments for this season's losses, which, under a more liberal public patronage, have perceptibly lessened. At the last concert but one of the series this year Mr. Herbert appeared on the programme as conductor, soloist, and composer, playing his new 'cello concerto. Judging by the public approbation and the estimates of the various critics, his was the hit of the season. Mr. Herbert seems to be the coming man in orchestra circles of this country. His admitted genius, thorough orchestra training, keen perception, and unlimited capacity for hard work are beginning to make a permanent imprint upon the progress of the wealth revenue weeksteated at the United States.

In an August number of the San Francisco Argonaut, Oscar Weill, the well-known musical authority, says in answer to the question "Why, in your remarks on playing, do you sneer at an emotional style in music, and why take exception to an exhibition of 'soul?' Is not the portrayal of emotion the highest thing of which music is capable?"

capable?"
"I find it easiest, in the brief space at my command, to "Indicesses, in the brief space at my command, to answer the second question first, and thus: The portrayal of emotion is undoubtedly the 'highest thing' when that portrayal is completely under the control of the intelligence, and the intelligence is, in turn, guided by a thorough knowledge of not only the composition by a thorough knowledge of not only the composition under consideration, but also of the general character-istics of its composer, as well as all that is best in musical literature.

"The term emotion can be made to cover a great deal of ground—and a great many musical sins. It means one thing to A and quite another to B, while to C that which to A and B has seemed to be an expression of the deepest sentiment will have no significance whatever. He hears in it only a pretty musical phrase, and would express his emotion in another and totally different way. And right here is what I take to be the chief difficulty with which the emotional player is likely to be confronted: that of being quite clear in his own mind

as to the precise nature of the emotion he desires to portray. (I presuppose, as a matter of course, a technical equipment that will leave him perfectly free to express himself properly; otherwise the attempt becomes a mere absurdity and an impertinence!)

"If you are keenly sensitive to the poetic side of your composition, and if, above all, you are quite sure that you can safely trust yourself to relinquish the control of your musical utterance to the inspiration of the moment, then, I should say, give your emotion free rein; you will attain the highest thing in music, or, indeed, in all art.

you will attain the highest thing in music, or, indeed, in all art.

"But to be quite sure that you can so trust yourself means a great deal; it implies the possession of a very high order of talent and the most thorough cultivation of that talent—it is to be a great artist. Musician-pianists, like Rubinstein, Paderewski, d'Albert and a few others, may on occasion yield themselves up to the sway of the emotions (though, as a matter of fact, they rarely do,) and be quite safe that such abandonment of self-control will not result in an exhibition of hysteria or questionable taste. To the lesser light such indulgence is dangerous and more than likely to result in a mere display of an exaggerated sensibility—what to the same musician is only a condition of aesthetic dementia calling for the musical strait-jacket of a rigorous course of Bach and an accompanying dose of the Gradus. "Emotion is impulse. It is the spontaneous ebullition of a generally-unknown something from an unrecognizable source deeply and securely hidden within that inner self of which so few of us know more than merely that it is there, and that it moves with us at times in a manner and to ends that we do not in the least comprehend. It is capriclous, it is unreliable. To be of any value in art, to be other than a dangerous quantity, it must be retained and guided by the intellect; it must subject itself to the control of a wholesome sanity in everything that concerns form or method; it must attain an utterance as clear and logical as would be givento a statement in science or law. A good work of art can have all of this and still be heautiful. Nay, the more it has of clean-cut form and lucid statement the more it has of clean-cut form and lucid statement the more beautiful it will be."

[Musical Age:] In the annual report of John Russel Young, late Librarian of Congress, just submitted, he

[Musical Age:] In the annual report of John Russe'l Young, late Librarian of Congress, just submitted, he deals at length with all branches of the library service during the fiscal year. Concerning the department of

music, Mr. Young says:

"The attention of Congress has been called to the musical department as a growing and useful feature of the library. When we came into the new building, in 1897, the department of music was in its experimental stages. Its growth thus fer has resulted in the foundation of what is destined to be one of the great musical libraries of the world. As a collection of American music it is unsurpassed, and with little cost it can be made as rich in the music of other nations as it is in the music of our own.

"On November 1, 1898, the music department was thus enumerated: Total number of pieces on hand Jan 1, 1898, 189,946; received during current year, 10,848; total, 198,894.

total, 198,894.

"The following will show the accessions in 1898: Received from the Smithsonian, vocal and instrumental, 446; transferred from chapter 32, 53; copyright accessions, 10,268; by gifts, 22; by purchase, 59; total, 10,847. "It has been our effort, so far as the classification of the various departments has permitted, to strengthen the music department, obtaining, either through purchase or exchange, books of reference, the scores of the classical masters, together with what may illustrate the music of all nations, ancient and modern, savage as well as enlightened. Music in its best sense is a science belonging to al ages, as well as all nationalities and conditions of men, and the library of Congress should contain its earliest as well as its latest and most complete expression.

complete expression.

"When so much has been done by the arrangement of what came from the old library, it would be a misfortune not to continue our additions to the library until our present already invaluable collection is a com-plete embodiment of the history, as well as of the science, of music. Among our purchases are some modern classical scores, as well as an assortment of Con-

ern classical scores, as well as an assortment of Confederate music.

"Your librarian has suggested the necessity of musical instruments in a room adjoining the musical library so the scores could be read. The experiment so far as the piano is concerned, has been tried. There is a piano in a closed room where students can gain access to the musical scores and interpret rare and classical music. Litigants with copyright interests at stake can by access to the copyright music establish property claims. The piano does not annoy students in the reading-room nor distract attention in other departments, nor draw crowds, and is never used except for necessary purposes. While we owe the use of the piano to private courtesy, its value is shown by experiment to be so apparent that the librarian recommends the purchase of this and, perhaps, one or two other musical instruand, perhaps, one or two other musical instru-

NOTES.

It is claimed that Maurice Grau has cleared \$45,060 upon the grand-opera season up to date.

Miss Leonora Jackson, the American violinist, made a highly successful tour in Scotland early in December with the Scottish Orchestra.

At the next after-dinner entertainment of the Union League Club, in Chicago, the well-known New York contralto, Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, will be one of the

"Die Walkuere" was recently sung, and for the first time, in Madrid. One enthusiastic reviewer said that the performance settled the fate of the Italian opera in

Herman Sudermann, the celebrated German play-wright, wrote in Mme. Sembrich's autograph album: "There can be no fear of the wrath of God or of the judgment, while one can hear a human voice like yours

[Chicago Inter-Ocean:] Marshall Hall, an English musician of uncommon talent, they say, made enemies in Melbourne, Australia, by lecturing. This is not to be wondered at, judging from these excerpts: "Drawing-room music, royalty ballads, and nauseous British sentimentality are the outcome of impotence

and of refined vice." "A popular concert is as depress-ing to a man vigorous in mind and body, as a visit to an idiot asylum or a hospital, or a church."

Verdi recently wrote to a friend in Milan, says Otto Floersheim in the Musical Courier, that the four sacred pieces which he finished this year would form his final work in the way of composition, and that he had "noth-ing further to say."

Georg Goltermann, formerly conductor at the Frank-fort Operahouse, known also as composer of many 'cello compositions, as well as overtures and songs, died Dec. 29, at Frankfort. He was born on August 19, 1824, at Hanover, and was a pupil of Franz Lachner in Munich.

Anton Hegner, the 'cello virtuoso, is arranging for an atensive tour on the Pacific Coast during April and (ay. A number of engagements are already booked for his tour, and he intends to visit the most important cities in Alabama, Texas, California, Oregon, Washing-ton, Colorado and Tennessee.

[Musical Age:] They say that Sousa is at present making more money than any other composer. He is probably clearing considerably more than \$75,000 a year, and seems to be adding to his earnings all the time. His income is from three different sources—his operas, his band, and his sheet-music royalties.

The opening of the season at St. Petersburg occurred, as usual, during New Year's week. The introductory performance was "Eugene Onegin." by Tschaikewsky and it turned out an immense triumph for Sigrid Arnoldson, the Swedish songbird. There was no such successince the days of Patti in her prime.

since the days or Patti in her prime.

James G. Huneker, the genial and well-named raconteur of Musical Courier, says in the current number: "I am rapidly preparing an expurgated edition of the 'Ring of the Neibelung,' for children under five. I shall call it 'Ring Around A-Rosy,' and have the music simplified and arranged for planettes and pantalettes by Chevalier de Kontski, the boy composer of Sarmatia."

Plunket Greene, after an absense of two years, will again appear in Chicago, says the Inter-Ocean. Mr. Greene has been demonstrating to the Old World—not only Great Britain, but the more "difficult" Germany only Great Britain, but the more "difficult" Germany—the great beauty of the old Teutonic ballads. In the illustration of classic balladry Mr. Greene now stands easily the first of Saxon singers, but he by no means neglects, because of his nationality, the beauties of the Teutonic writers. His programmes give samples not only of these, but of the Italian, French and Hungarian melodics. melodies.

Chorrier de Kontski, the composer of the well-known Charrier de Kontski, the composer of the well-known piece. "Réveil du Lion," who is, by the way, already over eighty years old, is on a concert tour through Russia, says the Musical Courier. December 8 the aged planist gave a concert in Kiew, with tremendous success. One of the best music critics of that city could not find enough words to praise the singing, beautiful and sensual(sic) feuch of the old virtuoso. As a rule A. Kontski in all his concerts is playing his famous "Awakening of the Lion," which piece was composed fifty years ago.

It has been given out in Paris that Sibyl Sanderson.

fifty years ago.

It has been given out in Paris that Sibyl Sanderson, the beautiful American prima donna and the widow of Antonio Terry, will probably return to the operatic stage. The fortune supposed to have been possessed by the late Terry really belongs to his mother, the son living upon a splendid allowance. As Mrs. Terry was opposed to her son's marriage to the prima donna, it is thought that she will cut off this allowance, now that Terry is dead. This would necessitate Miss Sanderson's return to the operatic stage, if for no other reason than that she will be compelled to earn an income.

Willy Burmester, the violinist, is not well-informed

Willy Burmester, the violinist, is not well-informed on the status of music in America, says Musical America. When it was decided that he should play the Beethoven concerto for his début in Boston with the Symphony Grebestra he asked Franz Kneisel, the concert master of the orchestra, if it had ever been played there. Mr. Kneisel gazed at the young-man from Berlin with amazement and then answered: "Yes Vieuxlin with amazement and then answered: "Yes. Vieux-temps, Wieniawski, Sarasate, Wilhelmj, Ysaye, Halir, Marteau and some others have played it. I have played it myself three times.

it myself three times."

The Beethoven Society in Bonn offered three prizes of \$500 each for the best string quartet, strings and piano and wind instruments exclusively. The first two prizes were taken by William Berger of Berlin and Dr. Bernhard Scholz of Frankfurt. The former for string quartet; the latter for quartet for piano and strings. These compositions will be performed at the next festival, which takes place in May, 1899. None of the works sent in were found worthy of a third prize. Consequently the same will be offered again, with an additional second prize of \$250.

Madrid has recovered sufficiently to produce a new

Madrid has recovered sufficiently to produce a new opera, the work of a Spanish composer who has just reached his thirtieth year. It was praised chiefly by the critics for having shown a careful study of Massenet, Wagner and Bizet, and for the skill with which he treated the Spanish folksongs. "Maria del Carmen," which is the title of the opera, is also the name of a vell-known Spanish story. The effort was not regarded as a striki); achievement for either the composer or the librettist. But the supply of national music in Spain is so meager that every operatic effort is regarded as a so meager that every operatic effort is regarded as a

WILLIAM BLACK'S DISTURBED DIP.

There lingers in Oban, according to the St. James Gazette, a legend to the effect that one hot day, William Black, who died recently, went to a quiet place out of

He undressed in a remote part of the rocks. When he was in the water a woman, deeply immersed in a blue volume, which was "The Princess of Thule," came and sat unwittingly near his clothes. The swimmer, tired with his exercise, was anxious to return to his garments, but the lady on shore was far too engrossed with the fortunes of Princess Shella to heed the coughing intimations of his presence. Presently matters came to a crisis. A sportsman passed along the rocks and discerned Mr. Black's dark head bobbing above the waves. He took it for a seal, and was taking a deadly aim, when Mr. Black jumped up in the water and implored: "Don't fire. I'm a human man." He undressed in a remote part of the rocks. When he

ESCAPING THE SUTTEE,

HOW MRS. LAL ROS WAS SAVED BY A HAIR'S BREADTH FROM DEATH.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Mrs. Ramee Lal Ros, a woman between 50 and 55, ara rived in New York recently from India, via Yokahama and San Francisco, with her husband, and settled down in the Hindoo colony which has established itself near the extreme end of Wet Thirty-first street in New York

Mrs. Lal Ros's husband is a Eurasian from Labore, and a Christian, but the lady is a stanch Hindoo, who refused to be converted, and has brought with her from hea native Benares a copper statuette of the goddess Shiva which she worships at leisure while her husband may be attending service in the nearest Episcopal church They tolerate each other and live happily together with

They tolerate each other and live happily together with their three beautiful daughters, two of whom are of their father's creed, while the third, the youngest, is a devout worshiper of Shiva and Ganeesha.

Mrs. Lal Ros herself was a beautiful woman once upon a time, yet it is not her personal appearances, but hea history that is so interesting, for she was about become ing a victim to the terrible suttee of her caste when rescued by the man who afterward became her husband. As is the custom in India, Ramee Khud, while still a toddling child, was affianced to the son of a friend and neighbor. At the age of 11, just on the eve of the children's marriage, the youth of 13, who was to be the bridegroom, died, and according to the irrevocable laws of her caste, she was doomed to be buried on his funeral pyre on the banks of the sacred River Jumna, over from the city of Benares. As Lal Ros had much to do with what followed it is just as well he should tell the story:

"It was a little before the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 and I, the son of a European father, was guiding a detachment of the First Bengal Cavalry through the jungle to Benares. While concealed in the bush waiting for sunrise, we saw the dead youth carried down to the water's edge on a bamboo stretcher, and judging from the sort of crowd that had assembled, we were about to witness a suttee. The body was covered over with a green silk robe—for he was a high-class Brahmin—and placed on a pile of resinous sandal wood logs. Then the cloth was removed, the bier placed on the pyre with the feet toward the Jumna, six logs were laid on the body and allowed for the widow. ready for the widow.

ward the Juma, six logs were laid on the body and ally was ready for the widow.

"Led by a relative, Ramee walked slowly down the bank to play her tragic part in the ceremony, covered with a flowing robe of white. A Brahmin priest stood at the head of the body—the scene is before me now as if it were but yesterday—and he directed the proceedings in the coolest manner possible. Taking the rod presented her by the Brahmin in her right hand, Ramee walked three times round the bier and waved it over her head. The Brahmin next handed her a torch which, though to all appearance not lighted, contained a spark of fire within. Very soon the waving of the torch caught a current and ignited. I could not see the girl's face all this time, but I could see that her form shook like an aspen leaf.

"The Brahmin now, amid profound silence, having or dered her to apply the torch, Ramee advanced toward the pyre with tottering steps, and in a moment the pile was in a blaze. Now came Ramee's time to sacrifice herself, a perish then and there in the fierce flames that were already stretching out their tongues toward her flims; robe.

"She hesitated she trembled and by command of the

robe.

"She hesitated, she trembled and by command of the priest two men were about to throw her on the blazing funeral pyre, when the officer commanding the detachment, a young man with a soft heart, ordered his men to charge. They obeyed the order with alacrity, and not a moment too soon, dispersing the suttee party, which fied to its boats, leaving Ramee fainting on the river banks. In taking this step the officer really disobeyed orders. Fortunately we found what we had come for We saw that the rebels were fortifying Benares. As for Ramee, the colonel's wife took her under her protection, and after the mutiny was suppressed she became my wife."

wife."

"As for me," said Mrs. Lal Ros, with a sad smile, "I remember nothing. I disliked my affianced in life and did not want to have anything to do with him in death. They drugged me with opium to give me nerve, but I naturally revolted against the suttee. Still, many of my acquaintances underwent that fate without a murmur, but I am not composed of the materials that make a martyr."

WHERE THE FINE SHOULD BE.

[Somerville Journal:] Wiggles. Don't you think my daughter has a fine voice?
Waggles: Well, there ought to be a fine attached.

SWEENEY'S

"HAND-PRESSURE"

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Are not ready-made trusses. To y are made to measure suit each case. Do not be decived by small dealers vimitate my methods and copy my advertisements.

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FRESH LITERATURE.

Reviews by The Times Reviewer.

RODEN'S CORNER. By Henry Seton Merriman [New York: Harper & Bros.]

"RODEN'S CORNER," Mr. Merriman has allowed himself a little satirical freedom in commenting upon the methods of modern trusts and monopolles and upon the mistakes of a certain kindly-disposed, but ignorant, class of philanthropists, who have a faculty for the most egregrious blundering, coupled with accurty for the most egregrious blundering, coupled with a serene unconsciousness of ignorance and a calm self satisfaction, that are effective barriers to enlightenment. The charitable people of Mr. Merriman's story innocently play into the hands of two clever financial schemers, who secure a corner on malgamite and make a fortune out of a band of miserable workmen whom the enthusiastic philanthropists fondly believe themselves to be succoring from a lamentable industrial fate.

fate.

Clever as it is, however, it is not the plot of Mr. Merriman's book that constitutes its real excellence. He has a curious fashion of making light of his incidents and of divesting them of the dramatic qualities which another author might make much of, trusting to his character drawings to develop his real strength. In following this method, Mr. Merriman makes no mistake, for he has a keen insight into human motives, under the varying guises of cosmopolitanism, and he develops his types logically and naturally.

A habit of dropping into epigram in the easiest and most unforced fashion, is one of Mr. Merriman's charms, and his reflections upon men and things are incisive enough to produce a sense of pleasure in their truthfulness and in the impression of large experience which the author is able to subtly impart. Mr. Merriman draws in his backgrounds with a practiced hand.

man draws in his backgrounds with a practiced hand. He is equally at home in England or on the continent, and his people are of the world, rather than of any

locality.

Mr. de Thulstrup's illustrations are an admirable feature of this book

Short Stories of the Frontier.

SHE OF THE WEST. By Bailey Millard. [New York: Continental Publishing Company. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

by C. C. Parker.]
Mr. Millard writes of the West with the manner of one sure of his ground. His stories are of the ranch, the mining camp, the baking desert and the city, but wherever laid, they reflect their surroundings more faithfully than is usually the case when fictionists attempt the atmosphere of the West. Many of the stories have appeared in various magazines from time to time, but gathered together in their pleasing binding, they give one a better idea of the author's very excellent style than could be obtained from the more ephemeral form. Mr. Millard obviously loves the country of which he writes, and consequently makes his readers see its beauties with some of the enthusiasm he himself feels. In plot and development, the stories are slight and unimportant things, but they present phases of life that are somewhat novel and carry a whiff of naturalness in somewhat novel and carry a whiff of naturalness in

William Black's Last Story.
WILD EELIN. By William Black. [New York: Har-

wild eelin. By William Black. INEW 1918.

per & Bros.]

During William Black's career as a novelist he did the very wholesome and sensible thing of sticking to the literary line along which he excelled. Saving one or two unfortunate essays in tragedy, his novels are satisfactory and eminently cheerful accomplishments, with a distinct flav., and a field of their own that no other author has successfuly invaded. Mr. Black's work has richness, color, atmosphere and charm, and he has written some of the most delightful descriptions of salmon fishing that any ardent sportsman could ask for.

of salmon fishing that any ardent sportsman could ask for.

Much interest naturally attaches to the last work Mr. Black did before his death. One might, logically enough, look for a diminution of the author's powers, but in "Wild Eelin" one finds the same sensible people, the same cheerful view of life and the same affection and kindliness that characterize the best of Mr. Black's novels. The sunsets are quite as gorgeous, the salmon fishing as wonderful sport, and the Gaelic speech as quaintly fascinating as always. Eelin herself is perhaps a trifle too modern to be entirely reconcilable with Mr. Black's sweet Scotch heroines, but she is very lovable, and one will never regret having known her.

Mr. Black's work is done, but it perhaps is not too much to hope that his books will be read for many years to come, wherever cheerfulness and content are valued among an author's influences.

"Old Glory" Series.

"Old Glory" series.

A YOUNG VOLUNTEER IN CUBA. By Edward Stratemeyer. [Boston: Lee & Shepard. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

Parker.]
To have served with Roosevelt in Cuba is one of the greatest conceivable joys to the juvenile mind, and the next best thing to the actual experience is following the adventures of some other fellow, more fortunate. In the first of his "Old Glory" books, Mr. Stratemeyer followed the fortunes of young Larry Russell, "Under Dewey at Manila." In the second, he narrates all that befell Larry's older brother, Ben, and his friend, Gilbert Pennington, while those fortunate youths were in the thick of things at Cuba.

Mr. Stratemeyer tells a good, stirring story, and has verified his facts form reliable sources. Young America cannot do better than study recent history through these absorbing pages.

HOW MUSIC DEVELOPED By W. J. Henderson.
[New York: Frederick A. Stokes. For sale by G.

In writing this brief explanatory account of the growth of modern music, Mr. Henderson has done, a valuable service to music lovers and students of music. His well-known critical faculty puts him in the position

of an authority on things musical and lends a value to his statements and theories that is the outcome of much practical and painstaking study of modern, as well as older, musical forms.

The somewhat recent development of popular inter-

The somewhat recent development of popular interest in purely classical music, opens to such books as Mr. Henderson's a far wider field than was theirs a few years ago. This little history is so far removed from duliness that the most untechnical reader may find it a source of pleasure, and may obtain from it a fair idea of the development of modern music, from the liturgies of the mediaeval church up to musical and dramatic forms of Wagner opera.

A few of Mr. Henderson's chapter headings are as follows: "The Beginning of Modern Music," "Harmony Notation and Measure," "The Birth of Counterpoint," "Progress of Popular Music," "The Evolution of the Plano," "Eyolution of the Orchestra," "Development of Chamber Music," "The Birth of Opera," "Beginnings of French Opera," "Wagner and the Music Drama," "The Lessons of Musical History," and many intermediate links, making a well-balanced history."

The Economic Outlook.

CONOMICS. By Edward Thomas Devine. [New York: The Macmillan Company, For sale by C. C. Parker.] ECONOMICS.

Parker.]
While writing a treatise on economics intended for use in the classroom, the author of the present volume has not confined himself wholly to past and present conditions of economic science, but allows himself a hopeful attitude toward the future, and particularly toward the future labor, as likely to be affected by continued industrial and territorial division, and by the increased rate at which employing and managing ability is supplied, so reducing the rewards of those who have supplied it. Dr. Devine sums up the obstacles to social progress encountered by various communities in a progress encountered by various communities in a greater or less degree, but while recognizing the weight of such obstacles, he believes the balance to be in favor of gradual industrial advancement and the most efficient of gradual industrial advancement and the most efficient distribution of the social surplus. A closing paragraph says: "In the competition between employers and laborers for the surplus product, the present tendencies seem to favor wages and not profit. It is true that there is a large class of unemployed, and that in exceptional cases it is still possible to make extraordinary profits; but the number of employers who are capable of organizing some special industry profitably is increasing. This works to the advantage even of the unemployed, for one reason of their lack of employment is the absence of men of this kind. If there are enough effective managers to utilize all the good opportunities for industrial activity, it will go far toward giving employment to all."

The Present Position of China.
CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION. By Archibald Colquhoun. [New York: Harper & Bros. For sale by

quhoun. [New York: Harper & Bros. For sale by C. C. Parker.]
Published at an opportune time and touching that most vibrant of all chords, the commercial one, comes Mr. Colquhoun's book on "China in Transformation." The author makes no pretence at writing a scientific or historical treatise, but has furnished a vast amount of information of practical use to the business man, the politician or the traveler. He comes to his task well fortified with experience—in fact, the reasons set forth in his preface as to why he should undertake such a book, are imposingly numerous, but since he lives up to his justification, there is no fault to be found.

The various chapters of the book take up the geogra-The various chapters of the book take up the geography, resources, improvements, government, foreign trade and diplomatic relations, and finally the political aspect of the country as viewed in the light of recent international developments. Writing from the British standpoint, Mr. Colquhoun views Russia as a formidable factor in the future history of the Chinese empire, and warns the mercantile nations to be on their guard against the gradual spread of Russian domination over the whole of Asia, and the ultimate realization of the Slav dream of universal empire.

Short Stories.

THE INSTINCT OF STEPFATHERHOOD. By Lilian Bell. [New York: Harper & Bros. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

C. Parker.]
Some of the best things Miss Bell has ever published appear in this volume of short stories, which bears the imprint of Harper Brothers, and has all the excellence of make-up characteristic of their publications.
Miss Bell is a woman who understands women, and she presents their points of character in tender outline and in keen illuminating flashes, rather than in subtle analysis. Her people are of the unconventional variety, and all the more lovable for that. She writes much of the South and its beautiful, impulsive femininity, but in whatever field she chooses, she shows grace, ease and originality. Her latest volume is a distinct addition to her list of published books.

Virginia of Colonial Days.

PRISONERS OF HOPE. By Mary Johnston. [Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]
Miss Johnston's charming tale of colonial Virginia was reviewed in these columns some months ago, and it has been a matter of satisfaction that the praise then accorded it has been justified by the book's enthusiastic reception in every quarter. The fact that the story is a first effort, and that fix author was wholly unknown to the literary world before its publication, makes her success particularly remarkable. The richness of romance, the vividness, and the uncommon virility of Miss Johnston's work, surprise one into enthusiasm, and argue well for the author's continued success. success

A brief sketch of Miss Johnston's life, taken from n eastern paper, may be interesting to admirers of her novel:

her novel:

"Miss Johnston comes of good family, being descended from Peter Johnston, who came to Virginia in 1727, and is thus related to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of the Gonfederate States army. Her mother, who was of a Scotch-Irish family, was a lineal descendant of one of the thirteen apprentices who closed the gates of London-derry in the siege of 1888.

"Her father was a major in the Confederate army, and after the war he resumed his law practice in Virginia, where a few years later his daughter Mary was born. Much of her life had been spent in that State,

although she has lived at various times in Alabama and New York, and is now living in Birmingham, Ala. "Of herself. Miss Johnston says: 'My life has been that of must young womed of good family and fair advantages, only differing, brinaps, in that, having lost my mother nine years ago and being the eldest of six children, I have had upon me the care and responsibility of a large household."

"She has always been an amnivorous reader, but she wrote nothing until some four years ago. Then for her own amusement, to beguite the tedium of a winter's invalidism, she began to write, chiefly, verse. Two years ago she commenced a novel of old Virginia, entitled, 'Prisoners of Hope,' which was at once accepted by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and which bids, fair to make her name widely and favorably known."

Magazines of the Month,

ANE ADDAMS is one of those practical philanthro-U pists better known by their works than by the things they say about them. Whenever Miss Addams allows herself to appear in print, therefore, all that she has to say compels attention, for she has demonstrated the vital character of her theories in the great work she is say compels attention, for she has demonstrated the vital character of her theories in the great work she is doing, and her words are consequently authoritative. In the February Atlantie, Miss Addams discusses some of "The Subtle Problems of Charity," the question of whose solution is fraught with pitfails of despondency and despair for the district visitor, Miss Addams is optimistic, as all successful serial workers must needs be, yet she is intelligently awake to the difficulties in her path, and to the great educative work necessary of accomplishment, before the substitution of higher ideals for those now filling the horizon of the poorer classes, becomes possible. An article on "The Colonial Expansion of the United States," by A. Lawrence Lowell, is the leading paper for the month. Mr. Lowell argues his question upon broad grounds, asserting the entire consistency of the proposed colonial policy with the traditions established by our previous annexation and government of territories. The Kropotkin autobiography takes up the years of the prince's Siberian exile, and there are valuable chapters of Bradford Torrey's "Autumn in Franconia" and of Julia Ward Howe's, "Reminiscences." The fiction is by Sarah Orne Jewett and Charles G. D. Roberts, who writes a story of Grand Pré. Grand Pré.

and Charles G. D. Roberts, who writes a story of Grand Pré.

The first issues of Literature under American auspices show a decided change in outward appearance. A rubricated title, on a green cover, and a generally quaint style of lettering, lend an air of cheerfulness which is wanting in the English edition. The character of the contents, too, is less appallingly weighty, though none the less valuable for being released from the gloom of over-seriousness. In the second number, published January 17, Mr. Howells writes the leading paper on the "Destiny of the Letter R in America." In spite of the fact which Mr. Howells asserts, that the letter R is gradually dropping into disuse in the two "esthetic capitals of our race." London and Boston, he still believes that it is not destined to become extinct, but rather "to overflow the whole country on the lines of western emigration, and finally to return upon the East." A review of "Books Published During 1898 in the United States," is a most valuable resume of the literary product of the past eventful year, and Marrion Wilcox, in a first paper on "The Literature of the War," reviews Richard Harding Davis's last book and Mr. Spear's "Our Navy in the War With Spain." Altogether, the Harpers are to be congratulated on the character of the magazine as it promises to develop in their hands.

One of the books of last year was Henry Cabot

character of the magazine as it promises to develop in their hands.

One of the books of last year was Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," which first appeared in serial form in one of the magazines. Having completed that successful contribution to history, Senator Lodge has begun a new series in Harper's, upon the questions of "The Spanish-American War." These papers cannot but be of striking interest, for Mr. Lodge's thoughtful and intellectual point of view demands respect. Joseph L. Stickney, in "With Dewey at Manila," describes the agitations and emotions of the battle, and shows that the buoyant certainty of success was not always the uppermost sensation in the minds of the Americans. A. C. Humbert has an illustrated paper descriptive of "A Trekking Trip in South Africa," Julian Ralph writes on "Anglo-Saxon Affinities," C. A. Young of Princeton discusses "The Astronomical Outlook," as related to the perfection of our instruments and methods of observation, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard takes up the position of "The United States As a World Power." There is also the usual amount of admirable fiction.

It is one of the levities of the hour to watch the antics of the popular naval or military hero who is now dodging hither and thither to meet the energen.

of admirable fiction.

It is one of the levities of the hour to watch the antics of the popular naval or military hero who is now dodging hither and thither to meet the engagements imposed upon him, since fortune thrust him into prominence during the late unpleasantness. One wonders how mortal man can accomplish all that is expected of these popular idols, but, then, to be sure, heroes are not supposed to be made of common clay, and perhaps they are vouchsafed special powers which enable them to perform feats impossible of accomplishment to the average man. One of the most successful in fulfilling his obligations is Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose Scribner papers on the Rough Riders's expedition show no sign of stress or hurry. Col. Roosevelt describes this month the move to Santiago and the preparations for active campaigning. Scribner's had last year the brilliant papers of Senator' Lodge on the revolutionary period. Mr. Lodge's venerable colleague, Mr. Hoar, is represented in the same magazine this month by a paper on "Four National Conventions," Mr. Hoar having been a Massachusetts delegate in the conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888. The month's fiction is by Joel Chandler Harris and William Charles (Scully, with a second chapter of Mr. Cable's "Entomologiet") Scully, with a second chapter of Mr. Cable's "Ento-mologist."

mologist."

The Pall Mall shows this month some very good pictures and some very bad fiction, the latter redeemed in the mass, however, by those contributions signed by Mr. Crockett and H. B. Marriott-Watson. Clark Russell's fourth paper on "The Ship—Her Story," is also one of the good things of the month, and a second paper by George Somes Layard on "Suppressed Plates," shows some interesting reproductions.



Grant's Loyalty to Lincoln.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, in Lippincott's, has some recollections of Lincoln. It would seem that the thesaurus of Lincoln stories had been exhausted, but here is one: When he was a candidate for renomination he did not disguise his anxiety to remain in the White House for four years more, to finish, as he expressed it, the great job the people had given him to do.

It was not Fremont he feared, or the Wade-Davis manifesto, nor was he afraid of the numerous and powerful malcontents inside his own party, headed by Chase and Greeley. But he did fear, as he told me, that Gen. Grant's name would be sprung upon the Baltimore convention. Indeed, such an effort was made, and Missouri did cast her solid vote for Grant for President, but Grant wisely and stubbornly refused to countenance this movement, and by telegraph forbade it. The President learned that one of Grant's staff was at Willard's Hotel. He sent his carriage. The officer was brought to the White House and ushered into the library. Lincoln said, "Col. ——, does Grant want to be President?"

coin said, "Col. —, does Grant want to be President?"

"No, sir," quickly replied the staff officer.

"Do you know for certain?"

"Yes, I do. You know how close I have been to Grant for three years. That he has the last infirmity of noble minds—ambition—I cannot deny. There may be lurking in his mind thoughts of the Presidency in the dim future. But right well I know, Mr. President, that he is so loyal to you, to whom he owes so much, that there is no power on earth that can drag his name into the Presidential canvass. McClellan's career was a lesson to him. He said to me, within a week, 'I regard Abraham Lincoln as one of this world's greatest men, and he is without question the greatest man I ever met.' Grant's whole soul, Mr. Lincoln, is bent on your reelection, and his one fixed idea is, under your lead as President, to conquer the rebellion, and aid you in restoring and rebuilding the country and perpetuating the Union."

"Ah, colonel," said Lincoln, "you have lifted an awful

"Ah, colonel," said Lincoln, "you have lifted an awful load from my mind. I was afraid of Grant, because we are all human; although I would rather be beaten by him than by any living man. When the Presidential grub gets inside of a man it hides itself and burrows deep. That basilisk is sure to kill."—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

When Duke Obeyed a Negro.

X-SENATOR JOE BLACKBURN of Kentucky entertained a jolly party of well-known gentlemen the other day at Chamberlin's with an amusing description of the only occasion upon which Gen. Basil W. Duke of Louisville, the famous Confederate general, ever took orders from a negro. The general was in the party of listeners and enjoyed Mr. Blackburn's version of the story. From his boyhood days Gen. Duke had

of the story. From his boyhood days Gen. Duke had been giving orders to negroes, but recently a big black one came to see him and reversed things. The general was asleep and comfortable in his bed at his old Kentucky home, and a noise in the room awakened him. He got up and slipped on his trousers, struck a light, and out from behind a piece of large furniture sprang a desperate-looking negro robber.

He ordered the general, at the point of a revolver, to disrobe and retire. He did so, and then the robber ordered him to tell him where he could find, with the least trouble, his valuables. This was all duly explained, and the general further gave a detailed account of what he had in his clothes and about his room. In short, he and the robber carried on half an hour's conversation. The negro secured something over \$50 and a gold watch, turned out the light and left. All during the robbery he had his revolver pointed toward the general. It was not very funny at the time, yet it appeared so to Mr. Blackburn when he read it in the papers, and when he heard it the other day the general also saw the humorous side of the thing.—[Washington Post.

A Quaker's Expedient.

STORY is told of a former Mayor of Birmingham, Eng., that he gave orders to have his robes of office lined with "vermin." When the late Alderman Sturge was Mayor, he received a royal command to dine dress and sword. The court dress was reluctantly submitted to, but as a member of the Society of Friends, and, moreover, one who had greatly distinguished himself in the cause of peace, for he had formed one of the peace deputation to the Czar before the outbreak of the Crimean war, Mr. Sturge would not consent to wear a lethal weapon. and sleep at Windsor. This, of course, meant court Crimean war, Mr. Sturge would not consent to wear a lethal weapon. A compromise was happily effected. A scabbard and hilt of the usual kind were at his worship's scapoard and filt of the usual kind were at his worship's side when the presentation to royalty took place, but the sword was a mere lath of wood. Fortunately, the worthy Quaker was not called upon to draw in defense of his sovereign.—[New York Tribune.

Lost Her Wit.

CLERGYMAN one day visiting an old parishioner A inquired of her if she regularly read her Bible, to which the old lady replied in the affirmative.

Soon after, as the minister was about to depart, he suggested reading the evening chapter, to which he would add his blessing. After a little delay the Bible was presented to the minister, who looked at its dusty covers with astonishment; but the old lady, murmuring

something about "dusty morning," wiped the book with the end of her apron.

The minister taking the book up, it fell open where a pair of spectacles had been left in it. The old lady, pair of spectacles had been left in it. The old lady suddenly perceiving the specs, started up, and cried: "Bless me, there is my specs which I lost a year ago.— [Spare Moments.

A Wealthy Man's Economy.

A LTHOUGH John Jacob Astor had led a life mainly devoted to business interests, he found great pleasure in the society of literary men, says Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in the Atlantic. Dr. Cogswell made his home with us for some years after the closing of his famous with us for some years after the closing of his famous school, but finally went to reside with Mr. Astor, attracted partly by the latter's promise to endow a public library in the city of New York. This was accomplished after some delay, and the doctor was for many years director of the Astor Library. He used to relate some humorous anecdotes of excursions which he made with Mr. Astor. In the course of one of these the two gentlemen took supper together at a hotel recently opened. Mr. Astor remarked, "This man will never succeed."

"Why not?" inquired the other.

"Don't you see," replied the financier, "what largelumps of sugar he puts in the sugar bowl?"

Once, as they were walking slowly to a pilot-boat which the old gentleman had charterd for a trip down the harbor, Dr. Cogswell said: "Mr. Astor, I have just been calculating that this boat costs you 25 cents a minute." Mr. Astor at once hastened his pace, reluctant to waste so much money.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In the Wrong Place,

CHARACTERISTIC story of Gen. Scott is told in connection with the sword presented to him by the State of Louisiana, through the Legislature, at the close of the Mexican war.

He was accosted by a man who said: "Gen. Scott, I

He was accosted by a man who said: "Gen. Scott, I had the honor of doing most of the work on the sword presented to you by the State of Louisiana. I should like to ask if it was just as you would have chosen." "It's a very fine sword, indeed," said the general. "I am proud to have it. There is only one thing I should have preferred different. The inscription should have been on the blade, sir. The scabbard may be taken from us, but the sword, never!"—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Reed and Sir Wilfred Laurier.

PEAKER REED uses his wit without regard to the status of those who happen to be with him when he sees an opening for it. He was the guide of Sir Wilfred Laurier and a number of members and attaches of the Canadian-American Joint High Commission, in their tour of the Capitol the day that Chairman Dingley en-tertained them at a luncheon in his committee-room. Mr. Reed procured his visitors admittance into numer-ous rooms that would not have been opened to ordinary

ous rooms that would not have been opened to ordinary visitors, or in fact, to hardly anybody, except upon an order from the Speaker.

This was appreciated by Sir Wilfred, but when there was a slight delay at the dining-room entrance, owing to some confusion in arranging the tables and chairs, he thought to have a little fun at the Speaker's expense by saying: "Your authority here Mr. Reed doesn't seem to be absolute." The Speaker's eyes twinkled as he replied, in his customary drawl: "Oh, it isn't hairtrigger, but it will be all right in a minute." The delay was forgotten in the laughter which followed.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch. burgh Dispatch.

She Roped a Wolf.

M ISS ELIZA WALKER, who owns a stock ranch a few miles north of this city, today brought in the scalp of a large gray timber wolf, and the story of its capture by a lady is interesting. All the fall she has been troubled by this wolf. It appeared to make its been troubled by this wolf. It appeared to make its headquarters in a small ravine, filled with timber, about a quarter of a mile from her house, and from this point it sallied forth in quest of food. A short time ago it killed a young steer belonging to Miss Walker, and several neighbors have lately suffered similar losses. Miss Walker states that along toward evening, as she went out on horseback rounding up her cattle for the night, she discovered the wolf in the very act of making an onslaught upon a young calf in her bunch. Her only weapon of offense was a rope attached to her saddle, and she concluded to make an attempt at roping the animal. This she succeeded in doing at the first attempt. She then started her horse on a run, and after she had imal. This she succeeded in doing at the first attempt. She then started her horse on a run, and after she had exhausted and subdued the animal in this way she permitted her dogs to finish the job.

Wolves are especially numerous in this section of the State this season, and they have never before been known to be so bold.—[Chamberlain (S. D.) Correspondence Minneapolis Times.

Brought the Proof

WHEN "Lute" Nieman, editor of the Milwaukee Journal, was a reporter on the Sentinel in 1880 or 1881, he had the reputation, which was well earned and persistent newsgatherer in the city. This is illustrated by an incident occurring during his "cub" days. Nie-man was sent out at 11 o'clock at night to interview a politician who was hard to approach and harder to "pump" even under the most favorable circumstances. "pump" even under the most favorable circumstances. No one, not even the city editor, expected Nieman to get an interview with the politician, but there was one chance in a thousand that he would talk, so the trial was made. Nieman knocked all the paint off the front door and aroused the neighbors for a block in either direction, but the politician and his family slumbered on, or pretended to.

"I made a lot of noise at his house," explained the

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PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT. DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

young man when he returned to the office, "but it was

young man when he returned to the office, "but it was no use, he wouldn't get up."

"Did you ring the bell?"

"Did I ring the bell? I should say I did. I pulled the knob a hundred times and wouldn't have stopped when I did if I'd had more strength."

"Well," said the city editor, "go back to Blank's house and pull that knob again. Don't come back here without proof that you have made a good effort to arouse your man. We must have a talk with old Blank or evidence that we have exhausted every known means of getting him."

dence that we have exhausted very getting him."

Fifty minutes later Nieman sauntered into the city editor's room with an old-fashioned crockery bell-knob and laid it on the desk.

"There," he said, "is proof that I've done my duty. The rest of it is on the stairs and out in the street."

Nieman had brought everything but the bell itself. When the wire was wrapped up it was found to be about one hundred and twenty feet long.—[Milwaukee Correspondent Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Fortunate Mistake.

WORTHY old clergyman in Cumberland, who had A worthy old ciergyman in Canal being informed brought up a family on £70 a year, being informed of the death of his rector, was advised to apply to the bishop of London for the next presentation. He followed the advice, and was directed to His Lordship's house, in St. James' Square.

By mistake he knocked at the next door, which was the Duke of Norfolk's. The Duke, on being informed a clergyman wished to speak to him, desired him to be introduced, and begged to know the occasion of his visit,

"My lord," said the old gentleman, "the rector of is dead, and I was advised to come to town and entreat the friendship and protection of your lordship. I have served the parish many years."

"And, pray, whom do you take me for?" said the

"And, pray, whom do you take me for?" said the Duke.
"The bishop of London, my lord."
His grace rang the bell and a servant entered.
"John, who am 1?" he asked.
"The Duke of Norfolk, sir."
"Good gracious!" exclaimed the curate, starting from the chair. "I humbly entreat your grace's pardon. I assure you that nothing but my ignorance of the town could have occasioned such a mistake."

assure you that nothing but my ignorance of the town could have occasioned such a mistake."
"Stop, my good friend; you and I don't part thus. We must have a talk, and then see whether I can't show you the way to the bishop of London's house."
An hour later his grace and the clergyman found their way to the bishop's, and the old gentleman left St. James' Square £350 a year richer than he entered it.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Returned His Compliments.

APT. JOHN R. BARTLETT of the navy told a story the other night at the banquet of the Society of the Colonial Wars that aroused much laughter at the expense of the many army officers present. Capt. Bartlett told how much it worried him, when he was put in charge of the office of Naval Intelligence during the war, to hear a woman he knew explain that the Naval Intelligence office was a place where sailors applied for places in the navy, just as cooks, waitresses, and the like, applied to civilian "intelligence offices."

"Not long after I went to Washington," Capt. Bartlett said, "a messenger came into my office and said:

"'The compliments of the commissary-general of subsistence of the army to Capt. Bartlett, and can he tell him of some place where he can hire a Swedish nurse

"This is the answer that was sent back:

"Capt. Bartlett's compliments to the commissarygeneral of subsistence of the army, and he knows nothing about Swedish nurse girls, although he can tell him lot about army transports.'

When the laughter subsided Capt. Bartlett explained that the nayy once had a board on transports of which Admiral Erben was the head, which had collected a: great amount of information regarding vessels available for use as transports, and the best ways of fitting out such vessels. The army never called for this information, however, and Capt. Bartlett fears his message was misunderstood.—[New Rork Sun.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SWAPPING HORSE?

THE WAY ALDEN MERRIAM GOT INTO TROUBLE TRADING WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S PROPERTY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Alden Merriam lived in a place that city folk would call country, but the place where Sim lived seemed the backwoods to him. There wasn't a store in the community, and Alden's father, who had lived there as a boy, once said that it was a good place to make a quarter of a dollar, because no matter how long you stayed there you couldn't spend it.

Ridgeville people spent their money in Lower Edenton and simply lived or lived simply (either way is right) in their lovely hill town.

Almost the first thing that Sim said to Alden was:

"You've got here in time for the world's fair."
"World's fair!" replied Alden. "Why, that was years ago when I was a little boy."
"What are you now?" asked Sim, whose thirteen years made the eleven of his cousin seem very few indeed.

Alden, who was very good natured, ignored the question and learned that the world's fair was the local name for the free agricultural fair that was held every October—"up" (down) at Haydenville. Haydenville was

wagons, springy Concords, and jolting hay wagons. Later in the day there would be stylish teams from Hartford, for Haydenville fair is a magnet to a quarter of the State and the rolling country is streaked with thousands of vehicles on fair day.

Just before the boys finished their seven-mile drive they passed the famous Farringford string of cattle, twenty pairs of lordly Holsteins. Their horns were decorated with ribbons and they seemed to know that they were going to take first prize.

"Papa used to own four of those, but he swapped 'em," said Sim as they drove into a ditch to pass them. "He's a great swapper."

great swapper.

Sim was first at the apple tree and hitched Jim se-

Then the boys ran down the grassy slope to the big tent, which later was to hold within its limits a motley collection of stoves, embroidery, apples, patent wringers, coverlets, bread, lamp shades, pumpkins and pillow shams, but which was now in a chaotic condition.

The boys helped to put up two side tents and saw the five-legged cow and the Circassian lady for nothing as a reward. They threw a ball at the Spaniard, and Alden, who was a very straight shot, hit Weyler so many times that the proprietor of the game gave him 10 cents

den, who was a very straight shot, hit Weyler so many times that the proprietor of the game gave him 10 cents to go away. Then they stood and jeered at the poor pitching of the metority of the fellows who came up to have a try at the unpopular head. When they tired of that they fished in a waterless pool containing revolvers, rings, sleeve buttons and pocket knives. Sim paid 10 cents and fished up a knife that was marked in raised letters "five cents knife," and Alden fished up a shirt stud for the same sum, a piece of jewelry worth possibly a twelfth of a cent. Then they bought squawkers and made life hideous for nervous people.

One pleasant-looking old gentleman patted Alden on the head and said: "Well, now I know the fair's begun when I hear them. Don't blow too hard or ye'll bu'st 'em."

"HOW'LL YOU SWAP?" ASKED ALDEN, WITH AN AIR OF OWNERSHIP.

several hundred feet lower than Ridgeville, but as it lay north of it you went "up" to it down some of the steepest hills in that part of the State.

"What do you do there?" asked Alden, to whom the delights of a country fair were unknown.

"Everything you can think of," said Sim, loftily. "Shoot, take chances, candy, cattle show, balloon ascension, cider, poultry, whips, band, squawkers and—oh, oysters."

sion, cider, poultry, whips, band, squawkers and—oh, oysters."

The last-mentioned attraction was one of the best in the mind of Sim, for Ridgeville is so far from "the shore" that oysters are like angels' visits.

Sim soon worked Alden up to the proper pitch of ercitement regarding the fair, and when the day dawned, cool and clear, it found both boys up and eager to go. But as yet the procession of vehicles that twice a year, the morning and evening of fair day passed through the lonely and only street of Rødgeville, had not started.

Sim's father was going afoot with three pair of cattle. His mother was unable to go on account of a heavy-cold, but it is safer to say that she would be the only ccupant of Ridgeville that day. Still she was not afraid, as tramps are unknown in that lofty settlement.

Just before their early breakfast three teams passed on their way to the fair, and the boys bolted their food and went out to harness up Jim.

"No earthly use to go so early. Won't be anything to see," said Mr. Merriam.

"Tents'll be up," said Sim. "I don't want to miss a bit of it."

"Well, take good care of Jim and he sure to take."

blt of it."
"Well, take good care of Jim and be sure to take some oats in the nose bag. Best place to hitch him will be under the old apple tree on the hill. Going early you'll probably get first chance at it."
"Say, father, if Uncle Zenas is there, can I go home

with him for the night?"

"I s'pose so. What'll become of Alden?"

"Oh, he can drive Jim back; can't you Af?"

"Sure. Papa always lets me drive at home. I love horses."

When they started the stream had begun to set in. Wagons of all kinds, from sulkys to four-horse omnibuses; ox carts, canopy tops, buggies, spindles, lumber

"Oh, oysters!" yelled Sim, and made a dart for the booth where they were sold.
"Huh! we have oysters every week," said Alden, but that did not deter Sim from eating twenty-four.
"Say, I should think that man's voice would get tired," said Alden. They were standing in front of a man who had been selling whips at the top of his lungs ever since the fair opened. "Here's a whip fer yer horse with a dollar n'a half anywhere. I sell it fer one doldar an' no questions ast. B'gosh! I'll throw in another fer luck. An' here y'are, a whip fer yer little boy. Bring him'raound every time. An' ter show my good will here's a whip, jest the thing ter drive the muskities aouter the cubbud in the spring. Hear haow she sings, wheeoo! wheeoo! wheeoo! An' one dollar takes the hull lot. I'm shamed ter sell 'em so cheap. Hope no one heerd me—"

'Ef we was so deef that we couldn't hear you," said

"Ef we was so deer that we couldn't hear you," said a farmer, "ye'd make more money selling ear trumpets than whips."

"If I had a dollar I'd buy those for father," said Sim.
"I bet he could sell 'em for a dollar each. He's the greatest man to sell things you ever saw. He went out with the Betty horse and rig one day to go to Waterbury, and he walked home in the evening with a pocketful of money. He'd sold the horse and wagon on the road."

ud."
When I grow up I'm going to do that way," said Al
"There's a story I read about a boy that went out with his mother's cow and swapped it for less an' less until he finally came home with an egg. Ever hear any-thing so green? I'd have begun with the egg and gone up to the cow."

'So would father. Oh, there's the merry-go-round.
t's have a ride!"

Let's have a ride!"

And so the day passed. They saw all sights, ate enough candy to make them sick, made sickness certain by eating frankfurter sausage, and weren't sick after all, saw the balloon ascension and chased the balloon a mile away through swamps and brooks and over barbed-wire fences, forgot to feed the horse and forgot the lunch that Mrs. Merriam had put up for them, and attogether had quite the best time of their lives. Aiden

swapped his studs for a squawker to the great admira-tion of Sim, who proclaimed him a born swapper. They lost each other several times and never once saw Sim's father, but toward the close of the day Sim ran across his Uncle Zenas and was invited to come and spend the

father, but toward the close of the day Sim ran across his Uncle Zenas and was invited to come and spend the night. Alden was asked too but he said with conscious pride, "No, I've got to drive Jim home."

"Look out you don't apset," were Sim's parting words. "Sho! I'm not a kid," said Alden.

The return procession had been moving for two hours before Alden decided that it was time to go. On the hillside that overlooked the central tent hundreds of tired mothers and little children sat. Now and again they had to rise to make room for the teams whose only outlet from the hitching lot was through their ranks. It was a wonder that no one was run over, but a special angel watches over Haydenville fair, and beyond getting lost every few minutes in the throng there is nothing that can happen to you. And if you are lost anyone will give you the time-honored local advice "Just stand still and they'll come around."

When Alden went to the tree to unhitch poor Jim the horse whinnied with delight. He thought he was going to get his lunch, an idea that did not enter the head of the thoughtless little fellow.

A white horse was hitched to the same tree and a man stood beside him fingering the harness.

"How'll you swap," asked Alden with an air of ownership. He was merely joking, but the man said:

"I dunno; let's look at your horse."

He looked the horse carefully over while Alden did the same to the white horse.

"I'll swap even," said the stranger.

"I guess not," said Alden decidedly. Young as he was he knew a good deal about horses, and he saw that the white one was the better animal, but he was not going to take any chances.

"Give me one dollar to boot and you may have him."

going to take any chances.

"Give me one dollar to boot and you may have him."

The stranger was astonishingly quick in accepting the boy's offer, and in a few minutes the wagons had exchanged horses and Alden was driving home with a clear conscience and a dollar in his pocket for his uncle.

exchanged horses and Alden was driving home with a clear conscience and a dollar in his pocket for his uncle. He greatly enjoyed his drive home by himself, and he reached his uncle's in less time than most of the teams took that day. His uncle had just arrived with his cattle and a premium. Only one pair was not the same that he had driven out in the morning. He had swapped on the way home.

"Hello, Uncle Dan. Sim went to Uncle Zenas' and I swapped horses for you. Isn't he a beauty?"

Mr. Merriam was too much astonished to speak at first. But when he had examined the horse he was still more astonished. The animal was worth at least twice as much as Jim. He took the dollar and said:

"Alden, I don't know what to say about this. Jim wasn't yours to swap, but I know you meant to do me a good turn, and if you swapped on the merits of the horses you must be a born judge. Why did you make him give you a dollar to boot?"

"So's to cover myself if I overlooked any faults, but he's worth a good deal more than Jim, isn't he?"

"So much more that I don't believe the man who swapped him owned him any more than you owned Jim. Now, my boy, if that man is a thief I've probably seen the last of Jim, while I'll have to return this horse to his owner."

Alden stared at his uncle as the full meaning of his words came to him, and then he compressed his line.

seen the last of Jim, while I'll have to return this horse to his owner."

Alden stared at his uncle as the full meaning of his words came to him, and then he compressed his lips and turning, walked slowly toward the house.

"A born little judge!" said Mr. Merriam to himself. When Sim and his uncle were driving home to Burlington they were evertaken by the stranger driving Jim. Sim recognized the old horse in a minute.

"Why, Uncle Zene, there's our horse Jim. That man must have stolen him."

"Tain't your buggy, is it? Are you sure it's Jim?"

"I guess I know old Jim," said Sim, so his uncle whipped up his horse and drove in such a manner that at the next barnyard they came to he forced the man to turn in in order to avoid being run down. When taxed with the theft he sprang out of the wagon, and leaping over a fence, disappeared in a patch of woods. He was not pursued. Sim got into the strange buggy and drove Jim home, as he knew his father would be anxious. He found the owner of the wagon and the white horse at the house. It was a Mr. Needham, who had driven to the fair from Winsted and who had stopped in at every house on his way back on foot to inquire for the missing team.

Alden had remained in his room since the enormity of his offense had dawned upon him. Mr. Merriam now called him down to the sitting-room, where Mr. Needham sat.

"Alden, Sim discovered the horse and has brought

"Alden, Sim discovered the horse and has brought him back with the wagon, to no one suffered long from your well-meant act of—"
"Dishonesty," said Alden in a manly tone. "I'm very sorry I did it."
"Well now what puzzles me is what to do with the

"Well, now what puzzles me is what to do with the dollar the man gave you," said Mr. Merriam. "It doesn't belong to me, it doesn't belong to you nor to Mr. Nedham."

And although Alden felt very contrite, yet to this ay he cannot see the justice of Mr. Needham's trans-ction. CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

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FISHING ON HORSEBACK.

A CALIFORNIA BOY MADE QUITE A POT OF MONEY CATCHING SQUIDS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

"Hi, there!" shouted a boy, very much out of breath, who had run up from the beach where the big rollers were piling in with a mighty roar.

'What is it?" replied a stableman.

"Squids, millions of 'em; they're jest in the surf. Can't you lend me a horse?" gasped the boy.
"Is that so?" said the man. "Why," looking around.

"here's a couple of ponies waiting; jump on and I'll go with you," and forthwith the two sprang into the saddles and dashed down to the beach.

"You can hook 'em right ashore," said the boy, and, leaping from the pony, he picked up from the beach, where he had previously laid it, a bamboo rod about nine feet long that had a large hook at the end. Thus equipped, he moved down to the water's edge.

It had been blowing a heavy southeaster, and great waves were coming in, piling up long black masses of kelp that wound away like serpents over the sand. Here and there, just on the borders of the waves, were strange uncanny-looking creatures, six or seven feet in length, with long, finger-like tentacles and black staring eyes. Some were high, dry and helpless; others were half in the water, waving their sucker-like tentacles as though imploring aid, while out in the waves others could be seen, either driven in by some large fish, or beaten in by the sea.

"What good are they?" asked the stableman, who had never seen the animals.

"Good?" repeated the boy. "Why, it's fun catchin' 'em, and I can sell the eyes and pen for 50 cents. Jest look at 'em, will you!" and, digging his feet into the reluctant broncho, he urged him into the surf, where, reaching down, he hooked on to something. A big

trated and makes a picture at the top of a sheet of paper to illustrate it. He passes it to his left-hand neighbor, who writes his guess at its meaning at the bottom of the sheet of paper and folds it up; as in the game of "Consequences," each folds over the top of the sheet. For example: Suppose the proverb illustrated was "Birds of a feather flock together." The illustrator has made a picture of three owls sitting together on a branch of a tree. Perhaps his first left-hand neighbor will guess "Wisdom is better than rubies," remembering that the owl is the bird of wisdom. It will be passed on round the circle, and the next person may write the same thing or the right thing, or make some other guess, always folding up the sheet from the bottom until the owls get back to their originator, who has meanwhile been writing guesses at other people's proverbs as their pictures came hurrying to him from the right. Thus everybody has made a picture and has also guessed the meaning of everybody else's picture. And when each illustrator has at last his own picture in hand again he unfolds the crumpled paper and in turn reads off the guesses of the rest of the party. There is sure to be a refreshing amount of cheering laughter, particularly over the guesses at the meaning of pictures which are so badly done that the picture makers, themselves can scarcely tell whether they look most like cabbage beds or last roses of summer.

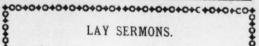
"Marching to Jerusalem" is an old game which a ways makes fun for a party of young people who are

beds or last roses of summer.

"Marching to Jerusalem" is an old game which always makes fun for a party of young people who are in the mood for a genuine old-fashioned romp. The fun is sure to be hilarlously increased if an older person plays too; and if chance leaves out a grandmamma or a dignified uncle on the first round the merriment is certain to start well, for by the curious law of contraries in fun-making even a semblance of a "joke on" one who is willing to wear it gracefully and is not often thus joked adds to the gayety.

All that there is to the game of "Marching to Jerusa-

All that there is to the game of "Marching to Jerusa-lem" is run on for a half-dozen or a dozen or more peo-ple to have ready against the wall chairs for all but one. Then one of the party at a piano or cottage organ



HE richness and fullness of the true Christian's life can never be measured. It is boundless in its wealth, "having the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." He is "joint heir with Christ to a heavenly inheritance," "an inheritance that is incorruptible and undefiled and that fadeth not away.

And what is embraced in that "heavenly inheritance?" First of all, there is the love of God and the forgive-ness of sin. With these two how will even this earth life expand and brighten. The love of God is like the sunlight enveloping the entire life of the Christian, filling it with the bright blossoms of hope and the fullness of peace. A sense of this divine love takes from the heart every doubt and fear, every dread of danger, and gives to it the assurance of security and safety such as nothing can destroy. nothing can destroy. And the sense of sins forgiven! Is there anything which will so awake within the heart triumphant peans of joy, and lift it above the cares and woes of earth into the assured nearness of God's

Another thing included in this inheritance is everlasting life. Think what that implies—to live on, and on forever beyond the reach of death; beyond the touch

on forever beyond the reach of death; beyond the touch of sin; in the presence of the forgiving God, companioned by angels and the redeemed, in that heavenly world "Where God's own light, unhindered and undarkened by a sun, shines forth alone in glory."

And in that inheritance is included also one of the "many mansions" reserved for God's redeemed. The glory and the beauty of those mansions has not been revealed to us, but we cannot doubt but that they are transcendantly glorious, as the "place" Christ has gone to prepare for us. They will lack nothing. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the joys laid up for those who love Him"—that is God.

What, then, has the Christian to fear? What matter the flecting sorrows and cares of time, when beyond

What, then, has the Christian to fear? What matter the fleeting sorrows and cares of time, when beyond earth is the glorious morning of eternal life, where will be not only unhindered joy, but unhindered progress? All knewledge will be open to the soul then. Stars and suns will be but the golden dust with which our pathway is sown, and the created universe but the vast volume of God's Providence, which we may read and study. The eternal years will not be long enough to turn its manifold pages. Psalms of redemption and praise will ring out from all the starry choirs, and on, forever on, man will find no place where God is not, where divine love is not manifested and the glory of the Creator shown.

where divine love is not manifested and the glory of the Creator shown.

But dearer than all other places that our feet may tread will be the "green pastures beside the still waters" where Christ will lead us and walk with us in the full companionship of His undying love. There we may learn what He hath wrought for us, and share with Him the councils of eternity. We may talk with Him of the story of Calvary, and learn of Him how His infinite Heart yearned over a lost and ruined race. Of the story of redemption we shall never tire; the grandeur and the vastness of forgiving love will thrill every responsive chord in our being until we shall feel that even eternity is not long enough to sing its praise. O, to be redeemed! The fullness of its meaning will dawn upon upon up as the eternal years roll on, and forever will our lips be attuned to new alleluiahs to Him who wrought redemption for us through His blood. At the cross we shall feel that our life began and the worth of being was revealed.

cross we shall feel that our life began and the worth of being was revealed.

And the joy of all this is in the fullness of redemption. It is for all who will come. "Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest." "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let be afraid."

Oh, blessed words of the divine Master, the soul that trusts in them shall be cradled in eternal peace.

We may find this blessed Christ in all the daily walks of life. None are too lowly for Him to seek and bless. He is ready to love all men, for He died for all, and the poet says of Him, as he speaks for Him—the Christ of Nazareth:

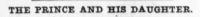
of Nazareth:

Never in a costly palace did I rest on golden bed, Never in a hermit's cavern have I caten idle bread.

Born within a lowly stable, where the cattle round Me stood, Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have tol'ed, and found it good. They who tread the path of labor follow where My feet have trod; They who work without complaining do the holy will of God.

Where the many toil together, there am I among My own; Where the tired workman sleepeth, there am I with him alone

I, the peace that passeth knowledge, dwell amid the daily strife; I, the bread of heaven, am broken in the sacrament of life.



A very deep feeling of affection exists between the Prince of Wales and his only unmarried daughter, Princess Victoria, remarks a current magazine. She has always been a great pet of her father, who used affectionately to call her "Torie," partly, no doubt,

as an abbreviation of her name, but partly, also, in reference to her quaintly conservative opinions and friendships. During the time that the Prince was laid up after his accident, Princess Victoria devoted herself to him and did much by her care and attention to make a time of enforced inactivity pass as antly as possible to her naturally energetic father. time of enforced inactivity pass as pleas-

PRIDE HAS A FALL.

[Chicago Post:] "They are engaged," she had said, after having watched the couple across the aisle for some time.

Why do you say engaged, instead of married?" he "Well, after a woman is married she still exhibits the same proprietary interest in a man, but she doesn't seem to be so proud of it."



HE URGED HIM INTO THE SURF, WHERE, REACHING DOWN, HE HOOKED ONTO SOMETHING.

wave splashed over his back, drenching him from head to foot, but he held on to the squid, and the broncho, though visibly alarmed at the hideous-looking creature, dragged it out high and dry on the beach, where it lay pumping ink and water, its long arms coiling about like

pumping ink and water, its long arms coiling about like snakes.

After various excursions into the surf the boy, having with the aid of the stableman, hauled the animals above high-water mark, began to secure his treasures. Each squid had a pen—a long, opal-tinted, translucent object, the model of a huge pen and holder eighteen or twenty inches in length. This was found extending from the tip of the tail to the neck of the animal, and served as a support, something like a backbone. But the squid is a squid, not a backboned animal. Next the huge eyes were taken out and the eyeball secured, which, after drying, resembled a pearl almost as large as a marble. Then the young fisherman produced a bag of ink from the body of the animal, which he said was India ink. This was true, and at one time this sepia was the only India ink known. The pen of some species of the animal is the cuttlefish bone of commerce, given to canary birds. These treasures the young fisherman later sold to tourists and curiosity dealers.

C. F. HODER.

GAMES FOR THE FAMILY.

ILLUSTRATIVE PROVERBS, PATCHWORK PORTRAITS AND GOING TO JERUSALEM.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The "proverbs" need not of necessity be strictly proverbs. Any well-known saying or line of poetry will do quite as well. The point of the game is in the illustrations, and the pleasure for all concerned is only enhanced if some of those who play this game draw very childishly and others very well.

It is most fun when played by quite a large party. Each person thinks of a line of proverb to be illus- him one 3-cent stamp.

strikes up a march. If there is no musical instrument, everybody beats time for a march by clapping hands like primary-school children learning to keep time in marching. All march round and round and round the room. The leader at the plano suddenly stops playing, or the leader of the hand-clapping suddenly stops that, and on this signal of silence everybody rushes for a chair. One must of necessity be left out, since there is always one place lacking by previous arrangement. It sounds very simple, but for a good rollicking romp "Marching to Jerusalem" is as cheer-inspiring as a pillow fight of classic honors.

A large piece of wrapping paper pinned to the wall

low fight of classic honors.

A large piece of wrapping paper pinned to the wall is a good substitute for a blackboard in making the "study from life" called a "patchwork portrait." The first would-be artist draws a head and carefully covers it with a piece of paper. The second adds neck and shoulders and covers his handlwork in like manner. The third draws the torso or body. The fourth draws one or both legs. The fifth draws one or both feet. The one or both legs. The fifth draws ene or both feet. The sixth one or both arms, the seventh one or both hands, according to the number of players. When each person's paper drapery pinned over his part of the "patchwork portrait" is taken off and the whole "statue unvalled" so to speak, the result is more than likely to be whole "statue unlaughably worthy a situation as a scarecrow field rather than in a museum of art. But when people are playing at picture making they sometimes also develop or reveal talent.

MINA SMITH.

OF COURSE.

[Detroit Journal:] The more doctors a man has, the less certain are they what ails him, and the more certain are other people.

Extraordinary as is the record of Gen. Hawley, the personal expenses of whose campaign footed up only \$3, it is surpassed by that of the late President Seelye of Amherst College, whose campaign for Congress cost

WOMAN AND HOME.

BEETLE-TAILED COATS.

EVANESCENT POPULARITY OF THE EXTREMES IN MODERN STYLES.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-The tailors have their needles threaded and their shears sharpened for the cutting and basting of spring coats. The women whose clothes are guides and beacon lights to their sisters, are setting out for the South just now, and the light coats they take with them serve as perfect models for the stay-at-homes.

All the youthful and slender women, such as Mrs. Clarence Mackey, Mrs. John R. Livermore and Mrs. Almeric Paget, will wear in North Carolina, Florida and



THE BEETLE-TAILED COAT.

Bermuda either very short or wonderfully long jackets over their flannel and silk shirt waists. The short over their fiannel and silk shirt waists. The short coats are quite bewitching, for they are cut off exactly at the waist line, but do not close in for a tight fit. Instead, they hang out rather freely and are sloped open and gusseted in three places on the bottom. In front they close up, with a fly finish so high that a necktie just peeps out at the top; the sleeves are severe and a narrow notched collar, faced with corded silk, folds away about the neck.

With a soft, slozy silk in dull pink, blue, green or red these coats are lined, and the one pocket in such garments is set on the outside and rather high on the left breast. Now, no woman with full hips and bust should presume to assume one of these little garments, for



JACKET FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

manifestly the jaunty cut of it will only display her rotund proportions to the most ludicrous disadvantage.

The plump, short person can in all safety, though, claim as her own the coat with the beetle tails; the coat claim as her own the coat with the beetle tails; the coat that is a swift cutaway over the hips and drops its rear skirts to the wearer's knee or even to her heels. There is only one great drawback to this wrap; it does not lend itself to successful make in the hands of any but an expert tailor. Still the beetle backs are bound to have a season of great popular exaltation, though it requires no great acumen to decide that one season will round out their existence. The style of the garment, like the prevailing cut of skirts, is too exaggerated to hold feminine favor over long.

Dandyish short wraps are piped with silk instead of

feminine favor over long.

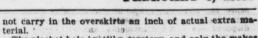
Dandyish short wraps are piped with silk instead of strapped in their seams. The silk matches the color of the coat's cloth, and the select coatings for this year are gray covering instead, or brown, ink blue, and iron rust brown military melton, and later we are going to have silk and poplin and wool grenadine coats made over colored silk linings.

Women who know how to buy at the remnant counters have excelled their shrewd genius by purchasing reduced lengths of crushed velvet, velours antique, embossed satin, etc., and making them up into coat's bodies with cutaway tails and hung with huge lace jabots in front. A gorgeous-looking body is inexpensively compiled by the sewing woman who comes to the house, and all sorts of old skirts, silk, satin, or wool, are worn out in the now waning season by the aid of

house, and all sorts of old skirts, silk, satin, or wool, are worn out in the now waning season by the ald of this coat device.

The one message, warning, or advice on the tongue of every dressmaker is the overskirt. Not to wear an overskirt is to argue yourself a hopeless Philistine of fashion. The light-weight, light-toned Henriettas, Amazon cloths, wool armures, the lovely white drap du Sudan and the countless cotton weaves, are being rapidly converted into costumes with Greek peplums, round apron effects, or tunic draperies. We may disapprove on the score of comfort, but we can't help relishing the novelty that has been so sorely needed for some time in the lower half of the modish toilet.

After all, so excessively airy are the spring goods, without exception, and so skilfully has all superfluous width been eliminated from our draperies that we will



not carry in the overskirts an inch of actual extra material.

The placket hole is still a mystery, and only the maker of a skirt and its wears know how it is got into. No riding habits were ever inside to fit with more of a well-put-on-wall-paper effect that the skirt of the moment, and it is neither untruthful nor ill-natured to say that women who are broad in the beam, heavy in hip and show great abdominal fullness, commit hari-kari, so far as their own grace and good looks go, by adopting this excessively Parisian fashion.

The latest extremity to which this fashion has gone is that of lacing the skirt up in front. The skirt is slit open about ten or twelve inches down from the waist line and this opening, when the garment is in place, is closed by silk lacings that run up to the waist and there form a bow knot with gilt-tipped ends.

Taking the signals of spring as they appear day by day, one finds the foulards in evidence with very few changes, in their spots and dots and stripings, over last summer. Silkalisse is a charming novelty goods, half cotton, half silk, very soft, washable and in changeable blues, cerise, yellows and star greens. Don't be in the least afraid of Bayadere strips. They are a fashionable force to reckon with still in grenadines, wool goods, etamines and ginghams.

If elaborate preparations for heavy sales are signifi-

force to reckon with still in grenadines, wool goods, etamines and ginghams.

If elaborate preparations for heavy sales are significant then white cotton gowns, especially embroidered ones, are sure to be a dominant feature next summer. Few of such toilets, bear it in mind, will be made of plain white nainsook, muslin, or plque, more or less conservatively trimmed. The truly pretty and admirable white dress will instead be a maze of embroidery and tucks. Some years ago a costume of that type represented enormous hand labor and a huge dressmaker's bill.

This spring boits of white stuff, manufactured in al-

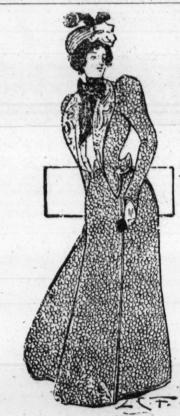
bill.

This spring bolts of white stuff, manufactured in alternate stripings of embroidery insertion, fittings of lace and clusters of the delicatest little tucks, will lie on counters at a price any purso will be able to compass, and it will require no great amount of skill to put such a gown in wearing shape, since tucked and lace-edged and gathered fills are also sold, ready for application, in the shops.

The first fashion swallow, so to speak, always appears as a harbinger of spring in women's hats, in the attractive form of flowers. Feathers at this moment are decidedly twisted by long battle with mid-winter dust and gales, and women are glad enough to prolong the useful beauty of a felt or velvet toque by replacing bedraggled plumes with knots of fresh posles.

gled plumes with knots of fresh posles.

A stalk of flowers is the momentary preference. It



A SPRING SUIT.

stands up as high as ix inches where the plumes lately waved and its body is wire, wrapped with ribbon, and onto this small roses, violets, primroses, pansies, etc., climb in close set company, quite like hollyhock round their garden stakes. The wire frame work is then so fastened to the hat that at every nod of the wearer's head and every passing breeze the stalk sways this way and that. Another springish idea in millinery is that of having ornamental hat pin heads united by a pretty chain punctuated with small jewels or tiny enameled flower faces.

MARY DEAN.

MILLIONAIRE CLOTHES SALES.

HOW COLORED WARDROBES ARE DISPOSED OF TO MAKE ROOM FOR MOURNING.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

After the death of Calvin Brice his wife and daughters held a sale of their wordrobes at their home in New York. Society has attended too many of these sales on account of going into mourning to evince anything but a shrewd interest in the bargains offered.

The first person to inaugurate this thrifty treatment of this mourning problem was Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts. On the death of her husband, she had just completed her outfit for winter splendors, and her mourning represented a loss of nearly \$8000. With excellent business



sense, she hired two rooms at a fashionable hotel, every colored garment in her possession was sent and artfully disposed about the apartments, and a capable sales-women and assistant were put in charge. Cards were written announcing the sale and posted \$\times\$ all Mrs. Roberts's friends, and, after society got over its first shock, a rushing business was done in those two hotel rooms.

It is safe to say that not only did Mrs. Roberts not lose a cent on her wardrobe, but actually sold everything at a marked profit. The women came in hordes many to see and the majority to buy. The saleswoman



HER MOTHER NEVER GIVES HER A CHANCE.

assistant showed off the gowns and hats on her own person, and so kindly did the most conservative social element take to this arrangement that nobody thinks a whit the less of you today for trying to find what silver lining you can to your cloud of bereavement.

The Brice sale was a more private affair; none of the afflicted family appeared, and the library and drawing-room were given up to the clothes fair. One woman who attended counted something like 1500 tollets in all, including bicycle and bathing suits, tea gowns, and dinner dresses. Fans, handkerchiefs, gloves, stockings, shoes, feather boas, boxes of odd ribbons, plumes, artificial flowers, mock and real jewels, tinted note paper, underwear decorated with colored ribbons, all were heaped about the drawing-room and library, and two skillful maids, under the direction of a trained saleswoman, who gets her living by conducting these functions, carried on the bargaining.

A curious feature of these sales is that absolutely no credit is given. The proceedings are conducted on a cash basis, and you are at liberty to try and beat down the price to the bery best of your ability. Another peculiar fact is that invariably everything is sold, even to pairs of old golf stockings with holes in them, for no



THE WELL-BROUGHT-UP MAMA.

woman feels her dignity in the least lowered by buying and wearing another's old things.

Sometimes, as in the case of Miss Elsie de Wolf, who sold her clothes on the death of her father, the bereaved lady prefers to conduct her own enterprise, and then it is perfectly evident that even the sincerest grief-cannot blind a clever woman to the advantages of driving a sharp bargain. When these sales are personally conducted it is customary to serve a luncheon of hot chocolate and sandwiches, or afternoon tea, and the buyers invariably arrange themselves for the delivery of articles they purchase. If you happen to ask the average fashionable and wealthy woman why she attends these



MISS DE WOLF'S SALE

sales she will answer readily enough that she went to Mrs. Roberts's because the clothes were sure to be splendid and worth buying; to the Brice sale for nearly the same reason, and to Miss de Wolf's because, though she might not find gowns so sumptuous, she was willing to take an cld dress merely to use it as a model for her dressmaker since Miss de Wolf is clothed always in the latest Paris an invention. Besides, the sales amuse and satisfy cuitadity, and are an irresistible temptation to extravagar to extravagar

When Mrs. oph Choate sails away with her gifted husband, who been appointed our Ambassador to the court of St. James, a sigh of real relief will go up from the ladies who ind the anti-suffrage movement in New York. Mrs. Court is a charming woman and one of the pillars of the suffragists' temple as it stands in the midst of smart society.

the pillars of the suffragists' temple as it stands in the midst of smart society.

For years the workers for woman's rights had no hearing or following among the fashionable classes, for your fashionable woman is wonderfully hidebound and non-progressive. When Mrs. Choate, however, became thoroughly persuaded that one woman, one yote, was a law both human and divine, she undertook to clear the cobwebs from her society sisters' brain in short order. By sheer force of eloquence and enthusiasm she roused her dancing, dining, Paris-bonnet-wearing associates to a very righteous sense of indignation at the yoteless condition of the sex—not only does she now find time to fulfill all her duties as a wife and mother, get about to shops and opera, chaperon her pretty daughter Mabel, keep up a handsome winter home just off Fifth avenue, and in summer a pretty cottage at Stockbridge, but she works as hard at her politics as any Senator in Washington.

ington.

She addresses meetings of Paris-gowned sympathizers in Louis XV. drawing-rooms, and groups of sturdy short-haired new women in their clubs. She writes papers and collects signatures for the next petition to be laid before the Legislature, but her noblest efforts are directed toward the utter confounding and undoing of her rivals in her own circle of society, the anti-suffragists. The leader of this reactionary party in the aristocratic neighborhood is an equally earnest, equally fashionable and smartly-dressed person, Mrs. Arthur Dodge.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker are no wider apart in their political sympathies than Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Dodge, and the war between the two has been waged merrily, with the larger share of victories usually falling to Mrs. Choate, who does not hesitate to thankfully acknowledge the encouragement and assistance received from her husband. Just now, because of her rival's enforced absence

Just now, because of her rival's enforced above band. Just now, because of her rival's enforced absence in Europe, Mrs. Dodge anticipates a rich harvest of converts to anti-suffrage—Mrs. Choate, however, will be received with open arms by the English women suffragists, to whose excellent work and methods, especially in the wealthy and titled class, she is going to devote great attention

tention.

When Paul Bourget, Zangwill and Barrie came over to New York, one of their first inquiries was for the typical American girl, whose fame was made international by novelists, and whom foreigners hope to see quite as much as buffalo and red Indians.

To all these inquiries the answer was: "Go West, or South, she is no longer here"—she is nothing but a beautiful tradition in New York, where the married woman has assumed her place. She is no longer persona grata in society, for her mother has selfishly shouldered

her out. Run over the season's list of belies and whom do you find filling seats at dinner parties, filling up the floors at balls, ornamenting the fronts of the opera boxes and quietly assuming the attentions of all the amusing, good-looking eligible men? Why, Mrs. Clews, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. de Forrest, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Whitney and scores of other matrons who are still beautiful, still engaging, but none the less are they at that time of life when the mother, fifty years ago, wore a cap, carried her knitting and watched with pride her young daughters having their innocent fling.

Daughters, indeed, most of these well-preserved ladies have, but, bless you, they don't get a showing beside this mother trust. The modern New York girl stays in the nursery till she is turned 18, and when she does come out her mother so thoroughly overshadows and heavily chaperons her that she has not the smallest chance at the harmless frivolity, freedom and flirtations that used to make the American girl's life an enviable thing.

If you want to see this season's crop of débutantes, her out. Run over the season's list of belies and whom do

the narmiess frivointy, freedom and intractions that used to make the American girl's life an enviable thing.

If you want to see this season's crop of débutantes, you will find them holding up the wall at dances, while they watch their light-footed mothers leading gefmans. You will see the poor little thing in a plain white frock, sitting meekly in the back of mamma's box, and talking between the opera acts to some good, deaf old gentleman. She humbly pours tea on mamma's day at home, and keeps elderly lady callers in a good humor, and no-body asks girls, anyway, to dinners any longer.

Why should one, for the New York débutante has either gone in for dead languages and literature, like pretty Miss Elsie Clews, or athletics and charity, as Miss Hoyt and Miss Goelet; else she is too shy to make conversation, and therefore is not invited. The child is shy or solemn and pedagogic because under the mother trust she has had no chance to blossom out.

Of course this condition of things will eventually bring about a revoit of the daughters, but the mothers meanwhile are making heaps of hay in the sunshine, and their latest maneuver has been to shut down entirely on the title mother. The complaint is that mamma or mother is a very ageing term, to be constantly ringing in one's ears and girls are taught to use the gavzand.

or mother is a very ageing term, to be constantly ring-ing in one's ears, and girls are taught to use the gay and more familiar French and English diminutives for mother—mimsy, mimi, chere, mignonne and bien-aime— are all popular substitutes for the beautiful word mother, and, aside from the tragedy of it, there is an infinitely comic side in hearing a pretty girl quite affect tinately address a portly dowager, who would tip the tinately address a portly dowager, who would tip the scales at 185, as mopsie, ma petite, or douxdonce. EMILY HOLT.

BEYOND HER CAPACITY.

[Chicago Tribune:] Pupil. They don't care to have me take German, Miss Higgins.
Teacher. Your parents think it is enough for you to talk in your mother tongue, do they?
Pupil. I guess so, but I know I can't never learn to talk like mother can.

Mrs. Arminta Obanion, an old colored woman who died at New Richmond, O., the other day, was a servant in the household of Jesse Grant, father of U. S. Grant, and rocked the latter to sleep on many occasions. She also at one time was employed by James G. Birney, the abolitionist, and was present when a mob destroyed the Philapthropic office. the Philanthropist office.

The Development of the Southwest,

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPI-TAL, ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

Profitable Silos.

HE use of ensilage in the country about Clearwater during the past season is pronounced an unqualified success. The silos, nearly all of which have been built within the past year, were most of them put up as more or less of an experiment. Many of the farmers expressed grave doubts as to their value, but now the most skeptical are said to have been convinced that the silos have demonstrated their usefulness.

Most of the silos which have been erected have been put up by patrons of the creamery at Hynes, formerly South Clearwater. Fifteen out of about eighty of the patrons have built them and there is no doubt that a large number of others will do so. The silos are in the shape of tall, circular tanks and in two sizes. One size is 12 feet in diameter by 24 feet high, and the other is 16 feet in diameter by 30 feet high. The cost of the smaller is about \$80, and that of the larger about \$100. The structures are of 2x6-inch redwood or pine, held together by iron bands bent around the outside and cinched

The ensilage, most of it, is made from corn cut up as It is hardening in the ear. The cutting or chopping is done on a cooperative plan, in which the milk-producers associated with the creamery are interested. A ten-horse power engine is used. The engine is mounted on wagon trucks so that it may be readily hauled to the farm of any patron and the cutter is similarly mounted. Stockholders are charged 20 cents per ton for cutting the ensilage and non-stockholders have to pay 25 cents (per ton. Connected with the cutter is a forty-foot carrier which deposits the cuttings into the top of the silo. The cutter has a capacity of ten tons per hour.

Most of the cutting is done in July. The bottom of each silo has a plank floor or a solid dirt surface. The cuttings are steadily run in to the silo till it is filled to the top. As they are deposited the mass is trodden down so that it may be as solid as possible and thereby ex-clude the air. Some of the silos have roofs over the top and others are provided with canvas coverings

The ensilage is usually left in the silo till October, although feeding from it may commence at any time. left for two or three months the top, to a depth of about a foot, gets musty and unfit for use, but the en-silage underneath is kept in good condition for feeding. It changes color and has a slightly acid taste, but is much relished by the cattle after they once get used to it, which is within a few days.

The top surface left exposed after one day's feeding does not spoil before the next day's feeding time. As the surface gets lower and lower in the silo, small doors are cut in the side, one a few feet under another and so on down to the bottom. A chute is built on the outside so that the ensilage thrown out from any of the doors is dumped into a box on the ground outside without being scattered and wasted. About forty pounds per day of ensilage and ten pounds of dry hay is found to be a very good allowance for the average cow. In years when where is a normal winter rainfall, the feeding of the ensilage will doubtless commence in October and continue until the next March, from which time there should be plenty of green feed, for the rest of the year.

As far as careful observation has been able to dis-tinguish, the use of the ensilage has in no way unfavorably affected the milk supply, but on the contrary, has improved it. During a period of 100 days, extending over the past dry season, when feed was scarcest and when butter commanded a high price, it is estimated that the ensilage from the few silos which had been put up by the patrons of the creamery increased the butter output 400 pounds per day. That would make an increase of 200,000 pounds of butter during that period, on account of the use of ensilage. The butter was then netting the milk-producers from 25 to 30 cents per pound. That would make an increase of between \$2500 and \$3000 in revenue.

One important advantage of feeding the chopped corn that every particle of the fodder, including the stalk, s caten with a relish by the stock, while if the corn were allowed to dry, and were fed uncut, the stalks vould be wasted. Surprisingly large quantities of ensilage may be obtained from some pieces of land. One three-acre patch, south of Clearwater, last summer profluced corn sufficient for fifty tons of it, although that is probably well above the average.

The operating of the cutting apparatus is in charge of Ridgway, who is manager and superintendent of the creamery.

Two large silos have been built on the County Farm and 230 tons of ensilage is stored in them ready use.

Water from Wells.

T HE development of water from wells, as shown in the itemized account which appeared in the New Year's number of The Times, is very important. There are some omissions; in other cases the figures are too large, but even dividing by two, we have 7500 miners'

inches. This, while within the truth, exceeds the total output of the following important rivers and creeks in July and August: Mill Creek, Bear Valey and the Santa Ana, Warm Creek, Lyttle Creek, San Antonio Creek and San Gabriel River.

Yet it is plain that we have just begun the development of wells. The work done has been very crude. Two first-class pumping plants have been located. Few wells have been tested, and in many instances pumps have been poorly adjusted to the wells.

The time for crude work is now past. The coming eason will witness far better results, and in that change the greatest factor will be careful well tests. The pump men will hereafter require the pump buyer to tell them how much water their wells will yield, when pumped to certain depths, and whether it is free from sand, how much of a drop from water level when being pumped,

The prospect of a large increase of irrigated lands, as well as a large increase of water for lands already irrigated, but short of water, is most excellent. Would it not be feasible to lower the water level, and so save from permanent loss in many places by ceasing to irrigate from the rivers, and instead pumping water out of the ground. Thus drainage and irrigation would be accomplished by the same process, and at very low expense. Would it not be well, also, to redeem the lands below Riverside, which have become swampy from seepage, and which will become more so, by pumping up the water and carrying it to high ground farther down, but near at hand?

The pump and well have come.

Shoe Factory.

F. ADAMS of Lowell, Mass., purchased last week · five lots in East Los Angeles, in what is known as the Chavez tract, a short distance south of Downey avenue. The property has a frontage of 250 feet by 150 feet deep, and it is the intention of the owner to put a valuable improvement upon it. Mr. Adams has a large interest in one of the leading Massachusetts shoe companies, which has factories in several New England After correspondence with his associates, he came to the conclusion that the opening here for a great shoe factory is a good one, and accordingly has taken the preliminary steps to start the enterprise. He left for the East last Thursday and expects to return in July, when, unless something unforeseen occurs, work on a modern shoe factory will be commenced, which, when completed, and in full running order, will give employment to two or three hundred men and women at good

Mr. Adams says that many large towns in New England are kept up by shoe factories and are prosperous and growing all the time. He believes there is room for one such establishment to supply the Pacific Coast, South Sea, and Asiatic trade, in Los Angeles, and has determined to try the experiment. About fifty workmen will be brought from New England and the ranks later recruited by labor obtained here. The finest modern machinery will be put in. The benefit of this enterprise will be great to the city and to East Los Angeles in par-

Metallurgical Guide Book-

WADE & WADE, the assayers of this city, have issued a compendium of metallurgy. It contains a description of various ores and minerals, an outline of processes and operations used in extracting these minerals, with many other details that are of interest to mining men.

A Pioncer Electric Power Plant,

CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the fact that A the statement recently published as to the Redlands electric plant being the pioneer in long-distance work in this section is incorrect, that distinction belonging to the San Antonio plant of Pomona, which was two years ahead of the world's practice in using a high potential, and the longest commercial line in the world, the Redlands plant not using a high potential until some years after it was built, while it was several months after the San Antonio line was operated before the Redlands company was worked at all.

Oxnard Sugar Factory.

HE proprietors of the Oxnard sugar factory have decided to at once double the capacity of the beetsugar factory. The Oxnard Courier, in its issue of January 28, says:

"The work of construction will be commenced at once and the intention is to have everything ready, when the campaign opens, to handle 2000 instead of 1000 tons of beets per day. When the work is in full blast, which will be by the middle of February, a construction force of about three hundred and fifty men will be employed. The increased capacity will give employment to over

five hundred men in the factory, during the campaign, and furnish a market to an increased acreage of beets. That this means increased business prosperity to Oxnard goes without saying. It certainly bears out the Courier's predictions in its first issue.

"When the Oxnards planned the sugar factory here, it was their intention to make its capacity 2000 tons per day. Their investigations satisfied them that with their own large holdings, beets could be profitably grown upon a sufficient acreage to justify the enterprise on such a large scale. It was intended to have the factory completed to half its capacity for the campaign of 1898 and to its full capacity in 1899. Last year proving unfavorable on account of the drought, the plan of completing any part of the factory for use that year was changed, and what beets were raised were shipped to Chino for treatment. We will state here that in spite of the unfavorable season, the sugar-beet crop here was larger than in any locality in the State, and the saccharine percentages higher.

"Many feared that the company would be content to complete the factory to one-half its capacity, or 1000 tons per day, for which the machinery is now in clace, and postpone finishing to its full capacity until next year. This might have been the case had the season opened unfavorable for crops, but the generous rains of the month turned the scale in our favor.

"It was generally understood that the factory would be finished to its full capacity or done of the factory would be finished to its full capacity or done of the month turned the scale in our favor. "When the Oxnards planned the sugar factory here,

"It was generally understood that the factory would be finished to its full capacity of 2000 tons per day ten days ago, and contracts were being made for beets on the basis of the factory's full capacity immediately after the storm of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, but formal announcement and active work had to wait until the directors met and acted. This they have done, and the Courier is able to assure its readers that their expectations as far as the factory is concerned will be fully met.

met.

"This work does not require the duplication of all the buildings, as the main building and the sugar-house were constructed, the one to receive the additional machinery and the other to store the product of a 2000-ton factory. However, the work of building will be very considerable. Boiler room will have to be constructed for double the capacity, additional storage provided for oil and another mammoth stack built and possibly some other building done. All the machinery now in the factory will be duplicated, with the exception of the engine. This work, with what was left incomplete when construction was practically stopped last summer, makes the amount to be done nearly as much as has already been done.

"This work is to commence at once, so as to have the factory ready for the opening of an early campaign, about the 15th of July. It will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and work is expected to be in full blast by the middle of February. A construction force of fully 350 men will be required to complete the work whitin the time specified. time specified.

sides the large number of men employed in conbesides the large number of men employed in construction work during the first half of the year; the operation of the factory at its full capacity will give employment to over five hundred men during the campaign, and the purchase of beets will be largely in-

"As it is the policy of this company to favor home labor and home business in purchasing supplies, outside of machinery account, its only considerable expenditure that will not inure directly to build up Oxnard and Ventura county will be freight bills.

"Everything that Oxnard has expected is assured, and there is no longer any reason why anyone considering the matter should hesitate to buy real estate, or the owners of real estate to make extensive and permanent improvements, or merchants to put in large stocks of goods to meet the demands of a trade that is sure to

"The danger now is that the doubting Thomases, who have been predicting a dry year and that the company would not increase the factory, will not get ready for the coming trade and that thousands of dollars that should go to build up Oxnard will go to enrich the merchants of other towns, because the advantages and opportunities here offered have not been embraced."

The Courier estimates that the Oxnard Construction Company will pay out during the present year at least a million dollars in wages and to the farmers for beets. The Courier gives the following information regarding one important lease of land that has been made for beet-raising purposes:

beet-raising purposes:

"The Leonardt lease of 520 acres of the Patterson ranch is being put in shape for beet planting very rapidly with six-horse teams and gang-plows. A portion of the land was already sown to barley, which is up several inches. This is being turned under. The bunkhouses used during the construction work at the factory have been located on the ranch and are being put in shape for the use of the force of men required to properly grow and harvest such a large acreage. F. J. Capitan, who is giving it his personal attention, is an expert on beet-raising, and the ranch foreman, W. C. Ross, is an efficient executive assistant. This experiment is watched with a great deal of interest, especially by those who claim that beets cannot be successfully raised on such a large scale. Others think that it will prove a big success and the results will rival some of the experiences of the bean boom days in the profits that will a big success and the results will rival some of the ex-periences of the bean boom days in the profits that will accrue. There would seem to be no valid reason why, with a favorable season and on suitable soil, as good re-sults should not be obtained per acre upon a large as on a small scale, provided, always, that the management is capable, economical and understands the business. These conditions seem to be present in this case.

"The Leonardt lease of 520 acres of the Patterson ranch is not the only large tract that will be put into beets this season. A. F. Maulhardt will put in 450 acres. He is a very capable man and thoroughly understands beet-raising and everything points to his success.

44 No definite information has been received as to the company's plans at the factory, but it is known that

they expect to contract for about fourteen thousand acres WE

Profitable Orange Grove.

A N INVESTMENT that will repay two-thirds of the purchase price within a year is certainly a profitable one. The Riverside Enterprise says in regard to an orange grove at that place:

"Hugh Latimer purchased six and a half acres of orange grove about a year ago from the Riverside Land orange grove about a year ago from the Riverside Land and Irrigation Company, paying for the same, \$2500. This year he sold the crop on the place for \$1800. Who says there is no money in orange-raising, when the business is properly carried on. Here is an instance where a grove pays two-thirds of the purchase price the first year after buying. It is safe to say one could not buy Mr. Latimer's grove for any such money as it cost him."

Chinese Merchants,

AN DIEO is extending its commercial business, since the new steamship line was established. The

San Diego Tribune says:

"The representatives of Chinese importing and exporting companies, whose presence here for the purpose of establishing a local institution of that kind was previously reported in the Tribune, have secured premises on the corner of Second and J streets, and will open for business after the Chinese New Year. The company will be known as Wong On & Co., general importers and commercial agents, also dealers in Chinese merchandise. The manager of the business will be Quon Mane, an old resident of this city, and an exceptionally bright and well-informed man in English as well as Chinese business affairs. The premises to be occupied to begin with, gives a floor space of 50x200 feet in the two stories, and within the near future it is expected that an addition as large again will be made." San Diego Tribune says:

Planting in Santa Barbara County.

ROM all parts of Santa Barbara county comes the cheerful news of busy farmers, returning bands of stock, and fine prospects for a good year for all classes The Santa Barbara of horticulture and agriculture.

'Never before was so much land being seeded to hay and grain, or prepared for other crops—beans, mustard, sugar beets, etc. With the close of the season one-half

sugar beets, etc. With the close of the season one-half so good as the beginning, there will be big yields of every kind of produce.

"The clear, warm weather following the heavy rain of of the 10th and 11th ult., is particularly advantageous to vegetation, and to the tillers of the soil. In the immediate vicinity every available team is at work in the fields, and a few days more will find most of the grain and hay crops in."

The Lompoc Record says:

"In nearly forty years' residence in California we have never seen the weather of January paralleled. For nearly half the month no sign or appearance of frost has been visible. The rains of the 10th and 11th inst. have forced all manner of verdure to a growth that saves stockmen the great expense and responsibility of feeding both work and stock animals. Such a condition was possible, but hardly thought probable in so short a time. The last rains have so enthused our farmers and infused new life, that now 'tis believed the

short a time. The last rains have so enthused our farmers and infused new life, that now 'tis believed the farmed area for '99 will exceed by many thousand acres that of any former year in the history of the State, and the farmers are not working without hope; the shortage in all kinds of produce will, or should give a good market for everything produced.

"Ex-Supervisor de la Cuesta is bringing his stock back from the Stockton sloughs to the Cojo ranch. Some days since, 400 head were safely landed at Surf and driven over with a loss of only four head; and again Wednesday 300 head more were landed and driven over. The balance of 1000 head will soon be safely on that famous range, where feed is now most plentiful, where rainfall of January 9 and 10 exceeded six and one-half inches."

inches."

The Press Santa Maria correspondent says:
"One more week of fair weather will see grain sowing nearly completed. Farmers are very busy in the fields and it is stated that the grain acreage will equal, if not exceed, that of two years ago, when about three hundred thousand sacks of grain and 10,000 sacks of beans were raised in this valley, including the Oso Flaco. A report seems to be current in neighboring districts to the effect that Santa Maria was left out in the cold by the last rain. The seasonal rainfall to December 31 was 1.95 inches, and that for January, to date, 3.50 inches, mak-

last rain. The seasonal rainfall to December 31 was 1.95 inches, and that for January, to date, 3.50 inches, making a total of 5.45 inches. These are reliable figures taken from L. E. Blochman's observations."

"Reports from the big ranches on the islands across the channel are still more favorable. The rainfall there was greater than on the mainland, equaling about 6 inches for the last storm and 10 inches for the season. On Santa Cruz feed has been very good all summer, considering the dry season, and about fifty thousand sheep were carried through. The ranges on all the islands are now green with grass, several inches high in many places, and all signs indicate prosperity for the owners, and work in plenty for the men."

The Santa Ynez correspondent of the Press writes:

"The grain acreage of the valley will be increased several thousand acres as a result of the recent rain."

Fine Oranges

T HE Wells-Fargo Express Company is about to send I out its annual donation to the great people of the world in the shape of Highland oranges. The San Ber-

mardino Sun says:

"Superintendent Pridham of Los Angeles secured his usual carload yesterday and will have them packed extra fine and shipped by express to different points, exattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while many boxes will go across the oceans in both directions, from Manila to the Queen's palace in England.

"This is an annual custom and each year the oranges

are selected from the choicest of the Highland fruit, as that has been pronounced better than that from any other locality. The selection is made a little earlier than usual this year as the fruit is farther advanced and there is to be a dearth of choice fruit soon."

Ice in San Bernardino.

HE San Bernardino Sun gives the following account of an enterprise in which a well-known Santa Barbaran is the prime mover:

"At the time that Mr. Voorhees of Santa Barbara made "At the time that Mr. Voorhees of Santa Barbara made his first visit to San Bernardino, looking for a site for an ice plant, the Sun gave an outline of his plan, including his interview with the Santa Fé officials in regard to supplying the road with the ice necessary for its business, and locating the coming plant near the Santa Fé yards. It also gave at different times the moves made by Mr. Voorhees to secure the water from the city and again the request for a light assessment or

Fé yards. It also gave at different times the moves made by Mr. Voorhees to secure the water from the city supply and again the request for a light assessment on the plant when in its infancy.

"The story now comes down to the carrying out of the several plans outlined in former articles and the putting up of the plant and production of the ice. The lot at the corner of Third and I streets has been secured, and this morning Contractor N. Philbrook commences the erection of the building.

"The building is to be of brick, 120x48 feet in size on the ground floor, with 12-inch walls on a solid concrete foundation. The power used will be electricity and the lee made on the compressed air plan, the factory having at first a capacity of seventeen tons daily, which can be increased as necessity requires. It is expected to have the plant in running order for the summer.

"As stated in a former article the main support of the factory will be supplying the demand for the railroad, the Santa Fé having a year's contract yet to run with the Azua Ice Company, but using in addition quite an amount in excess of the contract. The latter will be furnished here and the whole contract a year hence will be placed in this plant.

"This will enable the new company to compete successfully with the Union Ice Company and all other opposition and make the ice plant a permanent industry in this city."

More Water Development.

EFORE many weeks have passed Highland will be supplied with a domestic water system that will be excelled by few in any town in Southern California. The San Bernardino Times-Index says:

"The system will not belong to Highland as a town, but by the Highland Domestic Water Company. The water is to be used for domestic purposes only, the supply not being great enough to allow of use for irrigation."

"Two large wells have already been bored at the mouth of City Creek Cañon and another is being put down, the intention being to pump water from them into a cement reservoir, from which the water mains will carry it to where it is used.

"The pipes of these wells are ten inches in diameter and the depth of the three vary somewhat, although all are deep enough to guarantee a continuous supply of good, pure water. The reservoir has already been constructed, its capacity being 260,000 gallons.

"About five and one-half miles of pipe have been laid, the mains being of 8-inch pipe, and it is intended to lay several miles more before the work is completed. Engineer J. B. Pope of this city has charge of the work and the Wilcox & Rose Hardware Company has the contract for laying the pipe.

the Wilcox & Rose Hardware Company has the contract for laying the pipe.

"A good domestic water supply is something that Highland has been in need of for many years, and the citizens are rejoicing that their wants will soon be filled. The company feels certain that it will have no difficulty in furnishing all the water necessary, as the three wells will furnish enough to fill the reservoir daily, which would mean 260 gallons of water for 1009 families. The water is to be pumped from the wells, but just what kind of a pump will be used has not yet been decided."

Santa Barbara Lemons.

HE Santa Barbara Lemon-Growers' Exchange made their final returns to the members on January 20, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1898, closing a most successful and satisfactory season. Barbara Press says:

Barbara Press says:

"The number of boxes handled and marketed during the year was 16,740, in round numbers 56 carloads of 300 boxes each, and being one packing box for every 79.7-100 pounds of fruit received. The entire cost expense of curing and marketing and interest of 6 percent on the capital stock.

"The net average prices paid to the growers was for the first six months of the season, \$1.31.3-5 per 100 pounds, for the last six months, \$3.20.4-5 per 100 pounds, making a total average for the year on all grades, of \$2.44.9-10 per 100 pounds. They also paid an average of 90 cents per 100 for the fourth grade of fruit or what is generally termed "unsalable." for the last five months of the season. The best month of the season was August, the net average price being \$4.24.2-5 per 100.

"In addition to paying the above dividends, they reserved for their "sinking fund" 5 cents per box during the months when the fruit was highest, thus creating a

the months when the fruit was highest, thus creating a fund with which to replace their boxes as they wear out and also to cover the general wear and tear of the

Plenty of Grain.

A LARGE amount of grain has been sown in the eastern part of Riverside county. The Hemet News has the following:

Sunard Congress

No part of our valley is more beautiful at this season of the year than is that section to the south of Hemet knows as Diamond Valley, or South Hemet. A drive over that country is well worth taking at any time and especially is it at present, when the thousands of acres of brown, rich soil are rapidly becoming covered with the beautiful green of fast growing grain fields. The im-

mense Byrne tract, of some 5000 acres, has all been seeded, and is now an undulated field of green. To the south of this large tract and nearer the foothills the lands become more rolling, and the picture is even more pleasing to the eye. Here, Browning, Black, Lampson, Gauld, Goodheart, Avera, Kimmel, Dusenberry, Searles and other industrious ranchers have tilled many acres, that, in their new coat of lusty green, foretell a bountiful crop when the harvest time draws near. There is no richer soil in any part of the county than that of Diamond Valley, and nowhere do larger returns of grain respond to plentiful rains than in that lovely little valley we are pleased to call South Hemet." seeded, and is now an undulated field of green

Hawaiian Trade.

ALIFORNIA nurserymen and statesmen are working up quite a trade with the Hawaiian Islands. The San Diego Tribune of recent date says:

"George B. Watson, the principal seed merchant in this city, was elated this morning on receiving instructions to forward a large order of seeds to Honolulu. 'This is the result of advertising,' said Mr. Watson. 'Some time ago I sent several thousand catalogues to the Hawaiian Islands, and up to the present I have received at least forty orders for seeds. The one received this morning is by far the largest and came to me through a broker in San Francisco, who was instructed to have me ship.

in San Francisco, who was instructed to have me ship the seeds by the first boat leaving here for the islands, and draw on the broker for the amount.

"I expect at least 500 orders from the islands within the next few weeks,' continued Mr. Watson, 'and my success is an evidence of what other lines of trade here can do if they will only reach out for business.'"

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

Coalinga Oil Field.

HE people of Fresno county are beginning to awake to the productive value of the Coalinga oil field. The Fresno Democrat says:

"S. F. Booth, district passenger and freight agent of the Southern Pacific, returned home yesterday from a visit to the oil regions near Coalinga.

"He has been heard to declare in all seriousness that though the raisin industry is the leading one of the county at the present time, the way things look at Oil City and the amount of prospecting and developing that is being pushed in that section, leads one to think that in a few years the oil receipts will exceed the raisin re-

"The point where the greatest success has been had as located about ten miles north of Coalinga. At present there are about twenty wells there, most of which are successful. The largest flows something like 700 barrels successful. The largest flows something like 700 barrels per day—a natural flow not requiring pumping. In addition there are several wells flowing over one hundred barrels a day, and as oil is worth about \$1 per barrel it will readily be seen that small fortunes are flowing out of this hitherto desolate country.

"It takes at least \$10,000 to sink a well and furnish the necessary country, and the necessary country.

"It takes at least \$10,000 to sink a well and furnish the necessary casing, so that a man must have considerable confidence in prospects before entering upon a well-boring project. Since there are quite a number of companies operating in the field, there is more or less dispute all the time over rights to territory, and there is considerable litigation going on.

"About twenty miles south of Coalinga there is also considerable developing being done for oil. Some holes have been bored down 700 to 800 feet, but no oil sand has yet been tapped, although the prospects are good."

Planting Eucalyptus.

S AYS the San Luls Obispo Breeze.

the sand hill country about Guadalupe, it is said, the sand hill country about Guadalupe, it is said, AYS the San Luls Obispo Breeze: "Many acres of will be planted to eucalyptus this winter, and a large will be planted to eucalyptus this winter, and a large tract of sandy land near Casmalia Beach will also be utilized in the same manner. This is the property of H. Dutard of San Francisco, and this has been farmed with but poor success. The increasing demand for the blue gum, both for firewood and wharf timber, will enable the sand-hill districts hitherto unprofitable for farming to be turned into a source of revenue."

Fiber from Milk Weed.

D. T. HUGHES of Linn's Valley, Tulare county, is endeavoring to work up an interest in plans for making commercial use of milk weed. The Tulare Register says:

"Mr Hughes has found that the fiber is readily separated from the woody portions of the stalk, that it is soft and silky as well as strong and firm; it dyes well and he believes it can easily be made into many kinds

"The milk weed pods contain a substance for hat-making with little expense and work.

"The machinery necessary for cleaning the fiber is about what was needed in the old days to handle flax not expensive, but made at home by a mechanic of any

pretensions to skill.

"The milk weed grows anywhere, the soil never gets too dry and hard to produce it. No irrigation is needed rular rainfall. It grows everywhere without care,

nor regular rainfall. It grows everywhere without care, cultivation or expense.
"Mr. Hughes will lecture on the subject at Ham's Hall on Monday evening, and he invites the attendance of all interested in a possible and promising industry. He will tell more of the stuff and how to handle it. Mr. Hughes is an old gentleman and appears in no sense a schemer with a joker up his aleeve."

PRECISION.

[Boston Traveler:] Tupman. I hear you are building Snodgrass. Yes; I couldn't very well build an old one



others—too many to be mentioned here—who came forward in the same spirit of willingness to help, and sparing neither pains nor purse.

Naturally the most was expected from the local fanciers and those in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles. One has but to glance through the long list of entries to see how nobly they responded.

Los Angeles had for many years been preparing for the show, though not with that special event in sight. The breeding of the noblest of domestic animals and the importation of some of the best strains of stock to be found in the world, has been going on until at the present time the average horse to be seen is immensely superior to that of a few years ago, while the best of the stock ranks exceedingly high.

One thing has been demonstrated conclusively, that the horse has not, and is not, likely in the immediate

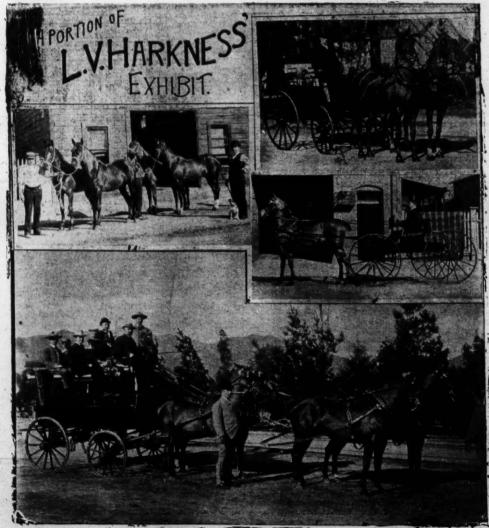
N THE horse show that was opened last Wednes-day afternoon. Los Angeles may be said to have taken another of her numerous and frequent long strides toward metropolitanism, for this unique and costly species of entertainment is always considered as certain index to a city's size and prosperity. To those who, in a spirit of uncharitableness, would dispute this, may be pointed out the fact that Los Angeles is tha youngest and smallest city in the country that has had the temerity to undertake so ambitious an enterprise. the temerity to undertake so ambitious an enterprise. That she has well succeeded the management, the public and the exhibitors alike congratulate themselves and each other. The few who have so bravely battled against discouragements of every description; who attacked every obstacle unfalteringly, are excusable for the modest pride with which they contemplate the results. Horse shows are appallingly costly; animals to make a creditable display are difficult to obtain; yet, the first annual exhibition is a thing of the past and no voice is heard in criticism.

the first annual exhibition is a thing of the past and no voice is heard in criticism.

And then, the willingness with which outsiders interested themselves in the success of the enterprise was notable. How many people in the United States would bring four carloads of fancy horses and rigs—not to mention the people necessary to properly care for them—a distance of five hundred miles to participate in a mere display of blooded stock? Mr. Hobart did this, John Parrott also brought a string of magnificent animals all the way from San Mateo, and there were many



AXMOOR PONY "NED," WILLIAM S. HOOK, JR., LOS ANGELES.



PRIZE WINDERS OF L. V. HARRIESS OF NEW YORK CITY.



DIRECT HEIR BY DIRECT, 2:05%, SECOND PRIZE.

A. C. SEVERANCE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



J. W. A. OFF'S SHETLAND STALLION "BLACK BEAUTY."

tuture to surrender his place entirely to the bicycle. The horse fanciers, and they number a great part of the human race, still maintain their first love, however they may have divided it with the new steed.

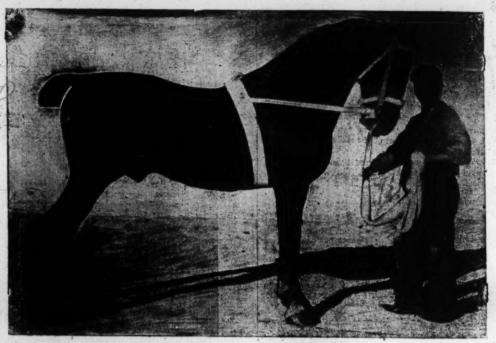
That the show will be a stimulus to the breeding of fine horses in Southern California is certain, and sim-



DIRECTUS BY DIRECT, FIRST PRIZE. A. C. SEV-ERANCE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ilar events can be expected on a large or small scale to follow at frequent intervals.

This event would have lacked much of its interest had it not been for the beautiful prizes which were offered for competition. These prizes were contested for by the wealthiest of people, and consequently the matter



IMP. HACKNEY GREEN'S RUFUS, 63 (4201,)
unior Chumpion, New York Show, 1893, and ten other prizes. The Baywood Stud. John Parrott, Proprieter. San Mateo, Cal.

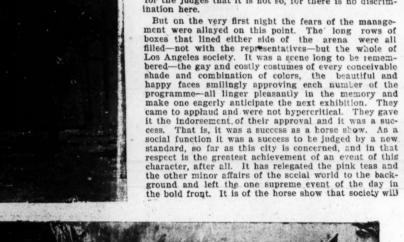


PONY TANDEM OF GEORGE F. WARING, RIVERSIDE, CAL.

of cost cut little figure, but they were all the more to be prized by their winners because they had associations which rendered them different from any article of value they might themselves purchase, being representatives of their own prowess in a field on which society is now smiling. Among these prizes the Huntington cup, which cost \$500 and is a veritable work of art, was conspicuous. And yet it did not stand alone. There were the Phelan cup, the Spreckels cup, and other beautiful prizes, as well as purses, and the whole went to make

outsiders can have but a faint idea of the rivalry which exists among the owners of fine stables, and yet there is an indication of this in the fact that during the show some of the wealthlest of the horse owners turned out in the early hours of the night and contested for points with one another in a private match.

But the success of a horse show is dependent quite as much upon the way society takes hold of it as upon the number and quality of the horses exhibited. It is a golden opportunity to don fine raiment and pleasant looks, and the visitor has the whole of the haut ton ar-





HUMBERT, MRS. P. R. POSEY'S PILIZE WINGER. JOHN B. G. POSEY, DRIVER.

rayed about him in one army of brilliance and beauty, as though they, too, were contesting for prizes. Lucky for the judges that it is not so, for there is no discrimination here.



FOUR-IN-HAND OF THE WELLS CANDY COMPANY.

talk for the next month, and after that a great part of the conversation will be of the next horse show. The history of this event, from the social point of view, will never be told. The engagement rings, the smiles, and possibly the tears, which will be in evidence for years to come, may in a measure be traceable to the events of the past few days under the broad canopy of canvas where society has been enjoying itself, and the world may be the better and the brighter for some hearts because of this event. This is a chapter, however, which is not within the purview of the men of this day, nor of those who are to come.

But now that the first annual horse show is a thing of the past, it may not be improper to point out a few places where improvements could be made; matters that are insignificant in themselves and could not have anticipated, but the remedying of which would tend to smoothness in carrying out the programme. In the first place a better and more substantial covering could be obtained for the arena. The tent crected by the management was not exactly a thing of beauty, and at times it was really cold in the seats and boxes. A better provision for the visitors' comfort could undoubtedly be made with but little more expense. Also a better system of announting numbers could be used. It was difficult for the outsider to classify the horses, discover owners or observe the awards.

It is customary at like exhibitions in the larger cities to announce each event with the names of prize winners, etc., so that no one can have any difficulty in following tend to smoothness in carrying out the programme. In

the display and can quickly get the desired information. But the able promoters and managers of this successful affair have undoubtedly profited by exterience and bey well therit the commendations that they have received. Approving of the one that is past, Los Angeles looks forward to a better horse show next year.

PRESERVING CUT FLOWERS.

FLOSSOMS CAN BE KEPT FRESH, CRISP AND SWEET ROR FIVE WEEKS OR MORE,

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Ordinarily, cut flowers perish so rapidly that during the cold weather they are out of the reach of people with a moderate income.

The most delicate and fragile of blossoms, however, can be kept in good, healthy, condition for a month or six weeks if systematic care and attention are given to

them.

The first precaution must be taken when the purchase is made. Satisfy yourself that the flowers are very fresh. Remember that there is a regular market price for flowers, the same as for any other product, and if your florist offers you roses at 50 cents per dozen when the market price is \$1, you may depend upon it they have been cut for some days and will soon fade. There is no economy in buying cheap flowers. If they look limp, and the leaves dry, seared and gray, they have either been cut for some time or else they have not been properly cared for and are scarcely worth carrying home, properly cared for and are scarcely worth carrying home, as no amount of nursing will preserve them for any length of time.

length of time.

The bright color, the full, juicy stem, vigorous leaves and firm bearing, all bespeak nature in her prime.

A florist who knows his business will pack cut flowers so that they will receive no injury from the elements during transporation, but if one has to attend to this one's self, it is well to know that paraffin paper is the best protection in either winter or summer. Flowers wrapped in paraffin paper and covered over with two sheets of brown wrapping paper, are well fortified sheets of brown wrapping paper are well fortified against Jack Fro. It is well to carry them in a box to prevent accidents, but if they have long stems and are to be carried in the hand, the blossoms should hang

to prevent accidents, but if they have long stems and are to be carried in the hand, the blossoms should hang downward.

Before placing them in vases, cut from the end of each stem one-sixteenth of an inch with a sharp penknife—scissors nip the pores together and prevent their absorbing nourishment.

The vases should be carefully scalded and then filled three-quarters full of water, into which should be dropped five or six drops of sulphate of ammonia. This can be obtained from any chemist, and 5 cents' worth will outlast many bunches of flowers. During the day the vases containing flowers should be placed in the light away from the heat and gas.

At night the stems should be sponged off in clear, cold water, so as to remove any decayed matter which may have accumulated during the day, and all the withered leaves and jaded petals should be removed with a sharp pair of scissors. Take care not to get any water on the flowers themselves, as it will destroy their bloom. During the night they should be put into a vase containing a solution of soap and water and set in a cool place. In the morning cut the end of the stems again and leave in clear, cold water for two hours before returning them to the vases containing the sulphate of ammonia.

Violets, roses and delicate ferns will last best if they of ammonia.

of ammonia.

Violets, roses and delicate ferns will last best if they are laid each night on a piece of damp flannel and covered over with a large bowl.

Rosebuds will fatten into large, full-blown roses if placed in the ice-box for twenty-four hours. White carnations can be tinted to almost any shade by putting dye in the water into which they are placed.

L. B.

GLADSTONE AND THE BREECHES

An article on the Prince of Wales in the New Penny Magazine illustrates a part of the business of the equerries in receiving visitors by an anecdote of Mr. Gladstone.

Gladstone.

The occasion was a ball. Mrs. and Miss Gladstone were announced, and the Prime Minister's wife at once said that Mr. Gladstone wished to speak to the equerry in the court yard. Naturally, the official went out, and found that the great man wished to apologize for not entering, as by an oversight his nether man was not clothed in tights and silk stockings—the regulation costume for all Marlborough House entertainments. Of course, Mr. Gladstone was invited to enter, and assured that the Prince of Wales would certainly excuse a lapse of etiquette in a man of his eminence, who had something else to think of besides his breeches. But argument and invitation were unavailing and Mr. Gladstone went away, only too glad, most likely, to find a pretext for going quietly to bed. It would have delighted the author of "Sartor Resartus" (the writer in the New Pénny Magazine thinks) that the Prime Minister of England should have been in difficulties about his clothes.

WHEELBARROWS IN CHINA.

When the wheelbarrow was introduced into the West Indies, with a view of getting more work out of the negro laborers, it was an object of both derision and curiosity. The negroes could not be induced to trundle it, filled with manure, or earth, as the case might be, but, as their habit had been to fill their baskets and carry them on their heads, they did the same with the wheelbarrow. This odd adaptation of a civilized appli-cation is brought to mind by a letter of the Consul-Gen-eral of Shanghai, who says he can offer very little encouragement to American shippers of wheelbarrows, scrapers, dump carts, and the like, to China. The Chinese wheelbarrow has one large wheel in the middle and a seat on either side, where loads, and not infreand a sext on either side, where loads, and not infrequently passengers, are carried. Rather than carry dirt in a wheelbarrow, the coolie uses two baskets, about the size and shape of a grain scoop, which he hangs on the end of a bamboo rod balanced on his shoulders. For this work he will receive 7 to 10 cents gold per day. There are tens of thousands of men willing to work for this pittance; in fact, in China, there is no market for labor-saving devices; men are infinitely cheaper.



A PORTION OF W. S. HOBART'S PRIZE WINNERS.



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LITERARY OUTLOOK.

HOW JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY ONCE MISTOOK HIS AUDIENCE.

From Our Correspondent.

EW YORK, Jan. 27.—It must be that the Englishmen and Frenchmen who are now trooping over here in such profusion to enlighten and regale us from the lecture platform, wholly unacquainted, as they are, with the local prejudices and peculiarities of the communities they visit, often make most ludicrous blunders in their dealings with their audiences. Even the native lecturer is far from escaping such blunders. I once saw James Whitcomb Riley walk into one with all the disingenuousness of a child; and, taken in all its features, it was as pretty an entertainment as ever

came under my eye.
On Mr. Riley's list of delights at this time was character sketch, studied closely from a man in real life well-known to Mr. Riley, and, indeed, to half the people of Indiana—one of that familiar type of temperance evangelists who, from being deep in the gutter one week, have mounted, the next, to the height of the rostrum, whence they shout impassioned, emotional appeals and warnings to their fellow-drunkards, and even administer strong rebukes—for want of tenderness and fellow-feeling—to the habitually temperate. No one who has seen Mr. Riley on the platform need be told that he made the impersonation with great art. The character was well defined in his imagination; it interested him; and it came off with a reality and gusto that even Mr. Riley's Hoosier farmer at his best could not surpass. But it was not the demon of intemperance that Mr. Riley's exdefined in his imagination; it interested him; and it came off with a reality and gusto that even Mr. Riley's Hoosier farmer at his best could not surpass. But it was not the demon of intemperance that Mr. Riley's exhorter assailed; it was the demon of baseball. The small, insidious, serpentine way in which the baseball passion planted itself in the human heart was described in low, hissing phrases that made one feel as if there were burglars in the house. Then followed in high, fervid, appalling phrase, that made you feel like a person who fears he has something growing in him—the account of the sudden bursting forth of the passion, from the unobserved planting, into a devouring parasite that, almost in the twinkling of an eye, took the whole man into its deadly embrace. On this ensued a softer, gentler strain—a generous appeal to the better nature of the victim and a like appeal on his behalf to the aid and sympathy of those whose better strength had enabled them to escape his error. These latter were especially urged not to take pride in their strength and not to disdain a waker brother; and in setting forth to them the manner in which they should labor with the weaker brother, the orator, I remember, once cried out, "I would go to that first baseman, and I would plead with him—in the name of his mother, his father—for the sake of his children, his wife—to break away from this monster; to free himself, to—" I forget the rest.

Well, this sketch, delivered in about the words and manner that I have outlined, was given by Mr. Riley, on the one occasion when I heard it, in an Indiana town where temperance, even to the point of total abstinence and prohibition, was the militant conviction of a large part of the community, and to an audience drawn almost exclusively from this part. The lecture was one of a course presented under the auspices of the local Y.M.C.A. Tickets had been sold mainly for the entire course, and they had been bought largely by people who looked with little favor on public entertainments in g

tickling to them. The joy was unrestrained and without misgiving; it simply swelled forth. And this continued through about one-third of the harangue. Then there came a change; barely perceptible at first, but becoming moment by moment better defined. The laughter still continued in scarcely diminished volume; and, indeed, it so continued to the very end; but it began to have an undertone of compunction, a terminal rash of holding back, is if the laugher were anything but pleased with himself for laughing; and this became finally so distinct that it was like a mocking echo to the laughter. The effect was most ludicrous.

But the best came when the entertainment was over and the people were dispersing. As they made their way slowly toward the door, in low but quite audible,

confidences to each other, they gave their opinions of what they had been hearing. Some young women with whom the seriousness of life had not yet crystallized into a too rigid conviction, would say to a graver father: "Wasn't that baseball thing funny?" And he would answer with a stutter: "Yes—a—um—ye—tolerably, tolerably."

The dislike of the caricature, I afterward learned, continued to grow on reflection. The young man who managed the courses of lectures for the Y.M.C.A., told me that so much offense was taken that, in the succeeding courses, they did not dare to include Mr. Riley, and he was, I think, never lectured in that town since—certainly never under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

was, I think, never lectured in that town since—certainly never under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

The manuscript of Anthony Hope's new novel, "Col. Dieppe"—the novel of which I made mention in this correspondence a week or two ago—arrived in this country a few days since, and I have been permitted to read it. I can say for the interest of the story, that from the moment I began, I did not stop until I had finished it. It is one of those tales that leave you with no peace of mind until you have learned how they end. And it ends, I am glad to say, agreeably; as such tales, in my judgment, always should. The scene is not avowedly anywhere, any more than in the Zenda stories; but, as in the Zenda stories, you have a sense that it is somewhere on the continent of Europe; most probably within the confines of Germany. Having got it thus far located, you entertain no farther geographical concern; you feel that it is a very pleasant country, wherever it may be, and yield yourself to the full enjoyment of all that goes on there. And again, as in the Zenda stories, the things that go on are extremely engaging. The central character, Col. Dieppe, a professed adventurer, with apparently the easiest conscience in ordinary affairs, discovers at various crises a fundamental rectitude that is only less attractive than his coolness, skill and bravery in defeating those who have no conscience at all. There can be but one judgment on him; namely, that he is "a fine old fellow"—"old" being for endearment only, since, in point of fact, the colonel's age is not advanced, simply uncertain. The ladies of the story—of whom there are two, to mention—have in full skirt the charm without which it seems to be a principle in Anthony Hope never to let his ladies go abroad. They always have your liking in their conversation; and as for their behavior, while it may provoke doubts in you for the moment, it leaves you in the end altogether their friend. I think it is not fully decided yet where "Col. Dieppe" will have its first publication in t

"Penelope's Progress" continues to enjoy a large sale, apparently, and is giving new interest to the personality of the author. In private life Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin is Mrs. George C. Riggs, and she is quite as much identified with kindergarten work as with authorship. She has her home in this city on the borders of Central Park, but she is almost as much at home in London as she is in New York. She is a native, I believe, of Massachusetts. She is of a very active public spirit, and in addition to the devotion she has shown in the improvement and extension of kindergarten instruction, she has a devotion scarcely less ready and unwearying in many another good cause.

Hamlin Garland has finished his visit in New York Hamlin Garland has finished his visit in New York, and returned to Chicago. He managed to make some progress with his new novel while here, but not so much as he would have liked to make, I fancy, for certainly his friends kept him pretty busy. For society and social functions, Mr. Garland has, I believe, little use; but for a good lunch or dinner, and a good long talk afterward, with a genuine friend, he has as much stomach as anybody, and he's not "agin it on principle" either.

Capt. Jasper E. Brady is preparing for publication, as the urgency of his work at Santiago de Cuba allows him time, a book of his own experience as a telegraph oper-ator and train dispatcher. He has already, I believe, published some of these experiences as magazine articles, but he has had no end of them, and, if there were ocbut he has had no end of them, and, if there were occasion, he could bring together enough for several
books. Although he is still quite a young man, he had
a good long term of it in the telegraph service before he
entered the army, and he has had not a little of the
same service since. His office at Santiago is that of
superintendent of telegraph, and since the close of the
war he has directed the erection of a good many miles
of wire there and brought into existence a very creditable telegraph service. He has been home for several
weeks now, partly on sick leave and partly for consultation with the War Department, but started back a few
days ago. Capt. Brady began his military career as a
volunteer in the ranks in time of peace. He soon won
promotion, and when the war with Spain broke out, was

a second lieutenant. Almost immediately he rose to a captaincy, and throughout the war held the delicate post of superintendent of telegraph and censor of press dispatches at Tampa. He read more war correspondence that nobody else except the writers of it read, than any other man living; and much of this was, no doubt, far more interesting than, any that we of the public at large ever got to read. ever got to read.

There are moments when we seem to be hearing rather less of Conan Doyle than we have come (shall I say, in our debauchery?) to feel that we ought to hear of a popular author. The fact is that Dr. Doyle does not drive the muse anything like as hard as some of the novelists do. His novels since the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" made the public practically his own, while they have not been exactly few, still have not numbered quite up to the years; and this for a man whose one vocation is novel writing, is nearly abstinence. The habit of a number of novelists of pledging themselves to work some years ahead of the present time, and then driving away for all that is in them and putting out "any old thing" in order to keep their contracts, is one that Dr. Doyle has scrupulously avoided. He seldom makes a fast promise to write even so much as a short story while he still has another piece of work in hand. He says that he cannot work with any ease or satisfaction to himself otherwise; a large promise out, he thinks, would paralyze his hand.

A correspondent asks me what I know about "the author of 'Nancy Noon.'" I don't know much; but here are a few bits of information. To begin with, "Benjamin Swift" isn't his real name; that is William Romaine Patterson. He is a Scotchman, born at Glasgow, and is now 27 years of age. He had an honorable, and even distinguished, career at Glasgow University. Since his graduation he has lived much abroad. He has a special interest in foreign languages and literatures, and is particularly well read in French and Italian. He was not yet 25 when he finished "Nancy Noon," his first book. The last chapters of it were written in Tuscany, in one of the cells of a famous old monastery. He has followed it with two other novels, "The Tormentor," published in 1897, and "The Destroyer," published in 1898.

CAPTURING THE CLOUDS,

HOW FOGS MIGHT BE UTILIZED IS ARID DISTRICTS. [BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The idea of making electrical rain by throwing a charge of electricity through moisture-laden air has taken innumerable forms from time to time, without reaching any practical stage. It is hoped that the latest suggestion in this direction, the capture of the elusive fog for agricultural purposes, will elicit some feasible solution of the problem. California, as is well-known, has vast areas of valuble land where the water supply is inadequate. Nature has endeavored to correct this by sending in heavy fogs, laden with moisture. These fogs come in from the ocean at night during the dry, summer months, but are dissipated early in the morning by the sun. What is now sought is the discovery of some simple and practical method of condensing or precipitating this fog on a large scale. If the fog particles could only be coaxed into closer communion as they steal in from the sea, and made to trickle down in gentle streams of water, an immense increment of agricultural values would be seen in the State. The green vegetation at the summit of many mountains is often kept fresh by cloud or fog, and not by rain, and it is thought that even if an actual precipitation of the fog is impossible, the discovery of some means of catching it as the leaves of trees do is not entirely beyond the region of probability. On the summit of Table Mountain at Cape Town, on the summit of Green Mountain, in the island of Ascension, and even on Pike's Peak, every rock and twig is covered, in the early morning, with the drip of captured fog, and in many spots throughout the globe vegetation is kept alive by the small amount of moisture that is caught on the leaves, and dripping thence to the ground, is soaked up some simple and practical method of condensing or preleaves, and dripping thence to the ground, is soaked up by the roots of the plant. Even the plants themselves suggest, in the configuration and angle of their leaves and branches, the facilitation of such collection of moisture. Any fan-shaped arrangement of sticks or slats that increases the area exposed to the fog should ap-parently increase the quantity of moisture carried down to the roots, and on this line, it is believed, the desired discovery will probably be made.

Chauncey M. Depew received a salary of \$50,000 a year when President of the New York Central, and as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Vanderbilt consolidations may have additional compensation.

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BRINGING DOWN

A MANAGER. From the New York Sun.

HE warmest card that I ever rubbed up against in the circus business," said an old-time boss menagerie man, "was Curly Johnson, who played the cornet and ran the stand for a oneringer and one-night-stander that I was mixed up with back in the late 70's. Johnson had been a trumpeter in the regular army, had served as cook for any number of Southwestern surveying outfits, and had been broke it almost every old place on this hemisphere, from Alask to Patagonia, before he drifted into the wind-jamming business with this circus layout I'm talking about. H was about 6 feet 6 inches high, weighed 270 pounds could get under any wagon we had and lift it clear o the ground on his shoulders, could drink more sage brush whisky than any six hobo tentmen, and, finally, h could play the cornet so that it sounded like a woman' voice. He was a quiet sort of a duck, Johnson was, and he never had a chance to prove what a genuine he proposition he was until we struck Leavenworth, Kan. along toward the end of the summer of 1879.

"The show got into Leavenworth from Topeka ove the overland wagon trail, for the two brothers who owned the outfit didn't waste any money on railroatransportation when dates could be made by wagomoves. The show had been making money right along moves. The show had been making money right along since the beginning of the sason, and yet when we got into Leavenworth the wages of all hands, from performers to tentmen, were nearly two months in arrears. We had got together in committees representing the different departments of the outfit on several occasions since the owners of the show, for no apparent reason, began to skip paydays, and had duly registered our kick, tu we were conhed to a standstill by the two proprietors who were smooth people and notorious in the business as salary forgetters. They scattered \$2 bills to the members of the kick committees and paid the rest of the suffit off in promises. As the three-quarter-acre ten as salary lorgetters. They scattered \$2.000 members of the kick committees and paid the rest of the outfit off in promises. As the three-quarter-acre tenwas jammed right along, at forenoon and night performances, with 25 and 50 cent and \$1 crowds, and no paper, we couldn't see any excuse for this pay-day shyness, and we got pretty ugly when it began to look like we were being skinned. But the season was almost over and most of us needed the ride back East when the show went into winter quarters, and so we stuck of

with the hope that the owners would tumble to their dirtiness and come to taw along toward the wind-up of the season.

"There had been a big row at Topeka, several of the main performers refusing to go on at the afternoon performance without some of the long green with which to wipe the perspiration from their hands. They grumbled a heap when the \$2-bill act was worked off on them by the proprietors, but they consented to go on when the two brothers solemnly promised to settle in full when the show struck Leavenworth. The employes were pretty ugly in Topeka, too, and there was a whole lot of talk among them about turning the animals loose and slitting the tent into ribbons if the owners didn't cough up at Leavenworth, the next stand. I hadn't had a drink of whikky nor smoked a two-fer for a couple of months, and so)shared the general restlessness.

"Now, this Chrly Johnson, the band boss, seemed to be the least bothered of the whole outfit over the backwardness of salarles. He had a bad lot in his band, and the men came to him with hefty kicks two or three times a day, but he told 'em he wasn't any pay clerk for the outfit, and that he'd like to have the price of a shave and a shine himself, which he hadn't. Altogether there was a pretty furlous lot of sawdusters in the morning parade in Leavenworth, and as soon as the parade turned in there was a spontaneous meeting of all hands in the main tent hat looked like trouble and

show went into winter quarters, and so we stuck or with the hope that the owners would tumble to their dirtiness and come to taw along toward the wind-up of

parade turned in there was a spontaneous meeting of all hands in the main tent that looked like trouble and a whole lot of it for the two oily members who owned the show

"You never heard such a chaw-bacon of a time in your life as went on in that tent for fifteen minutes or so. The two brothers, each of whom was known to be worth close on to \$500,000, put on the poorest mouth you ever saw, said they neither of 'em had personally the price of a beer, said the show had been dropping \$1000 a day since the beginning of the season, and \$1000 a day since the beginning of the season, and tried their dernedness to make cheap talk like this stick. Then they put their heads together, disappeared for a couple of minutes, and when they returned with a handsatchel lugged between 'em, they declared a \$2 dividend until after the night performance, when they swore there'd be a proper settlement for all hands.

"When Curly Johnson got his \$2 bill he waiked outside the tent, looked at it for a minute reflectively, and then, turning to one of the bandsmen, he said:

"I'd like to knock off working for these two con men But I can't make any place that's worth living 'n on this

But I can't make any place that's worth living in on this two-spot, can I?

'Might get to Oskaloosa on the two,' said the bands-n, Oskaloosa being then regarded as the bummest n on the globe.

"Johnson thoughtfully stuck his \$2 bill in his vest pocket, and, as it was only 11 o'clock in the prorning.

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CARROLL JOHNNIE CRAWFORD

and he had a couple of hours' spare time before the afternoon show began, he hit the pike for the town. He didn't stop to take a drink or get a shave, but he made direct for the Bon Ton faro bank on Shawnee street, which was then run by a nervy sport from Denver named Col. Jamison. I happened to be downtown myself buying up some chuck meat for the animals, and I saw Curly when he was entering the Bon Ton. I joined him and asked him where he had made a raise to hit up the bank.

'I'm going to see if I can't make enough of a winning out his two-spot to buy a ticket for some place or other-Arizona by choice, if the box treats me right,' he re-

"Better stake yourself to a square feed, a shave, a clean collar, and a smoke, Curly,' I said to him. You're been tabbing cases long enough to know that there's no win-out in a \$2 bill.'

"'Well,' he sighed, T'll take a chance.'
"I followed him into the Bon Ton and he walked over to a table where a dealer was shuffling preparatory to running out a new boxful. There were four chubbers sitting at the table, sloughing off 50-cent chips, and Curly stood behind the chair of one of them and watched the deal for a few minutes. Then he dug into his pocket, brought out his greasy \$2 bill, and put it down on the six.

watched the deal for a few minutes. Then he dug into his pocket, brought out his greasy \$2 bill, and put it down on the six.

"The six spot showed on the right side after a few passes, and the dealer threw out a clean new \$2 bill on top of the greasy one. Johnson put the \$4 in his pocket and walked over to another table—there were nine tables in full blast in the room, for Leavenworth used to profit by its peareness to the big cettle trails that it that the tables in full blast in the room, for Leavenworth used to profit by its nearness to the big eattle trail at that time, and the town was full of paid-off packers and freighters and cattlemen on leave after the annual round-up. The chips were \$1 each at this second table Curly walked up to, and he waited for the beginning of a new deal. After the deal was about a quarter under way Johnson, keeping his eye on the pad and paper work of the man in the chair in front of him, again put down his wad, \$4 this time, on the six. The six was the next card out of the right side, and Curly tucked \$8 in his vest pocket. Then he walked over to another table, waited, as previously. he walked over to another table, waited, as previously, for a new boxfull, and this time he put a copper on the \$8 which he put on the six. The six came right for him again and he stuffed \$16 into his clothes. Johnson moved on to the next table and repeated the performance, again coppering the six, and he had \$32 wherewith to hit up the next table in his progress.

"That's a queer system wou've set pocket. Then

"That's a queer system you've got, said I to him then. It's like matching nickels. You're bound to fall down on it in the next couple of plays. Why don't you pinch your \$32 and have some fun out of it?"

"Tm trying to get out of the circus business,' Curly-replied, quietly, 'and it looks like this is my day.'
"To make a long story short, Curly kept playing that six spot, open and coppered, and doubling his bets each time, until Jamison cried enough. Curly's last bet netted him \$5000, and a cheer had broken out when Col. Jamison, after writing the \$5000 check, told Curly that the limit was on again, whereupon Johnson, collecting his winnings, ceased play.

that the limit was on again, whereupon Johnson, collecting his winnings, ceased play.

"I went with him to the national bank across the way, where he cashed the \$5000 check. Then we took a room at the Mansion House for a while, in order that Johnson might count up his money and arrange it to be put away. He counted just \$12,856, all of it made out of a single \$2 bet. By this time it was close on to the time for the afternoon performance.

"Before I start out on the large and gilt-edged drunk upon which I am about to embark—before, in fact, I take a single drink,' said Johnson to me after he had finished counting his winnings, 'I think I'll put a little scheme in operation to make the owners of the show pay back salaries down to the last dollar.'

"I asked him how he was going to do it;' but he

zurbank

Tonight Last Time

"TENNESSEE'S PARDNER." Coming Monday, MISS BELLE ARCHER in "A CONTENTED WOMAN."

Read about it on Page 5, Part III.

simply told me to get into a barouche with him. We drove out to the show ground. The news of Curly's huge winnings was out there long ahead of us, and Johnson got the cheer from all hands that sounded like a 'Hey Rube' yelp, Johnson walked direct to the office tent of the two proprietors, said 'how de do' to them in an off-hand way, and then put his business before them.

"'You're going to pay off all hands now—right now—before the afternoon performance, ain't you?' he asked the brothers.

the brothers.

"They looked at him in astonishment. They had been too busy to hear of Curly's luck at the Bon Ton in the

""What the devil are you talking about?' they asked the cornet player in a breath. 'How long have you been the spokesman of the show?'
"'Just since I came in here,' replied Johnson coolly.

'You're going to pay every man, woman and kid attached to the show every cent you owe them right now, before the afternoon performance, or I'm going to get them in a bunch and give a free show on a big vacant lot with your people this evening. How's that?'

"The two brothers gave Curly the hoot. They thought he was drunk.
"Curly walked around to the dressing recomes where

'Curly walked around to the dressing-rooms, where all the performers were about making up for the afternoon show, and he made a speech to them, after which he marched the whole crowd to a big vacant lot.

"'Here's where we give the free show tonight,' said Johnson to the crowd of us. 'Throw the ring up, and I'll hustle downtown to rent gear and rain-make for the

I'll hustle downtown to rent gear and rain-make for the circus.'

"We all knew that Johnson's play was more or less of a bluff, but we also knew that he was game to stand for it in case the bluff didn't have the effect sought on the owners. I went downtown with Johnson and he made for a printing office. He was writing a big dodger, thousands of copies of which he was going to have distributed all over the town, announcing that a free-for-all circus would be given on the Pawnee-street vacant lot by the identical people who had on that afternoon quit the Blank Brothers' show because they hadn't been paid for two months, when the two brothers came rushing in and held him up. They had wilted. Johnson's determination got them going.

"We pay all salaries immediately, you loafer,' they said to him. "There are 2000 people waiting now for the show to go on. We pay all salaries immediately but yours. You wait.'

"Oh, that's all right about mine,' replied Johnson, grinning. T've got a dollar or two on the side. But I'll just go along with you and see that you pay before the show goes on, all the same.'

"And derned if he didn't do just that thing. He waited until the people were all paid and then he walked out of the tent, walked downtown and that was the last

"And derned if he didn't do just that thing. He waited until the people were all paid and then he walked out of the tent, walked downtown and that was the last ever seen or heard of Curly Johnson in the circus business. The \$12,000 drunk he had coming may have finished him for all any of us ever heard."

MORE USED TO IT.

[Harlem Life:] Old Mr. Grump. My boy, you spend five times as much money on yourself as I used to.
Young Mr. Grump. How can I help that, father? I belong to a good deal wealthier family than you did, re-